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PASSENGERS' ACT.

REPORT

OF

LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS,

ON NECESSITY OF AMENDING THE

PASSENGERS' ACT;

WITH

THE AMENDMENTS IN DETAIL, AND THEIR REASONS, AND REFERENCES TO THE CORRESPONDING CLAUSES OF THE EXISTING ACT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1842.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Gov. Sir Geo. Gipps, 14 Oct. 1841.

(No. 16.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor Sir *George Gipps*.

Sir, Downing-street, 14 October 1841.

MY predecessor, in his despatch No. 307, of the 16th July, expressed to you, in strong terms, the disapprobation which he felt of the measures which you had taken in respect of bounty orders for immigration into the colony under your charge. It is with very sincere regret that, at the commencement of my official correspondence with a gentleman whose zeal and ability in the discharge of his public duties have been generally so conspicuous, I am compelled to adopt, to the full extent, the language of censure which Lord John Russell felt himself under the necessity of using, and to take steps which may appear to weaken your personal authority in the colony over which you preside. But the dangers to the welfare of that colony, arising out of the improvident course which you have allowed yourself to pursue, in disregard of positive instructions, are so serious and so imminent, as to supersede all other considerations, and to compel me to resort, as I am assured my predecessor would have resorted, to the most decided measures to arrest or mitigate the impending evils.

For Lord John Russell's Despatch, 16 July 1841, *vide* Papers relative to New South Wales, ordered by The House of Commons to be printed 6 Sept. 1841, No. 10, p. 4.

I am not now about to enter into the discussion of the comparative merits of the two systems of conducting emigration from this country to the Australian colonies, which may be denominated respectively the "Government Emigration System," and the "Bounty System." One principle is common to both of them, namely, that the surplus revenue of the land fund, after deducting such charges as it may be thought right to impose upon it, should be applied, under proper authority, to the importation into New South Wales of emigrants of the labouring class, accompanied by their families.

The system originated with Sir Richard Bourke, and on the 23d of March 1837 the following instructions were conveyed to him:

"I have to request that, in furtherance of the proposal contained in the enclosed letter, you will, at the commencement of each financial year, transmit to the Secretary of State a statement of the balance, if any, of the fund applicable to emigration remaining unexpended at the close of the preceding year, together with an estimate of the probable amount of the funds to be derived from the sale of Crown lands within the colony, and applicable to the same service during the ensuing year. You will consider yourself at liberty to appropriate one-third of this sum to the payment of bounties on emigrants introduced by private settlers, on the terms of your Government notice of the 28th of October 1835; and the remaining two-thirds will be expended under the directions of the chief agent for emigration in this country. You will, at the same time, transmit to me a detailed statement of the expenditure, during the preceding year, of the one-third which will have been appropriated on the terms of the notice to which I have referred."

It does not appear that the estimates required by these instructions, and upon which the whole scheme was founded, have ever been furnished, and there have, consequently, been no fixed data upon which the division of the emigration funds between the two systems could be effected; but, in the meantime, the bounty system materially altered its character. Upon the recommendation of the committee of Legislative Council, the scale of bounties was increased, and they were made, as nearly as possible, equal to the actual passage-money. Proprietors and settlers, moreover, did not nominate and select the emigrants; but the real practice soon became that the correspondent of some extensive shipowner in England applied at Sydney for large orders, without any particular proprietors requiring the labour; and the shipowner then sent out the numbers sanctioned, trusting to the general fitness of the people for enabling him to obtain the bounty. Nevertheless, as originally intended, the two systems, the one under the management in this country of the Government emigration agent, the other under that of private individuals and shipowners, remained in operation together until the end of the year 1839. The numbers who were conveyed to the colony in that time, and the expense of their conveyance, appears to have been as follows:

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Sent out by Home Government.

Year.	Number.	Expense. £.	s.	d.
1837 - - -	2,688	43,341	–	–
1838 - - -	6,463	122,318	–	–
1839 - - -	4,096	89,414	–	–

Arrived in Colony on Bounty.

Year.	Number.	Expense. £.	s.	d.
1837 - - -	742	8,585	–	–
1838 - - -	1,622	22,398	–	–
1839 - - -	2,814	43,020	–	–

I have already stated that it is not my intention to enter into the comparative merits of the two systems, which have been largely discussed here and in the colony during the last three years, the colonial authorities giving the preference, on the score of cheapness, to the bounty system, but wholly overlooking or disregarding, not only the division of the funds directed by Lord Glenelg, but also the still more important question, how far the available funds are able to meet the charges thus imposed upon them. An attention to the positive instructions of my predecessors on this subject would have enabled you to avoid much of the serious inconveniences to which I am about to advert.

In the year 1840, although no official report had been received from the local government of the number for whose importation upon bounty orders had been issued, it was obvious from the advertisements of the bounty agents in this country, that a great extension had suddenly been given to this species of emigration; and prudence required that an entire stop should be put to the emigration managed by Government officers. The Commissioners of Land and Emigration, in the report which mentioned this circumstance, pointed out some evils with which they considered the bounty system might be attended, but in deference to the opinions entertained in its favour by the colonial authorities, abstained from any positive recommendation, until the large experiment then commencing should have been tried. Subsequently to the receipt of this report Lord John Russell informed you, in his despatch of the 7th of October last, No. 160, that this description of public emigration must in future be carried on under the superintendence of the Board of Emigration, and directed that all parties obtaining orders for the introduction of labourers on bounty, should put themselves in communication with the Commissioners, whose duty it would be, by themselves or by their agents, to inspect and communicate with the emigrants, as well as ascertain that all the necessary arrangements for their safety, health, and comfort during the voyage, had been made. The Commissioners were further instructed to state what would be the necessary steps for carrying Lord John Russell's intentions into effect. In proposing the plan thus called for, reference was necessarily made to the evils and abuses which had been found to exist, or which were likely to arise from the circumstance that numbers of inexperienced persons were now entering into the trade; and in their letter to Mr. Stephen of the 16th November 1840, the Commissioners mentioned two instances which had recently occurred of improper conduct on the part of bounty agents in their dealings with parties whom they engaged to convey to the colony. The Commissioners were then directed to issue the following notice in the Gazette:

"Office of Colonial Land and Emigration,
"25 January 1841.

"WHEREAS it has been made to appear to the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration, and by them reported to Her Majesty's Government, that abuses have arisen in certain cases, of vessels fitted out or advertised for the conveyance of emigrants to New South Wales, on bounties to be received from the local government; now, in pursuance, and by authority of instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Commissioners do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that if emigrants shall hereafter be removed from this kingdom to New South Wales, by persons who hold orders for bounties

on

NEW SOUTH WALES.

on the introduction of labourers or others into that colony, it will be necessary, in order to entitle the claimants to receive such bounties, that they should obtain from the officers acting under the orders of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Land and Emigration, at the ports from which the emigrant vessels may respectively sail, certificates, addressed to the governor of New South Wales, to the effect that the emigrants are fit and proper persons to be removed at the public expense, and that they are about to proceed on the voyage freely, and without any undue influence or misrepresentation having been employed on the part of the claimants of the bounties, or their agents, to induce them so to emigrate; and that all contracts made with the emigrants have been duly carried out; and further, that the vessels in which the emigrants are about to sail, are, in every respect, sound and seaworthy, and properly manned; and provided with all things requisite for the sustenance, health, and necessary comfort of the emigrants during the voyage; which certificates, on due proof being made of these facts, the various emigration agents before mentioned will be prepared to issue on application at their respective offices.

"By order of the Board,

(signed) "*S. Walcott*, Secretary."

In this state of things my predecessor received your public despatch, No. 29, of the 31st of January, and your despatch, marked "Confidential," of the 1st of February 1841, and addressed to you that of the 16th of July, No. 307.

For Despatch, No. 29, 31 July, vide Papers relative to New South Wales, ordered by The House of Commons to be printed 6 Sept. 1841, No. 10, p. 6.

In that despatch Lord John Russell adverts to your expectation that a great portion of these orders would be ineffectual, because it would be impossible to execute them within the prescribed period of two years. And while I am compelled to say that I concur with him in thinking that this supposed fact greatly enhanced the improvidence of the measure, I regret to add, that experience has proved how great was the miscalculation under which you were induced to take so extraordinary a step.

Upon ascertaining that bounty orders had been issued by you, amounting upon the lowest assumption to not less than 979,562*l.*, while, upon the largest possible estimates, the land revenue applicable to the purposes of emigration, could not be expected to amount, in the two years, to the sum of 600,000*l.* (and this is probably an extravagant assumption), Lord John Russell took immediate steps to diminish the pressure which he foresaw must fall upon the colony. He immediately called upon the Commissioners to furnish any information which they might be able to obtain as to the number of persons already sent out to the colony on the bounty orders outstanding and in force on the 31st of December 1840, and also as to the number of such orders as might still be in the hands of parties in this country, and were likely soon to be acted on. The Commissioners were also directed to report, as far as the information in their possession would admit, whether it might be possible to reduce, within any definite limits, that species of emigration, and, if so, to what extent that reduction could be made, and in what manner it could most conveniently be effected. Having received from the Commissioners a Report*, of which a copy is enclosed, Lord John Russell directed the issue, by them, of a notice, of which I shall also enclose a copy.

* *17 July 1841. For Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 17 July 1841, in Papers relative to New South Wales, ordered by The House of Commons to be printed 6 Sept. 1841, No. 10, p. 4.*

31 July 1841. Ditto - - Ditto - p. 6.

4 October 1841. Enclosure No. 1.

Notwithstanding these precautions, it appears, by a subsequent statement from the Commissioners, which is enclosed, that 19,439 persons had sailed before the 1st of September, and were calculated to arrive in the colony before the end of 1841; and that in the single month immediately preceding that date, 10,794 applicants had passed their office, of whom it is probable that no great number, if any, can have been included amongst the departures previous to the 1st of September.

I shall direct measures to be taken for the purpose of enforcing to the fullest extent the restrictions imposed by my predecessor; and immediately after the 1st of November I shall furnish you with as exact an account as can be obtained of the total charge imposed upon the revenues of New South Wales in consequence of the emigration of this year. In the meanwhile the charge for the number of persons expected to arrive in 1841, taking it at the rate of actual cost in 1840, would appear to be upwards of 314,000*l.* If the whole of the certificates shall be acted upon before November, there will accrue a further demand for more than 170,000*l.* in the first two months of 1842; and out of 71,315 people for whom orders were estimated by you to be outstanding on the 31st December 1840, a number of 41,082 will still remain to be accounted for, whose conveyance would cost, at the rate of cost in 1840, 663,645*l.* This is the nearest calculation which it has been practicable to form, because from the manner in which many of the bounty orders

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appear to be given, authorising the export of so many "families," it is impossible to estimate with precision the charge which may devolve in consequence on the colonial funds. But assuming the general correctness of that estimate, the probable deficiency of the present year appears to be not less than 14,000*l.*, and a very large proportion of the available land revenue of the next year is liable to be anticipated in the first two months; while you have sanctioned further outstanding claims upon that year's revenue to the amount just stated of not less than 660,000*l.*

28 Sept. 1841. Enclosure No. 2.

Here I must draw your serious attention to the enclosed letter from the Treasury, pointing out that from so much of the threatened embarrassments as cannot be averted the resources of the colony, and not those of this country, must be looked to for the means of extrication.

I am well aware that you did not anticipate such a result of your scheme; but I am not the less bound to take every precaution in my power to protect the colony and intending emigrants from this country from the evils consequent upon it; and I have, in the first place, to repeat the "distinct and peremptory instruction" conveyed to you by my predecessor, that you "abstain in future from issuing any bounty orders exceeding the net amount of the land revenue clearly applicable to that purpose during the next succeeding year." I have also to direct your invariable adherence to a rule laid down by him, that a duplicate of every order issued be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, the form of which must be carefully prepared by your legal advisers; and I have to add that no order which is not framed in accordance with those forms, nor any of which a duplicate shall not have been received by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, will receive their certificate, nor be allowed by Her Majesty's Government.

I shall have to address you in a separate despatch upon the abuses which appear to have prevailed in reference to the disposal of bounty orders. In my present despatch I apply myself to immediate measures to obviate pressing evils.

In the present circumstances of the funds applicable to the purposes of emigration, I cannot take upon myself absolutely to sanction the validity of orders issued prior to January 1841, and not yet presented to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, nor will I enter into any undertaking to guarantee the payment of the sums to which the holders of such orders may lay claim; but during the period for which they are granted, they certainly have an equitable claim to precedence over all others; and you will, therefore, cause it to be publicly known in the colony, as I shall cause it to be made known in this country, that no orders issued subsequently to 1st July 1841 will be allowed or deemed valid by Her Majesty's Government; and I shall hold you personally responsible for any issue of money in virtue of any such order. It is also my intention to give public notice, that no emigration on bounty orders will be sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government previous to the 1st of August next. By that time I hope to be in possession of accounts from you subsequent to the period of the arrival of the latest of the emigrants who may leave this country in the present year. Immediately on the receipt of this despatch, you will furnish me with an accurate account of the number of emigrants who may have arrived under the bounty orders outstanding on the 31st December 1840, of the expense incurred thereby, and of the land revenue which shall have accrued in the year, applicable to the purposes of emigration. You will also furnish me with as accurate an estimate as you can form of the probable revenue of the succeeding year. You will furnish a continuation of the same account and estimate so soon as all the emigrant ships which you shall have been led to expect shall have arrived in the colony. But under no circumstances will you consider yourself authorized to issue bounty orders for the admission of any emigrants until you shall receive from me distinct instructions to that effect.

I need not say that I look with great anxiety, not only to the derangement of the public funds of the colony, arising out of the excessive immigration of this year, but also to the consequences to themselves and to the community, of the sudden influx of so unprecedented a number of immigrants as have been sailing during the last few months. I shall rejoice to hear that the consequence of this sudden increase of the population are less serious than I anticipate; but I shall expect the fullest and most accurate account of the manner in which these immigrants are disposed of; and, for the future, the most rigid adherence to those instructions which may have been conveyed to you from this department, whenever I may feel myself justified in sanctioning the issue of bounty orders, upon your authority, for the admission of emigrants from this country to New South Wales.

While, in the meantime, I must insist on the strictest attention to the instructions contained in this despatch, I assure you that I have written it with very sincere regret for the tone which I have been compelled to take, and which has been forced upon me by my deep sense of the imminent dangers to which the credit of the colony is exposed, and which seem to me to call upon Her Majesty's Government for the most prompt and decisive steps to arrest their progress.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster,
Sir, 4 October 1841.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

We propose in the present letter to submit, for the information of Lord Stanley, such further intelligence as can at present be attained respecting the progress of the emigration upon bounty to New South Wales.

On the 4th of August last we reported, that of the whole number of persons for whom bounty orders were returned by Sir George Gipps as outstanding on the 31st of December 1840, 15,646 had gone, and that the additional number which the several agents announced their intention to send before the close of the present year was 13,794, making a total, in case the emigration were unchecked, of 29,440. With a view, however, of limiting these latter numbers, we had been instructed not to receive any certificates of proposed emigrants for examination at our office after the 1st of September; and further to announce, that none could be allowed to sail after the 1st November. The full effect of these measures cannot be ascertained until after the last-mentioned date shall have passed. Our only object now is to lay before Lord Stanley such facts as are at present known, with a view of keeping his Lordship possessed of the latest information, and of giving an opportunity to convey the same, as will probably be deemed desirable, to the governor.

Our former statement comprised, as was explained, all persons who at that date were known or computed to have sailed, so as to arrive in the colony subsequently to the end of last year; and we can now complete the statement up to the 1st of September—an important date, because, making the usual allowance of four months for the passage, the numbers gone, up to that period, may be considered to constitute the whole numbers who will arrive in the colony within the year 1841. We find, then, that the amount of emigrants on bounty who had sailed from all parts of the United Kingdom, up to the 1st September, was 19,439; and at the rate of 16*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per head, which would appear, from the particulars in the Sydney Agent's Annual Report, to have been the actual rate of expense in 1840, the cost would be 314,020*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

We have next to report that the number of persons for whom certificates were forwarded to our office in the month from the 1st of August to the 1st of September, exclusive of those which upon inquiry we rejected, was 10,794. The whole of this number, however, cannot at once be assumed to be necessarily a clear addition to the previous one of 19,439; for the certificates were reissued from the office as fast as they were examined and approved, and it is not improbable, therefore, that some portion, though a small one, of the persons to whom they belonged may be included in the number who had actually sailed before the 1st of September. It can also only appear at the end of the term whether the whole remaining portion of these 10,794 persons can be despatched in the two months from the 1st of September to the 1st of November. What deduction, if any, will have to be made on these several accounts can only be ascertained after the last ships have sailed. The cost of the whole number of 10,794 emigrants, at the average of 1840, would be 174,368*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the total sum consequently required for the emigration of the period of 14 months, would be 488,388*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

In conclusion, we would beg leave to bring under Lord Stanley's notice the circumstance, that at the time of Sir George Gipps's despatch of the 31st of January last, when the numbers who were expected to arrive during the year were stated under 12,000, the governor nevertheless anticipated difficulty in paying even for their introduction, if the division between the land funds of Port Phillip and Sydney were maintained, inasmuch as the greater number of immigrants would arrive at the latter place, while the greatest amount of revenue would accrue at the former; and we would venture to submit the question whether, under the special circumstances of the present exigency, when it will probably be deemed the paramount object to render every resource available to maintaining the credit of the colony, it might not be advisable to authorize the governor to waive the distinction in question, and to use indiscriminately all the funds applicable to emigration within the limits of his government, in meeting the unexpected amount of demands for bounty.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 28 September 1841.

HAVING submitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter dated the 28th ult., on the subject of the introduction into New South Wales of emigrants under the bounty system, I have it in command to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Stanley, that my Lords have learnt with much concern the improvident proceedings of the Governor of New South Wales in issuing orders for bounty to an extent so much beyond the means at his disposal for emigration purposes.

Lord John Russell having already taken such steps as are practicable for arresting the evil, my Lords have no further measures to suggest at present; but concurring, as they do, in his Lordship's disclaimer on the part of Her Majesty's Government of any responsibility for this proceeding, and of any obligation to ratify the engagements entered into by the Governor, their Lordships are of opinion that the necessity of looking to the resources of the colony, and not to this country, for the means of extrication from the embarrassments which, it is to be feared, will result from these proceedings, should be emphatically urged upon the attention of that functionary.

James Stephen, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Clerk.*

No. 2. Despatch from Governor Sir Geo. Gipps to Lord John Russell, 17 July 1841.

— No. 2. —

(No. 137.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *John Russell*

My Lord, Government House, Sydney, 17 July 1841.

17th July 1841. No. 1. 7th July 1841. No. 2.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward returns of the revenue actually received into the treasury of this colony, in the half-year ended the 30th June last; the return for Port Phillip being made separate from that which is furnished for the rest of the colony.

The ordinary revenue of the half-year (Port Phillip included) is 161,433*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* and as the same for the entire year 1840 was only 311,748 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.*, there is no falling off in this branch of our revenue, notwithstanding the commercial embarrassments of the colony, which I have had repeatedly occasion to mention to your Lordship.

In our land sales, however, the falling off has been very material: in 1840, the proceeds of land sold amounted to 316,438 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.*, whilst in the first six months of the present year they have yielded only 66,482 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.*

The sum at present in our treasury amounts to about 240,000 *l.* (exclusive of 41,000 *l.* advanced to New Zealand); I trust, therefore, we shall have no difficulty in meeting our engagements during the next twelve months, though these engagements are, as your Lordship is aware, extremely heavy, especially in respect to bounties on immigration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Gipps.*

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

STATEMENT of REVENUE received into the Treasury of *New South Wales*, during the Half Year ended 30 June 1841, exclusive of the *Port Phillip* District.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CROWN REVENUE:		
1. Leases or licenses to occupy Crown lands, or to cut timber thereon, quit rents, &c. - - -	9,709 2 9	
2. Land fund, being the proceeds of land sales -	12,146 14 10	
		21,855 17 7
ORDINARY REVENUE:		
1. Customs and other duties, fees of office, &c. &c.	131,252 17 4	
2. Assessment on cattle, levied under the Act of Council, 2 Vict. No. 27 - - - - -	4,013 - -	
		135,265 17 4
Total - - - £.		157,121 14 11

Colonial Treasury, Sydney, 17 July 1841.

Step. Greenhill,
Francis L. S. Merewether,
Acting for the Colonial Treasurer.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Encl. 2, in No. 2.

RETURN of REVENUE received into the Colonial Treasury of *New South Wales*, on account of the District of *Port Phillip*, during the Half Year ended 30 June 1841.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
CROWN REVENUE:						
1. Leases and licenses to occupy Crown lands, or to cut timber thereon - - - - - -	783	-	-			
2. Land fund, being the proceeds of land sales -	54,336	2	3			
				55,119	2	3
ORDINARY REVENUE:						
1. Customs and other duties, fees of office, &c. &c.	24,014	8	2			
2. Assessment on cattle, levied under the Act of Council, 2 Vict. No. 27 - - - - -	2,152	8	5			
				26,166	16	7
Total - - - £.				81,285	18	10

Colonial Treasury,
Sydney, 17 July 1841.

Step. Greenhill,
Francis L. S. Merewether,
Acting for the Colonial Treasurer.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Despatch from Governor Sir Geo. Gipps to Lord John Russell, 17 July 1841.

(No. 138.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *John Russell*.

My Lord, Government House, Sydney, 17 July 1841.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 12, of the 12th January last, I have now the honour to forward to your Lordship a return of all the monies paid out of the treasury of New South Wales on account of New Zealand, up to the present time; and as New Zealand is now an independent colony, and in possession of a considerable revenue derived from the sale of land, I presume no further necessity will exist for the government of that colony to draw upon New South Wales.

19th June 1841. No. 1.

I enclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of some letters which have passed between myself and the Governor of New Zealand, on this subject.

14th May and 9th June 1841. No. 2.

My despatch of this day's date, No. 137, will have informed your Lordship that the land revenue of New South Wales (which is always a fluctuating one) has experienced during the first six months of the present year a considerable decline, and that the sum at present in our treasury is only about 240,000 *l.*, whilst the government is pledged to pay a much larger sum for immigration during the next two years, should emigrants from the United Kingdom be brought to the colony equal to or nearly approaching the numbers for whose importation on bounty permission has been given.

Under such circumstances, I trust your Lordship will hold me excused for requesting to be informed whether, if any necessity arise for my so doing, I may draw on the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury for the amount advanced by this government to New Zealand.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Gipps.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

A STATEMENT of ADVANCES and DISBURSEMENTS made from the Revenues of *New South Wales* on Account of the Government of *New Zealand*.

Warrant.	Voucher.	DATE of PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	PARTICULARS.	PERIOD.		AMOUNT.
		1840:		IMPRESTS:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
16	4	January 17	G. Cooper, esq. -	Advance as Acting Treasurer - - - - - -	2,000 – –		
22	5	January 24	- - - - -	Advance placed to the credit of the Treasurer - - -	3,000 – –		
230	19	August - 7	- - - - -	Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	3,000 – –		
269	22	Sept. - 24	Manager of the Bank	Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	3,000 – –		
289	25	October 19	of Australasia -	Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	7,000 – –		
		1841:	- - - - -				
17	4	January 16	- - - - -	Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	8,500 – –		26,500 – –
		1840:		ADVANCES in Sydney of Salaries to Public Officers proceeding to New Zealand:			
55	197	February 17	C. Logie - -	Advance on account of Salary as Storekeeper - - -	30 – –		
60	199	February 21	J. J. Galloway -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - Assistant Surveyor - -	79 14 2		
122	552	April - 11	C. B. Robinson -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - Police Magistrate - -	62 10 –		
248	1,503	Sept. - 4	F. Symonds - -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - Assistant Surveyor - -	50 – –		
254	1,504	Sept. - 11	C. Chappell - -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office - - - -	50 – –		
273	1,661	October - 2	Colonel Godfrey -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - Commissioners for examining and reporting on Claims to Land - - -	100 – –		
—	1,662	—	Captain Richmond -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	100 – –		
		1841:					
37	6	January 30	D. M. Kemp - -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - Assistant Surveyor - -	50 – –		
62	202	February 15	J. Campbell - -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - -	50 – –		
—	203	—	J. Haile - - -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - -	50 – –		
80	204	February 27	James Bryden - -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - -	50 – –		672 4 2
		1840:		PAYMENTS in Sydney for Services and Supplies for New Zealand:		1840:	
39	192	February 5	M. Metcalfe - -	- - 1,000 lbs. of tobacco, at 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb., and 20*s.* charges on the same.	- -	18 Jan.	92 13 4
—	191	February 8	W. Moffitt - -	- - 3 copies of Plunkett's Australian Magistrate, 1 copy of Archbold's Practice, and 4 volumes Blackstone's Commentaries.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	11 13 6
52	8	February 13	E. D. Thomson, esq.	Presents to Native chiefs - - - - - -	- -	13 Feb.	70 – –
58	198	February 18	J. B. Jones - -	4 horses and 6 bullocks - - - - - - -	- -	1 Feb.	285 10 –
54	195	February 22	W. Moffitt - -	- - 2 sets Blackstone's Commentaries, 1 set Burn's Justice, 2 Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, 2 of Archbold's Pleading and Evidence, and 1 Abbott on Shipping.	6 Feb.	7 Feb.	27 3 –
70	200	February 29	A. S. Molison - -	- - Allowance for the mess of 10 Government passengers proceeding to New Zealand, per ship Westminster.	- -	25 Feb.	100 – –
71	201	—	Ditto - - -	- - 1 month's freight in advance of the ship Westminster, 513 tons, chartered to convey passengers and stores to New Zealand, at 18*s.* per ton per month.	28 Feb.	27 Mar.	461 14 –
83	376	March - 10	J. Faris - - -	- - 2 whaleboats, with masts, sails, and equipments complete for the Customs' department, New Zealand.	- -	27 Feb.	88 – –
39	371	March - 17	H. H. Browne -	Burn's Justice, complete in 5 volumes - - -	- -	18 Jan.	10 – –
99	379	March - 20	J. Thompson & Co. -	81 pairs Witney blankets, at 53*s.* 3*d.* per pair - -	- -	24 Feb.	215 13 [illegible]
—	383	—	F. Mitchell - -	- - charts, tools, utensils, tents, tarpaulins, tobacco-pipes, candles, and straw.	18 Jan.	29 Feb.	660 6 [illegible]
—	381	March - 20	J. Neilson - -	Medicine and medical instruments - - - - -	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	32 17 [illegible]
—	377	March - 21	J. Griffiths - -	Saddlery and equipments - - - - - -	21 Jan.	25 Jan.	222 5 [illegible]
—	378	—	J. Meillon - -	Water-casks, tubs, and buckets - - - - -	- -	9 Feb.	18 8 –
—	380	—	J. Brown & Co. -	58 dozen wines - - - - - - - - -	- -	14 Feb.	78 14 –
—	382	—	W. Reynolds - -	Picks, mauls, and other tools - - - - - -	- -	27 Feb.	160 14 [illegible]
117	551	April - 9	Capt. J. Nias, R.N. -	- - For the entertainment, on board Her Majesty's ship Herald, of the Lieutenant-governor and other officers appointed to New Zealand, on their voyage from Sydney.	18 Jan.	12 Mar.	417 10 –
133	553	April - 18	Ditto - - -	- - Freight of the sum of 2,000 *l.* in specie, at the rate of three-quarters per cent.	—	—	15 – –
125	428	April - 14	J. Raymond - -	5 post-office stamps - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	4 1 –
139	557	April - 25	Brodie & Craig -	- - materials for framed buildings, and fitting-up the ship Westminster for cattle.	24 Jan.	27 Feb.	101 11 [illegible]
—	561	—	J. Kellick - -	Office tables, chairs, and presses - - - - -	- -	25 Feb.	126 11 –
—	562	—	J. Cox - - -	12 wood-bottomed chairs, at 8*s.* 6*d.* - - - - -	- -	21 Feb.	5 2 –
137	554	April - 27	Hughes & Hosking -	- - 58 rations of forage, supplied for the horses of Surveyor-general Mathew, at 2*s.* 4*d.* per ration.	1 Feb.	29 Feb.	6 15 [illegible]
—	555	—	Ditto - - -	- - 126 rations of forage, supplied for horses attached to the Surveyor-general's department	29 Jan.	29 Feb.	14 14 –
—	556	—	Ditto - - -	- - 384 rations of forage for oxen attached to the same department, at 1*s.* 2*d.*	28 Jan.	31 Mar.	22 8 –
139	558	—	T. & M. Woolley -	- - Screws, nails, and locks for preparing framed buildings and packing-cases.	24 Jan.	26 Feb.	33 14 11
—	559	—	C. C. Gold - -	200 squares of crown glass and 25 lbs. of putty - -	- -	20 Feb.	6 17 11
—	560	—	A. A. Alderson -	20,600 bricks, at 50 *s.* per 1,000 - - - -	- -	5 Feb.	51 10 –
—	765	May - 2	R. Dawson - -	- - 1 wrought-iron chest with drawers, complete, for the Colonial Secretary's office.	- -	22 Feb.	15 15 –

Warrant.	Voucher.	DATE of PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	PARTICULARS.	PERIOD.		AMOUNT.
		1840:			1840:		£. s. d.
152	768	May - 9	G. W. Evans - -	Stationery for the Treasurer's department - - -	6 Feb.	11 Feb.	77 12 3
—	770	—	- - - -	— for the hospital establishment - - -	- -	20 Jan.	1 5 1
—	767 & 769	—	- - - -	— for other departments, and for the general service.	20 Jan.	30 Jan.	213 9 -
—	771	—	J. Powell - -	Wheelbarrows, timber carriages, and cartwheels -	27 Mar.	31 Mar.	263 15 -
—	772	—	D. Jones & Co. -	Clothing and bedding for the colonial service - -	17 Jan.	6 Feb.	175 - -
—	773	—	J. Vickery - -	- - 8 pairs shoes for the boatmen attached to the Customs department, at 8 *s.* 6 *d.* per pair.	- -	18 Feb.	3 8 -
—	774	—	F. Mitchell - -	- - 48 yards diaper, for the hospital establishment, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.*	- -	30 Mar.	3 12 -
—	775	May - 1	J. Ewen - - -	- - 2 iron-bound specie boxes, 1 buoy, and 1 coil of lead line.	- -	17 Jan.	3 14 -
143	766	May - 16	D. C. G. Miller -	Medicines supplied from Her Majesty's medical depot	- -	24 Feb.	106 17 6
167	776	May - 28	T. & M. Woolley -	- - Tools, implements, utensils, furniture and arms for general service.	28 Feb.	27 Mar.	1,268 16 2
182	972	June - 17	F. Mitchell - -	3 officers and 3 men's tents - - - - - -	- -	30 May	61 10 -
196	1,121	July - 4	Ditto - - -	- - 500 sheets copper, 4 bags nails, and 6 iron-bound cases for packing the same.	- -	13 June	265 15 6
—	1,122	—	Ditto - - -	25 yards bunting, 6 union jacks, with gear complete -	- -	12 June	29 8 -
—	1,119	July - 6	F. M. Stokes - -	Printing forms for various departments - - -	1 Mar.	31 Mar.	19 15 6
—	1,120	—	Hughes & Hosking -	- - Barley, maize, tobacco, oil, candles, rum, arrow-root, and salt.	14 Feb.	24 Feb.	92 6 8
204	1,123	July - 17	R. Dacre - -	- - Passage of Captain Beckham, and freight of 2 tons of luggage, per Diana, to New Zealand.	- -	30 June	17 - -
229	1,328	Aug. - 13	P. L. D. Bean -	- - For entertaining Mr. E. Williams, interpreter, at the gun-room mess, on board Her Majesty's ship Herald, from New Zealand to Sydney.	27 April	2 July	37 - -
234	1,329	Aug. - 17	Captain J. Nias, R. N.	- - Allowance for entertaining, on board Her Majesty's ship Herald, Major Bunbury, whilst engaged on a diplomatic mission at New Zealand.	—	—	140 - -
238	1,330	Aug. - 19	W. Drake & Co. -	- - Passage, per Chelydra, of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, family, and servants; Messrs. Robinson & Murphy, and servants; and 5 Custom-house boatmen.	- -	4 May	172 - -
245	1,502	Sept. - 1	Moses Brown - -	Materials for clothing for the mounted police - -	- -	8 Aug.	33 15 6
242	1,501	Sept. - 7	G. W. Evans - -	1 official seal - - - - - - - - -	- -	17 June	2 10 -
—	1,500	Sept. - 19	F. M. Stokes - -	Printing official forms - - - - - - -	10 April	21 April	1 14 6
281	1,665	October 10	M. Hustler - -	1 set Statutes at Large, in 22 vols. - - - - -	- -	30 Sept.	70 - -
—	1,666	October 13	H. Moore - -	- - Conveyance from Sydney of clothing, tools and tobacco, intended as *presents* for the native chiefs.	- -	20 June	21 5 -
—	1,663	October 20	G. W. Evans - -	- - 1 case mathematical instruments, 1 box colours, slabs and brushes, and 2 parallel rulers.	- -	10 Sept.	16 9 -
282	1,667	—	J. Jones - - -	- - Passage, per Victoria, from Sydney, of Mr. and Mrs. Chappell, 1 servant, and freight of 2 tons luggage.	- -	15 Sept.	36 - -
281	1,664	October 22	F. Mitchell - -	2 tents and 2 tarpaulins - - - - - - -	- -	31 Aug.	26 3 4
297	1,668	October 30	Ditto - - -	- - 1 30-feet boat, mast and sails complete, for Assistant-surveyor Symonds.	- -	15 Sept.	44 10 -
—	1,669	—	Paul & Co. - -	- - Passage, per Earl of Lonsdale, of Mr. Davy, catechist, and freight of 2 tons luggage.	- -	12 Oct.	17 - -
—	1,670	—	Moses Brown - -	Materials for clothing for the mounted police - -	- -	30 April	35 5 9
—	1,859	Nov. - 4	Kenworthy & Co. -	- - Freight, per barque Tybee, of a boat for the survey department.	- -	15 Sept.	5 - -
—	1,860	—	Ditto - - -	- - Passage, per same vessel, of Assistant-surveyor Symonds, and freight of 2 tons luggage.	- -	—	17 - -
308	1,863	Nov. - 7	J. Stuart - -	5,081 lbs. moist sugar, and 600 lbs. rice - - - -	- -	15 Oct.	58 3 9
—	1,864	—	R. Jones - - -	Tobacco, soap, salt, and vinegar - - - - -	- -	20 Oct.	104 - 3
—	1,845	—	W. Peisley - -	- - 15,000 lbs. salt beef, at 5 $\frac{13}{16}$ per lb.; and 44 casks, at 6 *s.* each.	- -	—	384 5 10
—	1,866	—	- - Montefiore, Breillat & Co.	1,030 lbs. Congou tea, at 2 *s.* 3 *d.* per lb. - - -	- -	—	115 17 6
—	1,869	—	F. Mitchell - -	- - 3 officers and 1 man's tents, 3 camp tables and 6 stools, 3 tarpaulins, and 2 lbs. candles for Land Commissioners.	- -	7 Oct.	62 16 7
306	1,861	Nov. - 9	W. Hunter, esq. -	For inspecting 3 horses and 6 oxen - - - -	28 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 10 -
308	1,862	—	F. Girard - -	- - 32,792 lbs. flour, at 17 *s.* per 100 lbs.; and 166 bags, at 2 *s.* 3 *d.* each.	- -	20 Oct.	297 8 1
—	1,867	Nov. - 14	T. & M. Woolley -	Iron and tin pots, a kettle, and 2 chart cases - -	- -	28 Aug.	2 3 7
315	1,870	—	R. Dacre - -	573 gallons rum, at 3 *s.* per gallon - - - -	- -	4 Nov.	85 19 -
324	1,871	Nov. - 25	F. Fisher - -	- - 1 set of Acts of Parliament, from Magna Charta to 2d Victoria, in 27 vols.	- -	23 Nov.	80 - -
—	1,872	—	D. Egan - - -	Cost of the brig Victoria - - - - - - -	- -	3 Nov.	3,200 - -
—	1,873	Nov. - 26	D. C. G. Miller -	4 iron tanks for the brig Victoria - - - -	- -	16 Nov.	32 - -
308	1,868	Nov. - 28	G. W. Evans - -	Stationery for Land Commissioners - - - -	- -	5 Oct.	17 1 6
337	2,071	Dec. - 10	Hughes & Hosking -	Provisions and articles for brig Victoria - - -	- -	23 Nov.	158 18 7
—	2,075	—	G. W. Evans - -	Stationery for various departments - - - -	- -	24 Nov.	155 13 10
334	2,070	Dec. - 11	R. Dacre - -	Passage, per Diana, of Captain Dawson and servants -	- -	—	19 - -

Warrant.	Voucher.	DATE of PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	PARTICULARS.	PERIOD.		AMOUNT.
		1840:			1840:		£. s. d.
337	2,072	Dec. - 11	R. Andrews - -	- - 18 pouches, 18 sword-belts, and 6 scabbards, for the brig Victoria.	- -	24 Nov.	25 13 -
—	2,074	—	F. Mitchell - -	- - 20lbs. sperm candles, 1 sand-glass, 1 copper magazine, and 1 barrel pitch, for the brig Victoria.	- -	—	9 11 6
340	2,077	Dec. - 16	Ditto - - -	Mathematical and nautical instruments for ditto -	- -	—	16 15 6
—	2,078	—	Ditto - - -	1 sand-glass, 1 deck light, and 1 cask pitch for ditto -	- -	21 Nov.	2 19 6
337	2,073	Dec. - 18	T. & M. Woolley -	- - Muskets, pistols, ammunition, a pitch-kettle and ladle.	- -	24 Nov.	43 10 -
345	2,079	—	R. Dacre - -	- - Conveyance, per brig Nimrod, of provisions and a case of books.	- -	10 Dec.	96 3 7
340	2,076	Dec. - 21	Thomas Holmes -	- - 141 lbs. beef, 6½ lbs. of tea, 38½ lbs. sugar, and 7 lbs. coffee.	10 Nov.	14 Nov.	4 9 10
349	2,081	Dec. - 28	Brodie & Craig -	84 feet timber for fitting up the brig Victoria - -	- -	24 Nov.	19 7 11
—	2,082	—	T. & M. Woolley -	- - Nails, screws, and other articles of ironmongery, for the same purpose.	18 Nov.	21 Nov.	7 5 5
—	2,083	—	Hughes & Hosking -	- - 330 rations issued to men employed on the same service.	6 Nov.	27 Nov.	17 17 6
—	2,084	—	J. Ewen - - -	A camp table, stool, and stretcher - - - - -	- -	25 Nov.	3 2 -
357	2,086	Dec. - 30	- - Lieut. R. W. Dunlop, R.N.	- - For entertaining on board Her Majesty's sloop Favourite the Lieutenant-governor of New Zealand, during the passage from the Bay of Islands to Auckland.	16 Oct.	26 Oct.	56 - -
349	2,080	Dec. - 31	J. Nicholson - -	Pay of the officers and crew of the brig Victoria -	8 Nov.	19 Dec.	60 3 -
—	2,085	—	R. Clint - - -	87 charts of the harbours of New Zealand - - -	- -	10 Dec.	17 17 -
182	941	June - 29	M. W. Lewis - -	- - Pay of mechanics employed in making packing-cases and fitting up the ship Westminster.	24 Jan.	6 Feb.	35 1 8
—	942	—	Ditto - - -	- - Ditto in preparing framed buildings and fitting-up the ship Westminster.	7 Feb.	18 Feb.	30 19 4
357	2,049	Dec. - 31	Ditto - - -	Ditto employed on board the brig Victoria - -	20 Nov.	26 Nov.	6 4 -
		August 10	Drake & Co. - -	Freight of Mr. Cooper's luggage to New Zealand -	- -	10 Dec.	96 6 5
			Major Nunn - -	Pay of the mounted police - - - - - -	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	320 19 2
		1841:			1841:		
95	418	March - 6	J. Kellick - -	- - A cedar press for Land Commissioners, 25 *l.*; packing-cases and packing, 1 *l.* 10 *s.*	- -	16 Jan.	26 10 -
106	419	March - 15	J. Dalgarno - -	- - Passage of W. Emmerson from Sydney to the Bay of Islands, per Harlequin.	- -	18 Jan.	6 - -
—	420	March - 20	R. Andrews - -	- - Passage of Assistant-surveyor Kemp, per barque Planter.	- -	10 Feb.	12 - -
137	601	April - 13	Paul & Co. - -	- - Passage of Assistant surveyor Bryden, and freight of 2 tons luggage, per Earl of Lonsdale.	- -	25 Feb.	20 - -
132	603	—	W. Baker - -	- - Zincographing a plan of the town of Auckland, and printing 400 copies.	- -	18 Mar.	20 - -
127	600	April - 14	F. Mitchell - -	- - Tents, stretchers, table and stools, for Land Commissioners.	2 Mar.	3 Mar.	23 15 -
—	598	April - 19	T. & M. Woolley -	- - Japanned basin and ewer, candlesticks, snuffers and lucifer matches, for Land Commissioners.	- -	2 Mar.	- 17 8
—	599	April - 20	Jones & Co. - -	- - Bedding for the interpreter and servants in the employment of Commissioners of Claims to Land.	- -	—	1 11 3
144	602	April - 24	John Jones - -	- - Passage, per barque Regia, of 2 soldiers, 1 constable, and 8 prisoners of the Crown, from the Bay of Islands to Sydney; less one half defrayed from the military chest.	- -	16 Mar.	29 - -
216	-	—	G. W. Evans - -	- - Binding for the Post-office and Customs departments.	2 Jan.	11 Feb.	19 15 -

VALUE of SUPPLIES issued from the Colonial Stores at Sydney, including the Service of the Cutter Ranger.

Value of 18 reams and $\frac{4}{480}$ of second class foolscap paper, expended on forms printed at Sydney for the public service at New Zealand, from 1st January to 21st April 1840 -	16 4 2
Value of 43,833 lbs. of flour at 18 *s.* per 100 lbs., 4,000 lbs. bran at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per 40 lbs., 82 casks at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* each, and 333 bags at 2 *s.* each, shipped from the colonial stores, Sydney, to New Zealand, in the months of January and October 1840 - -	445 10 11
Amount of expenses on account of Her Majesty's cutter Ranger while employed in the service of the Government of New Zealand, from 5th January to 5th November 1840, as notified to have been estimated by his Excellency Lieutenant-governor Hobson, in the Colonial Secretary's letter, No. 543, of 1st December 1840; viz.:—	
Pay and allowances of the master, officers, and crew, 5th January to 10th October - - - - £. 537 6 6	
Provisions and spirits expended, 18th March to 5th November - - - - - - - - 95 16 9	
White lead, paint, oil and turpentine, blocks, rope, and copper nails - - - - - - - - 18 15 8	
	651 18 11
£.	40,726 12 7

PAYMENT by the Colonial Agent-General in England:

Amount paid on the 19th August 1839 to Sir F. Ommanney, for the passage of Captain Hobson from England to Sydney, by Her Majesty's ship Druid -	393 15 -
Amount paid on the 28th August 1839 to Messrs. Watkins & Hill, for a phantasmagoria lantern and apparatus - - -	14 18 -
Paid on the 29th May 1840 for a wooden-frame house, for the residence of Captain Hobson, 1,211 *l.* 4 *s.*; and for furniture for the same, 627 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.* -	1,838 18 7
TOTAL AMOUNT - - - - £.	42,974 4 2

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
19 June 1841.

Wm. Lithgow,
Auditor-general.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

(41–2.)

Sir, Government House, Auckland, New Ulster, 14 May 1841.

I HAVE the honour to enclose an account of sales at the auction held on the 19th ultimo for the sale of allotments in the town of Auckland, on which deposits at the rate of 10 per cent. have been already paid here. I fear I shall not be able to furnish your Excellency with a full account of the receipts at the expiration of the usual period of 30 days after the sale, in consequence of your Excellency's permission to pay the money into the treasury in Sydney or to the treasury here, at the option of purchasers.

I have to request your Excellency will inform me how you intend to apply the proceeds of this land sale; whether you deem it right to appropriate any part of it to the liquidation of the debt due from this colony to New South Wales, or to place the amount at my disposal to meet the current expenses of this government. It may be proper here to inform your Excellency that I have not received any instructions from the Right honourable the Secretary of State as to the means of obtaining supplies, nor am I informed whether or not I am to suspend my demands on New South Wales until a revenue can be raised; and I am strictly prohibited from using more than 50 per cent. of the land sales for any other purpose than for emigration. As it could not by possibility be known to his Lordship that any land sale here was contemplated, or that any money could have been raised in New Zealand from any source whatsoever, it must be inferred that his Lordship calculated upon my still drawing on New South Wales for such money as may be required for the present services of the government. May I request your Excellency will favour me with your views on this subject?

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Governor, &c. &c.

(signed) *W. Hobson.*

(No. 28.)

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 9 June 1841.

I HAVE had the honour to receive the duplicate of your Excellency's despatch, No. 2, of the 14th May 1841; but as the enclosure alluded to in it did not accompany the despatch, I am as yet uninformed of the amount realised by the first sale of land at the town of Auckland.

I hasten, however, to reply to that part of your despatch which relates to the appropriation of the money which may be paid into the treasury of New South Wales, under the notice issued by me that payments for land sold in New Zealand might be completed in Sydney.

As that notice was issued solely for the purpose of accommodating purchasers, and not with the remotest intention of securing to this government repayment of any sums advanced by it, I shall instruct the treasurer of New South Wales to hold all such sums entirely at your disposal.

Not having received any instructions from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of New Zealand since it was erected into a separate government, I am unable to give any satisfactory reply to the points in your Excellency's despatch which relate to the source from which funds are to be obtained for the future support of your Government. Whilst, however, you are in possesssion of funds arising from the sale of land or any other source whatsoever, I shall not feel justified in making any further advance from the revenue of this colony without express directions from the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Governor Hobson, New Zealand.

(signed) *George Gipps.*

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 20 December 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 20 December 1841.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, with a return of the revenue actually received into the treasury of that colony in the half-year ending 30 June 1841.

No. 137. 17 July 1841.

I also enclose a copy of a despatch from Sir George Gipps, with a statement of the sums advanced from the Crown revenues of that colony in aid of the government of New Zealand to the 19 June 1841; and I am to request that you will furnish a return, as far as an estimate can be made, of the state of the land revenue of New South Wales for the present year, and of the probable balance which will remain applicable to emigration in the succeeding year, without having recourse to unusual measures.

No. 138. 17 July 1841.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Stephen.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.
No. 5.
Letter from G. W. Hope, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 4 January 1842.

— No. 5. —

COPY of a LETTER from *G. W. Hope*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 4 January 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for your information, with reference to the funds at the disposal of the Government for emigration to New South Wales, the enclosed copy of a despatch from Governor Sir George Gipps, with a copy of his financial minute, laid before the Legislative Council on the 6th July 1841, and of the financial statements which accompanied it. Although the estimate of expenditure which accompany this despatch would, of course, be subject to revision in the Council, Lord Stanley has thought it right to place you in possession of these statements for your guidance in forming an estimate of the amount of revenue which may be available for emigration to the colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

No. 132. 8 July.*
* N.B.—This despatch enclosed the usual annual finance minute of the Governor for the Council, and did not relate specifically to emigration; and therefore, being of considerable extent, is not printed here.

No. 6.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to James Stephen, Esq. 12 January 1842.

— No. 6. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Honourable *E. E. Villiers* to *James Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Sir, Westminster, 12 January 1842.

WE have not failed duly to attend to the subject of your letter of the 20th ultimo, enclosing Sir George Gipps's despatches, Nos. 137 and 138, of the 17th July 1841, and containing Lord Stanley's directions that we should furnish an estimate, as far as may be practicable, of the state of the land revenue of New South Wales for the year 1841, and of the probable balance which will remain applicable to emigration in the succeeding year, without having recourse to unusual measures. We have also adverted to the further information contained in Sir George Gipps's despatch of the 8th July last, enclosed in your letter of the 4th instant.

In obedience to the directions conveyed to us, we propose to take the actual balance in hand, and the actual rates of revenue and expenditure for the latest periods to which the authentic returns extend, and comparing these with the known amount of emigration on bounty, to exhibit the inferences which may be drawn, unless any considerable change should occur, as to the financial state of the colony this year. Without attempting to foretel fluctuations that may or may not arise, our endeavour will be to point out the results which a continuance of the existing data would produce.

With this preliminary remark, we have the honour to report as follows; annexing, for convenience of reference, a tabular statement of the principal amounts that will appear in figures.

By Sir George Gipps's despatch of the 17th July, it is reported that at that date there was a sum in the colonial treasury of about 240,000 *l.* From the nature of the terms in which it is mentioned, we suppose it may be taken for granted that this was a net balance in hand up to the date at which it was reported.

The land revenue, for the first half of the year, had been 66,482 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*; a sum, however, it is right to remark, very much less than the receipts for the corresponding part of the previous year. Supposing that the second half of the year would not be more productive than the first, it would at any rate yield 66,482 *l.* But we observe, in the estimate of the ways and means for 1841, laid before the Council by Sir George Gipps, and printed at p. 32 of the Parliamentary Paper, No. 81, of 1841, that a sum of 28,000 *l.* per annum was assumed as chargeable on the land revenue of the year, to meet the expenses of sales, surveys, and aborigines: one half, therefore, or 14,000 *l.*, must be deducted from the second half-year's land revenue, reducing it from 66,482 *l.* to 52,482 *l.* This sum, added to the previously existing balance of 240,000 *l.*, will constitute a total of 292,482 *l.*

Now there appears reason to consider this total as free of any demands on account of ordinary expenditure. In order to arrive at this conclusion, we refer

to

to the estimates above cited, and find the following items in Sir George Gipps's list of the ways and means by which he provided for the expected expenditure:—

	£.
Ordinary revenue, as collected in 1839 - - - - - - -	244,777
Expected increase in 1841 - - - - - - - -	50,000
Then, after some other items which seem to fall under other denominations than ordinary revenue,—	
Increase in the *ad valorem* duties, and in the duties on spirits - -	31,659
Total - - £.	326,436

These, then, are the only items which we should understand to come under the description of the ordinary revenue, as distinguished from Crown revenue; and their total, as will be seen, is 326,436*l.* But by Sir George Gipps's present despatch, No. 137, of the 17th of July, the actual revenue for the first half-year of 1841, from corresponding sources, appears to have been 161,433*l.*, being at a rate of only 3,570*l.* less than the previous estimate. In so general a view, therefore, as is here taken, it will probably be thought that the ordinary revenue and expenditure may, for practical purposes, be deemed equal; and that the amount of 292,482*l.*, arrived at in the preceding part of this letter, may be assumed to be entirely available for emigration services.

Next is to be considered the amount of liabilities under that head.

It is usual to allow four months for the passage to the colony. The number of emigrants on bounty who, according to this calculation, would arrive between the middle of July (when the Governor's despatch was written) and the 31st December 1841, would be 13,870. Taking the cost per head at the general average of 16*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, which would appear, from the particulars in the immigration agent's annual report, to have been the actual rate of expense in 1840, the disbursements to be made for these people would amount to 224,058*l.*

Deducting this from the available sum of 292,482*l.*, as above computed, there would remain at the end of the year 1841 a balance of 68,424*l.* in the colonial treasury.

We now proceed to the year 1842.

The land revenue for this year, at the same rate as the first half of 1841, which is the latest period reported, would be 132,964*l.*, subject, however, to a deduction for the probable expenses of sale, surveys, and aborigines, chargeable on the land revenues. We do not find a distinct estimate under these heads for 1842; but in the accounts for 1840, included amongst the enclosures of Sir George Gipps's despatch of 8th July 1841, which was communicated to us in your recent letter of the 4th instant, we observe that the actual expenditure for 1840 was 41,063*l.*, and we therefore assume a similar sum as the charge for 1842. Deducted from 132,964*l.*, it leaves an available land revenue of 91,901*l.*, which added to the balance of 68,414*l.* at the end of 1841, constitutes a total disposable sum of 160,325*l.*

Such being the resources, it remains to state the demands.

The emigrants who have sailed since the 1st September last, and may be expected therefore to arrive during the first three or four months of 1842, were 7,317. Their cost, at the above-mentioned average of 16*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per head, would be 118,200*l.* Compared with the amount just shown to be available, it would leave a surplus, but one that would only accrue in the course of the year, and not be wholly available until the end, to the amount of 42,125*l.*

Sir George Gipps, in his despatch, No. 138 of 17th July, has forwarded a statement showing that 49,274*l.* is due to New South Wales for advances made to New Zealand. Whenever this sum may be repaid, it will of course form an addition to the general resources of New South Wales; but as there is no reason to doubt that these have been advances from the revenue at large, and not specially out of the land fund, it would not appear that, when recovered, they would increase the amount of the fund specifically applicable to immigration.

Such are the data, as far as existing materials will supply them, for determining at what time, and to what extent, emigration to New South Wales can be renewed.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Encl. in No. 6.

Enclosure, in No. 6.

TABULAR STATEMENT in illustration of Report from Commissioners of Land and Emigration, 12 January 1842.

1841:	£.	£.
Balance in Colonial Treasury, July 1841*		240,000
Land Revenue of last six months of 1841, estimated at same rate as first six months*	66,482	
Deduct, however, for six months, the expenses chargeable on land revenue, taken in Sir George Gipps's estimate at 28,000 *l.* per annum†	14,000	
		52,482
Estimated Amount available to meet liabilities for Emigration during last six months of 1841		292,482
Liabilities, being the probable cost of Emigrants arriving before the 31st December 1841		224,058
Estimated balance in hand 1st January 1842		68,424
1842:		
Balance in hand, as above		68,424
Land Revenue for 1842, estimated at same rate as first half of 1841	132,964	
Deduct, however, expenses chargeable on Land Revenues, according to actual amount in 1840‡	41,063	
		91,901
Total £.		160,325
Liabilities for Emigration, being supposed cost of the Emigrants who will arrive during the first three or four months of 1842		118,200
Surplus, to accrue in the course of 1842, but not wholly available till the end £.		42,125

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to James Stephen, Esq. 12 January 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Honourable *E. E. Villiers* to *James Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 12 January 1842.

Sir,

IN reference to our other letter of this day's date, on the financial affairs of New South Wales, we have the honour to request that you will bring under Lord Stanley's consideration the subject of the notice to be issued to the public, when a decision shall have been adopted on that Report.

The notice in the Royal Gazette, on the 6th of August last, stated that all orders for bounty which were to be acted upon during any current year, were to be produced at this office on or before the 1st of March. Some of the parties appear to construe this as meaning that ships might commence to be sent again at that period in the present year; and they have urged for final information, on the plea that some months are necessary to complete the selection and dispatch of large bodies of emigrants. Now, in his despatch of the 14th of October, Lord Stanley signified to the Governor his intention of announcing that no further emigration on bounty could be sanctioned until August 1842, at which time the reports from the colony after arrival of the whole number of emigrants already gone might be expected; but the execution of this intention was suspended till the collection of the more full and complete details which have now been obtained. When the decision to be founded upon them shall be adopted, we would apply for instructions upon the notice to be given to the public, which, we presume, will have to be issued by our office, through the Gazette, as on former occasions.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

* Sir George Gipps, No. 137, 17 July 1841.
† Sir George Gipps's Estimate for Council, 20 July 1840, House of Commons Paper, 81, 1841, p. 32.
‡ Sir George Gipps, Enclosure 1, to Despatch, No. 132, of 8 July 1841.

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— No. 8. —

No. 8.
Letter from James Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 7 February 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 7 February 1842.

I HAVE laid before Lord Stanley your letter of the 12th ultimo, containing a report of the state of the land revenue of New South Wales for the year 1841, and of the probable balance which would remain applicable to emigration in the succeeding year, without having recourse to unusual measures; and I am directed to transmit to you for your information, a copy of a despatch which his Lordship has addressed to Sir George Gipps, in reply to his despatch (No. 137) of the 17th July last, with reference to which your report was written.

You will perceive that Lord Stanley has intimated to Sir George Gipps the suspension for the present of further emigration on bounty orders to New South Wales.

I am therefore directed to transmit to you the form of a notice which Lord Stanley considers that it will be proper to insert in the Royal Gazette, in order that the public may be duly apprised of the determination of the Government on this subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Stephen.*

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. in No. 8.

Office of Colonial Lands and Emigration,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 7 February 1842.

THE Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners have been instructed, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to issue the following notice:

1. The latest official advices from New South Wales, on the subject of finance, having shown reason to anticipate that, in consequence of the great extent of emigration on bounty last year, there will not be any disposable funds until a very advanced period of this year, and then only a very limited amount, emigration to New South Wales, free of expense, will continue to be suspended until further notice.

2. The orders of the Colonial Government for bounty, conditional upon the existence of funds available for their discharge, are cancelled; since it has become apparent that no means could accrue to provide for them, within the time to which such orders are limited.

3. All other orders or authorities for bounty are to be produced at the office of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, on or before the 1st of March next; but it is to be distinctly understood, that in calling for these orders, Her Majesty's Government does not pledge itself to any particular course respecting them, and only requires them to be produced, in order to ascertain the whole amount of permissions outstanding in this country for the introduction of emigrants, and to be the better enabled to determine what measures may hereafter become proper on the subject.

By order of the Board,
S. Walcott, Secretary.

— No. 9. —

No. 9.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Governor Sir George Gipps, 8 February 1842.

(No. 64.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor Sir *George Gipps*.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 Feb. 1842.

I HAVE received your despatch (No. 137) of the 17th July last, containing a report of the amount of revenue actually received into the Treasury of the colony in the half-year ending the 30th of the preceding month.

On the receipt of that despatch, I called on the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners for an estimate, as far as might be practicable, of the state of the land revenue of the colony for the year 1841, and of the probable balance which would remain applicable to emigration in the succeeding year, without having recourse to unusual measures. I enclose for your information a copy of the report which I have received from the Commissioners upon that point. 12 January 1842.

On a full consideration of all the circumstances, I consider it necessary to suspend for the present further emigration on bounty orders. However desirable it

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it may be to keep up a continued supply of Emigrants to New South Wales, I cannot consent to anticipate its land revenues for that purpose; and looking to the very large addition which will have been made to its population in the course of the past and the commencement of the present year, I am strongly inclined to believe that the supply of labour furnished will have been at least equal to the demand, or at all events to such a demand as would realise the fair expectations of the emigrants.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

No. 10.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Governor Sir George Gipps, 24 January 1842.

— No. 10. —

(No. 57.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor Sir *George Gipps.*

Sir, Downing-street, 24 Jan. 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th of July last, (No. 138) enclosing a return of all monies paid out of the Treasury of New South Wales, on account of New Zealand, up to that date; and requesting to be informed whether you may draw on the Lords of the Treasury for the amount.

I referred your despatch for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and I transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Secretary to that Board, from which you will perceive that you are not at liberty to draw on that Board, on account of the advances in question, without having previously obtained the express authority of Her Majesty's Government.

12 January 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

Enclosure in No. 10.

Encl. in No. 10.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 12 Jan. 1842.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ult., enclosing a statement of advances and disbursements made from the revenues of New South Wales, on account of the government of New Zealand, I have it in command from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Stanley, that, as the documents transmitted in your letter afford no information regarding the amount of revenue realized at New Zealand, either by the sales of land, to which allusion is made, or otherwise, or the purposes to which such revenue has been applied, my Lords are not enabled to form an opinion as to the steps it may be proper to take, with respect to the reimbursement of the advances made from the colonial funds of New South Wales, for the service of the government of New Zealand; but my Lords request that the Governor of New South Wales may be apprized that he is not to consider himself at liberty to draw on this Board, on account of the said advances, without having previously obtained the express authority of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Trevelyan.*

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 11.
Despatch from Governor Sir Geo. Gipps to Lord John Russell, 13 Sept. 1841.

— No. 11. —

(No. 175.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Sydney,
13 September 1841.*

My Lord,

IN my despatch of the 31st January last, No. 29, I reported to your Lordship the extent to which this government had entered into engagements for the payment of bounties on emigrants brought to the colony by private individuals; and I also in the same despatch pointed out to your Lordship, that since the commencement of the month of December in 1840, care had been taken to enter into no absolute engagements, but to stipulate in every case that the bounties should be contingent on the state of our finances, and on the ability of the government to pay them.

I have now further to report, that I caused, on the 11th instant, a notification to be made to all the parties concerned, that it is probable the government may not be

For Sir G. Gipps's despatch of 31 Jan., No. 29, *vide* Papers relative to New South Wales, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 6 September 1841, No. 10.

be able to pay bounties where they have been promised conditionally only; and that, at any rate, none can be paid until all the demands to which the government is liable on account of unconditional promises shall be satisfied.

This notification I have made very reluctantly, but for the following reasons I considered that it was required from me:—

1. Because a much more rapid immigration into the colony is now taking effect than was expected only a few months ago.

2. That our land sales have greatly fallen off in consequence of the commercial distress which has prevailed in the colony during the last year.

3. That a very decided opinion against the contracting of loans for the support of emigration has been expressed by your Lordship in some recent despatches to myself, as well as in documents laid by your Lordship before Parliament.

I cannot but be aware that the notice which I have now given, may have the effect of checking immigration in a greater degree than is required by the state of our finances, in which case dissatisfaction will in all probability be produced in the colony; and I am, consequently, induced to submit to your Lordship that some measures are much wanted to regulate the supply of emigrants, not so much to the demand which exists for them, as to our ability to pay for them.

In my despatch, No. 129, of the 9th September 1840, I suggested to your Lordship that the Land and Emigration Commissioners should watch the progress of the bounty system, and in the event of the annual supply under it falling short of 10,000 souls, that they should resort to Government emigration to make up the deficiency; the opposite evil, of a redundant supply, was not when I wrote that despatch within my contemplation, therefore I did not propose any measure for checking it; but the reason which suggested the one measure might equally suggest the other; and I would at any rate beg leave to submit to your Lordship, that in future years it may be equally desirable to check a redundant, as to make good a deficient, supply.

A well regulated immigration of from 8,000 to 10,000 souls, is what I consider essential for the prosperity of the colony, and what I believe also we shall be able to pay for.

The general tenor of my despatches on financial subjects, as well as particular passages which it is scarcely necessary to refer to, will, I trust, sufficiently have proved to your Lordship, that far from having any desire to encumber the colony with a loan, I have constantly been disinclined to the raising of one; I have, nevertheless, always admitted, that from the very fluctuating nature of the funds, out of which emigration is supported, those funds may, in some years, be insufficient to meet the expense of such an immigration as the colony requires; and I have considered that in the event of such being the case, it would not be improvident to anticipate our resources to an extent not exceeding the net average produce of one year of our land sales, and which may safely, I think, be taken at 100,000 *l.*

The immigration of the present year will, I trust, go far to remove the complaints which have of late been so general in the colony of the want of labour; and though, in attaining so desirable an object, some inconvenience ensue, I do not think we should shrink from encountering it.

Having still about 150,000 *l.* in hand, applicable to immigration, besides 40,000 *l.* due to the colony from Her Majesty's Government on account of New Zealand, I do not anticipate any immediate deficiency; and I shall not fail to report fully and frequently to your Lordship on everything connected with the important subjects of emigration and finance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Gipps.*

— No. 12. —

No. 12. Despatch from Governor Sir Geo. Gipps to Lord John Russell, 13 Sept. 1841.

(Separate.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Government-house, Sydney, 13 September 1841.

THOUGH my last separate report on the state of the colony was dated only the 17th July last, I shall proceed again to address your Lordship on the same sub-

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ject, as I consider that in the present condition of our affairs, your Lordship may desire to receive frequent communications from me.

I lament to have to report, that the commercial distress and general want of money in the colony continues unabated; that many mercantile failures have occurred, and that still more are to be expected, as well as insolvencies amongst our settlers.

From a system indeed of nearly unbounded credit, the transition has been sudden to an almost total denial of it; and consequently persons who can no longer get accommodation at the banks, are obliged to dispose of such property as they may be possessed of, at very depreciated prices.

Owing, perhaps, to its having been the only ready-money dealer in the colony, the Government has not as yet participated in the distress; nor do I indeed apprehend any failure in our ordinary resources, greater than what we may easily be able to provide against.

In our extraordinary resources, on the other hand, or our land sales, there will certainly be a large falling off from what was the produce of last year, and consequently we may experience possibly some difficulty in meeting the very heavy engagements which we are under for the payment of bounties on immigration. The Council, however, and indeed the whole colony, is deeply pledged to support the Government in any measures that may be necessary for the support of public credit, and I shall not fail to make timely reports to your Lordship of any expedients that I may resort to.

In my last separate despatch, I stated to your Lordship that the project for the introduction of Coolies into the colony had been revived, and that the presentation of petitions on the subject would probably lead to the discussion of it in the Legislative Council.

I am happy now to be able to report, that the project found hardly any support in the Council, and that it may be considered, for the present at least, as set aside, if not abandoned.

The news of the division in the House of Commons on Mr. Grote's motion in April last, respecting the police and gaols of the colony, reached us a few days ago; and I am happy in being able to think that it will act advantageously for my Government, so far, that is to say, as at least to settle men's minds on the subject, and to lead them to look to the way in which the expenses may, by possibility, be diminished, rather than to continue in the hope, so long indulged in, that the Home Government would be ultimately forced to take upon itself a part of them.

The pecuniary distress now existing, though it may reduce many men to poverty, who but lately were esteemed rich, is not, I think, of a character ultimately to affect the prosperity of the colony; and I am happy to say there is nothing else of a discouraging nature in the aspect of our affairs.

The very rapid immigration now taking place is fast reducing the hitherto exorbitant price of labour; and I greatly hope that the complaints, which have of late years been so constant, of the want of labourers, will shortly be less loud in the colony.

The session of the Legislative Council has been a very easy one; and as the Appropriation Bill has now passed, it would be fast drawing to a close, were it not that the commercial distress has produced a call for a bankrupt law, which, when it was proposed to them last year, the merchants declared they did not want.

On the rising of the Council it is my intention to visit Port Phillip.

I am most happy to have received from your Lordship an order for the discontinuance of special surveys.

The contraction of credit, and consequent scarcity of money in the colony, has had, I am happy to say, at least the good effect of limiting very considerably the demand for surveys of this nature, only seven having been demanded; whereas if the regulation which sanctioned them had been in force during the speculative times of last year, I have no doubt that four or five times that number would have been applied for.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Gipps.*

— No. 13. —

(No. 212.—Executive.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Sydney,
2 November 1841.

My Lord,

IN the series of despatches named in the margin, written during the present year, on the subjects of emigration and finance, I have endeavoured to place before your Lordship a correct view of all the proceedings of this Government in respect to these important matters; and in my two despatches, especially, of the 13th September (marked No. 175, and separate), I pointed out the probability that emigrants may arrive in the course of the next few months faster than, on account of the great diminution which has taken place in our land sales, we may be able to pay for them.

I now enclose a return of the immigrants landed in the colony (including Port Phillip) since the commencement of the present year, and of the bounties and other expenses already paid, or now due upon them, by which your Lordship will perceive, that including authorized gratuities, and quarantine expenses, the total sum either paid, or in course of payment, on account of immigration, during the part of the year already elapsed, amounts to upwards of 251,000 *l.*, whilst the produce of the land fund during the same period (after deduction of the authorized charges on it, for surveys, aborigines, &c.) amounts only to about 50,000 *l.*

The great drain upon our resources, occasioned by these expenses, has so reduced the funds in our treasury, that after payment of all that is now due, and reserving only a reasonable sum for other services, I cannot reckon on having more than about 40,000 *l.* applicable to the further purposes of immigration, in addition to the sum of about 43,000 *l.* owing to us on account of New Zealand; and even this latter sum is not available until I receive authority to draw for it on the Lords of the Treasury.

Immigration in the meantime continues to go on very rapidly, and it is impossible for me to calculate, with any degree of certainty, on the sum which may be required during the next few months to meet the expenses of it, it being, as I have had occasion formerly to observe to your Lordship, the real inconvenience of the bounty system, that whilst we are bound to pay for all emigrants that may arrive, we have no certainty whatsoever whether they will arrive or not.

Deeply impressed as I am with the extreme importance of immigration to this colony, I feel still so sensibly the inconvenience of encumbering the Government with any considerable amount of debt, that I consider it my duty to invite your Lordship's interference for the purpose of preventing too extensive an immigration from England to this colony during the year 1842.

Where parties may have made arrangements for sending out emigrants, or incurred expenses on the faith of unconditional promises made by this Government, I consider we are in honour bound to receive the emigrants, and pay the bounties that may be due on them; but without any breach of faith, I think your Lordship's authority may be interposed in such a manner as to limit the emigration of 1842, to an amount that it may not be inconvenient to us to have to meet.

In my despatch of the 13th September last (No. 175), I stated that an immigration of from 8,000 to 10,000 souls per annum, would be about what we might require, and be able to pay for; but the continued depression of all the monied interests in the colony, and the consequent decrease in our land revenue, now causes me to think that the emigration of 1842 ought not to exceed, even if it amount to half that number.

It is my duty next to place before your Lordship the course which I propose to adopt, in order to meet the expenses of immigration, during the period which must elapse before I can receive any further instructions from your Lordship.

The raising of a moderate loan for the purpose of maintaining immigration has always been in the contemplation of the government and legislature of this colony, and has often been brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, especially in my despatches of the 31st of October 1838, (No. 177,) and the 22d of November 1839 (No. 157); and in the latter of these despatches a plan for the raising of a loan was detailed, which, though it has never been authorized, was not objected to either by your Lordship or the Lords of the Treasury.

No. 13.
Despatch from Governor Sir Geo. Gipps to Lord John Russell,
2 November 1841.

Emigration:

1841:	Nos.
31 January	29
26 August	164
13 Sept.	175
13 —	separate

Finance:

10 January	10
8 July	132
17 —	137
17 —	138
1 August	148
17 —	157
20 —	159

1 November 1841.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Following up so much of the plan as it may be in my power to adopt, I propose to issue debentures in sums of 100 *l.* each, in the nature of Exchequer bills, bearing interest at the rate of 4 *d.* per diem (about six per cent. per annum), and to make the bills, and interest accruing on them, payable in London, through the agency (if it can be obtained) of the bank of Australasia; and I propose to do this under the sanction of an Act of Council, and on the security of the ordinary revenue of the colony, as without the express consent of the Crown the Council can have no right to pledge in any manner the land fund, which is the revenue of the Crown.

As I have no authority to draw on the Lords of the Treasury, or on the commissariat chest in the colony, even for the money due to us on account of New Zealand, it is not my intention to resort to either of these measures; but I trust I may express a confident hope that the debentures issued by me may be taken up and paid off by the Lords of the Treasury, to the extent of the debt owing to us (about 43,000 *l.*) on account of New Zealand, and that such further guarantee may be given on account of the land fund of the colony, as may enable us in as short a time as possible to reduce the interest on our debentures from 6 per cent. to 4.

For the reasons already given it is not in my power to estimate the extent to which it may be necessary to issue these debentures; but by the help of the document which I enclose, it will not be difficult in England to make an approximate calculation of it.

The Commissioners of Emigration are regularly informed of all ships leaving England with emigrants for this colony, as also of the number of emigrants they carry; the bounties, therefore, on all the vessels which are not included in the list sent herewith, may easily be estimated; and if from the amount of these bounties, the sum of about 40,000 *l.* be deducted, the remainder will be the sum for which I may be under the necessity of issuing debentures.

As for instance: supposing the number of ships which may have left the United Kingdom, since those named in the list, to be 30, and the average number of emigrants (men, women, and children) in each ship to be 300, the total number will be 9,900, which, at 16 *l.* per head, will be 144,000 *l.*; and if from this sum be deducted the 40,000 *l.* which we have in hand, the amount for which debentures must be issued will be 104,000 *l.*; from which again if the sum of 43,000 *l.* be deducted, which is due to us on account of New Zealand, there will remain as a debt the sum only of 61,000 *l.*; and this debt, I have no doubt, even in the present depressed state of the colony, we shall be able to pay in the course of a year or two.

In conclusion, I have only to request your Lordship's attention to the fact, that this debt is to be incurred solely on account of immigration, and that I shall continue to use my best endeavours to keep the ordinary expenses of the colony within its ordinary income, as has been the case for the last two years.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Gipps.*

Enclosure in No. 13.

Encl. in No. 13.

RETURN of SUMS paid on account of IMMIGRATION into the Colony of *New South Wales*, from the 1st of January to the 31st of October 1841.

NAMES of VESSELS.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount of Bounties, Gratuities, and Quarantine Expenses.	REMARKS.
SYDNEY:	1841:		£. s. d.	
Ganges	13 January	6	96 – –	
Alfred	19 —	235	4,128 15 –	
Conrad	19 —	63	969 11 –	
Marquis of Hastings	4 February	200	3,517 – –	
Jane Gifford	13 —	246	4,482 5 –	
Brothers	11 March	260	4,074 3 –	
Portland	11 —	214	3,291 18 –	
Glenswilly	11 —	302	5,359 – –	
Berkshire	13 —	226	3,895 5 –	
Susan	25 —	221	4,024 17 –	

NAMES of VESSELS.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount of Bounties, Gratuities, and Quarantine Expenses.	REMARKS.
SYDNEY—*continued.*	1841:		£. s. d.	
Margaret	28 March	245	(a) 4,038 14 6	- (a) includes 96 *l.* 2 *s.* quarantine expenses.
Bussorah Merchant	6 April	153	2,139 4 –	
Sir John Falstaff	13 —	138	2,042 8 –	
James Matheson	14 —	191	3,121 7 –	
Orestes	14 May	255	3,889 – –	
Moffatt	31 —	322	5,775 14 –	
Earl Grey	24 June	246	4,338 2 –	
Achilles	12 July	4	76 – –	
Herald	15 —	362	5,675 14 –	
Helen	21 —	293	4,895 15 –	
Queen Victoria	26 —	243	3,250 – –	
Burhampooter	7 August	226	3,566 2 –	
Cadet	9 —	211	3,202 10 –	
Pearl	17 —	207	3,723 – –	
Eleanor	22 —	210	(b) 2,086 17 6	- (b) includes 19 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* quarantine expenses.
Elizabeth	23 —	343	5,466 11 –	
Percy	28 —	283	4,541 6 –	
Forth	28 —	234	4,088 18 –	
Adam Lodge	30 —	251	4,084 7 –	
Runnymede	30 —	220	4,143 – –	
John Renwick	31 —	211	3,844 19 3	
China	7 Sept.	241	3,697 9 –	
United Kingdom	7 —	447	7,216 19 –	
Canton	18 —	210	3,652 10 –	
William Turner	5 October	233	3,740 1 –	
James Moran	6 —	148	2,288 – –	
Amount of Sums actually paid - - - £.			132,423 2 3	
Globe	28 August	10	170 10 –	
Gilbert Henderson	16 September	225	4,275 – –	
Lady Kennaway	12 October	209	3,824 2 –	
Livingstone	21 —	231	3,623 14 –	
Victoria	24 —	44	685 14 –	
New York Packet	23 —	290	(c) 5,156 6 –	- (c) includes 400 *l.* estimated quarantine expenses.
Ayrshire	25 —	323	(d) 5,336 7 –	- - (d) ditto, 250 *l.* do. do.
Probable balance of bounties on immigrants by the Eleanor			1,900 – –	
Probable balance of bounties on immigrants by the Cadet			19 – –	
Probable balance of bounties on immigrants by the Elizabeth			19 – –	
Further Amount estimated to be due - - - £.			25,009 13 –	
PORT PHILLIP:				
Salsette	2 January	189	2,837 15 –	
Fergusson	15 —	229	4,165 16 –	
Sir Charles Forbes	21 —	182	3,228 17 –	
Ariadne	8 —	42	692 16 –	
York	6 February	8	125 – –	
Georgiana	25 —	178	2,984 9 4	
Argyle (London)	1 March	199	3,694 8 –	
Neptune	29 —	248	4,654 1 –	
John Cooper	4 April	25	393 8 –	
Argyle (Liverpool)	12 —	224	3,700 19 –	
Duchess of Northumberland	3 June	234	4,207 18 –	
Frankfield	7 —	293	4,724 14 –	
Royal Saxon	17 July	223	4,166 11 –	
England	17 —	344	5,649 5 –	
George Fyfe	23 —	214	3,864 18 –	
William Abrams	26 —	170	2,777 10 –	
Westminster	30 —	246	4,392 10 –	
Brilliant	26 —	25	344 5 –	
William Metcalfe	27 August	209	3,800 13 –	
Strathfieldsaye	30 —	228	4,067 16 –	
Forth	19 September	226	3,969 2 –	

(*continued*)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAMES of VESSELS.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Immi-grants.	Amount of Bounties, Gratuities, and Quarantine Expenses.	REMARKS.
PORT PHILLIP—*continued.*	1841:		£. s. d.	
Middlesex - - - - -	30 Sept.	219	3,985 3 –	
Agricola - - - - - -	3 October	229	3,985 13 –	
Thomas Arbuthnot - - -	4 —	252	4,174 4 –	
Intrinsic - - - - - -	7 —	252	3,821 4 –	
Amount of Sums actually paid - - - £.			84,408 15 4	
Enmore - - - - -	4 October	104	1,768 – –	- - bounties promised conditionally only.
Catherine Jamieson - - -	22 —	113	1,921 – –	
Lysander - - - - - -	23 —	208	3,536 – –	
Grindley - - - - - -	23 —	140	2,380 – –	
Further Amount estimated to be due - - - £.			9,605 – –	
TOTALS for Port Phillip -		5,453	94,013 15 4	
GENERAL TOTALS -		14,885	251,446 10 7	

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
1 November 1841.

Wm. Lithgow,
Auditor General.

No. 14.

Despatch from Governor Sir Geo. Gipps to Lord John Russell, 1 December 1841.

— No. 14. —

(No. 226.—Financial.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Government House, Sydney, 1 Dec. 1841.

30th Nov. 1841.

IN my despatch, No. 212, of the 2d ult., I reported to your Lordship the measures which I had in contemplation, in order to meet the expenses of immigration into this colony from the United Kingdom; and I have now the honour to enclose a copy of a Minute on the subject, which I yesterday laid before the Legislative Council.

I cannot but deeply lament, that a necessity should have arisen for the measure which I propose; but in my Minute to the Council, I have so fully explained the causes which have led to it, that it seems to me unnecessary to dwell further on them in this despatch.

I regret to have to state, that the commercial embarrassment of the colony, and the consequent depression of all interests in it, continues unabated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Gipps.*

Encl. in No. 14.

Enclosure in No. 14.

LAND AND EMIGRATION DEBENTURES.

MINUTE of his Excellency the Governor, to the Legislative Council, on presenting a Bill to secure on the Ordinary Revenue of the Colony the payment of DEBENTURES issued to meet the expenses of IMMIGRATION.

IN laying before the Council a Bill to secure upon the ordinary revenues of the colony the payment of debentures proposed to be issued for the support of immigration, I feel it incumbent on me to state in the fullest and most explicit manner, the circumstances which have compelled me to have recourse to the measure.

The importance of immigration to the colony of New South Wales is so generally admitted, and has been so often insisted on in the public declarations of the Council, that it may perhaps appear unnecessary to enlarge upon it; there is however one circumstance peculiarly affecting the colony of New South Wales, which it seems to me scarcely possible too often to point out, and which I must accordingly for an instant dwell upon; it is, that immigration is not only desired in New South Wales, as elsewhere, for the purpose of increasing the population, or of opening new sources of wealth, but that in New South Wales

Wales immigration has been, since the discontinuance of transportation, required, in order to maintain the industry of the colony in a state even of ordinary progression, the disproportion of the sexes, or the preponderance of males, having been such, when transportation ceased, that the colony barely possessed within itself the means of keeping up its population at its then existing numbers.

The absolute necessity of resorting to immigration being thus universally felt, it followed as a legitimate consequence, and was indeed admitted as an inevitable deduction, that immigration was to be maintained at any sacrifice; and that in the event of the funds specially appropriated to defray the expenses of it proving insufficient, to produce of those funds should be in some manner or other anticipated.

The principal public documents which prove that such was the decided opinion of the Council, and of the colony, I will briefly refer to.

The report of the Immigration Committee, which state in the year 1838, shows that the committee had before it a project for raising in eight years, by way of loan, the sum of two millions sterling; and in a letter addressed to the chairman and members of the committee, appended to their report, signed by 181 gentlemen of the first consideration in the colony, that proposal was strongly urged upon the attention of the Council. The committee reported generally in favour of a loan, but did not specially recommend the amount at which it should be fixed.

Immigration Report of 1839, pp. 13 to 16, and Appendix (H.) and (K.)

The Immigration Committee of 1839 again recommended a loan; and the report of the committee having been taken into consideration, on the 19th of November in that year, the following resolution was (amongst others) passed by the whole Council, *nemine dissentiente*:—

"1. Resolved, that this Council, having had under consideration the report presented to them on the 12th instant, by the committee appointed to inquire into and report on the subject of immigration, concur in, and adopt the opinions expressed by their committee, as to the necessity of continuing immigration on an extensive scale; and the Council further concur in the recommendation of the committee, that in the event of the funds now applicable to immigration being found insufficient, measures should be taken for raising money in England, by way of loan, on the security of the land revenue of the colony, (with the additional security, if necessary, of the ordinary revenue of the colony,) to any extent not exceeding 125,000 *l.* in each of the next eight succeeding years; and the assent of Her most gracious Majesty be solicited for the secure and unalterable appropriation of such a portion of the land revenue as may be required for the payment of the interest on such loan; and also for providing a sinking fund, at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon all sums so borrowed, to accumulate for the extinguishment of the entire debt within 15 years from the date of the first loan.

In 1840 the same committee reported as strongly as before on the urgent necessity of encouraging and supporting immigration on an extensive scale; but as the produce of the land revenue was in that year sufficient to cover the whole expense of maintaining it, the committee did not enter on the subject of a loan.

Amongst the resolutions of the Council, however, which were passed in that year, on the subject of immigration, the following is to be found, being No. 15 of the series of resolutions adopted *nemine dissentiente*, on the 23d of October 1840, on the motion of Mr. Jones.

"15. Resolved, That as, in the opinion of this Council, the continued influx of eligible emigrants will, in proportion to their number, increase the demand for land, enhance its value, and replenish the fund applicable to the encouragement of emigration, no temporary deficiency in its amount (the reverse of which is happily the case at present) should be allowed to interrupt the requisite supply of labour; and this Council would therefore express an earnest hope, that Her Majesty's Government will, at all times, be ready to assist this important dependency of the Crown, in a matter so materially affecting its interests, under a full assurance of the certain and speedy reimbursement of any advance which may be made for promoting so vital an object."

And, lastly, on the 25th August, in the present year, the Council having again adopted and confirmed the Report of its Committee on Immigration, passed a resolution very similar to that which has just been extracted from the proceedings of the 23d October 1840, with this difference however, that the concluding paragraph of the resolution of 1841 ran thus:—

"And this Council therefore guarantees to the utmost of its ability, a speedy reimbursement of such sums as the Government may find it necessary to advance in anticipation, towards promoting an object of such vital importance."

The measures adopted by myself to carry into effect the wishes of the Council are next to be stated, in so far, that is to say, as they are connected with the project of a loan.

On the 31st October 1838, I transmitted to the Secretary of State the Report of the Immigration Committee of that year, in a despatch, No. 177. That despatch was printed in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 536, of the Session of 1839, and from it I extract the following passages:—

"As the subject of emigration, and the appropriation to it of the proper funds, is one of intense interest in the colony, I shall be happy to receive from your Lordship explicit instructions in respect to it. Your Lordship will perceive that the question has been raised of providing funds for carrying on emigration on a large scale, by means of a loan, and that the committee is not disposed to view the proposal with disfavour. I must confess it would be with regret that I should see anything like a perpetual debt entailed on the colony; and although the committee has proposed to redeem the amount of it in a certain number of years, experience has, I think, taught us not to put much faith in calculations of that

NEW SOUTH WALES.

sort, or in the contrivances of sinking funds. I cannot also but apprehend that it would be extremely difficult to administer the government of this colony with proper economy in the midst of the fictitious wealth which would be produced by a loan. Already the reputation of having a well-filled treasury has caused demands upon the Government, which it is extremely difficult to withstand, but which, if not checked, will lead us to bankruptcy.

"All I can myself undertake at present to recommend is, that immigration should be kept up for another year or two at its present rate, and that if our funds prove insufficient to meet it, we should rather have recourse to a loan than put a stop to it. I am disposed however to think that we should, even in that case, measure the sum to be borrowed by the demand for immigration, rather than fix the amount of the loan (which it has been proposed to do at 2,000,000 *l.*), and regulate our importation of immigrants in such a manner as to spend the amount of it in a given number of years."

The report of the committee of 1839 was transmitted to the Secretary of State with my despatch, No. 164, of the 4th December 1839, which despatch has also been published in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 612, of 1840. Having, however, on the 22d of the preceding month of November, sent home a specific project for raising a loan (as is presently to be mentioned), I did not, in my despatch of the 4th December, do more than refer to that project.

The Immigration Report of 1840 was forwarded by me to the Secretary of State in a despatch of the 9th of September of that year, No. 129, which has been printed in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 241, of the Session of 1841.

From this despatch I extract the following passages:—

"By carefully watching the progress of emigration under the bounty system, the Emigration Board in London will, it is hoped, be enabled to judge of the extent to which Government emigration should be thus resorted to, as a supplement to that on the bounty system, and I would myself beg leave to suggest, that whenever the supply under the bounty system may appear to fall short of the proportion of about 10,000 souls per annum, the Commissioners should endeavour to make up the complement.

"Our land revenue bids fair at present to be able fully to meet the expenses of such an immigration; but as this revenue is subject to great fluctuations, I would beg leave to suggest, that immigration should be carried on independently of any consideration, either of its actual or expected amount; and I would further beg to refer your Lordship to my despatch of the 22d November, 1839 (No. 157), to show that there is no sacrifice which the people of this colony are not prepared to make, and no security which they are not ready to offer, in order to procure the supply of labour which they so unanimously concur in thinking essential to the continued prosperity of the colony."

The receipt of my despatch, No. 177, of the year 1838, was acknowledged by the Secretary of State, on the 28th May 1839, in a despatch, with which two documents were transmitted for my guidance. The first of these was a letter from the agent-general for emigration to the under Secretary of State, dated the 22d April 1839; the second, a Treasury letter of the 21st May 1839; and they are both printed in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 536, of 1839.

The following is an extract from the letter from the agent-general for emigration:—

"So far as my opinion may be required on this proposal, I would state, that I entirely concur in the inconvenience of putting a check to the newly created flow of emigration to New South Wales, and in the event of the proper funds proving inadequate to its maintenance at its present rate, I feel no doubt that the best remedy, both in regard to the interest of the colony and to the ultimate good of the revenue itself, would be not to curtail the amount of emigration, but to borrow the necessary funds for its continuance on the credit of the future receipts from land. But having submitted this opinion in general terms, I am unwilling to proceed further at present, because I believe a report of the Council on the whole subject of emigration, probably including this topic, may be daily expected from the colony."

The following is the letter from the Secretary to the Treasury:—

"Sir, "Treasury Chambers, 21 May 1839.

"With reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, and the report from the agent-general for emigration therein enclosed, urging the expediency of encouraging emigration to New South Wales this year, to the same extent as during the last year, I it have in command from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to request you will acquaint the Marquis of Normanby, that adverting to the representations against any present diminution of the expenditure for promoting emigration, which are stated to have been submitted to his Lordship, and to the consideration that from the large accumulation which had occurred of funds applicable to that purpose, the means of meeting emigration expenditure during the greater part of the present year to the same extent as last year are already provided, my Lords conceive that it may be advisable that emigration to that extent should be continued for the present year; but I am to request you will further observe to his Lordship, that this concurrence of my Lords in the suggestion of the agent-general is given without any reference to the loan which has been suggested for this object, any proposition respecting which must necessarily be accompanied by very explicit information as to the arrangements the local Government would feel enabled to make for securing a due payment of interest and liquidation of the principal.

"I am, &c.

(signed) "*G. J. Pennington*, Pro. Sec."

This

This letter was received by me on the 28th September 1839, and as required by it, I transmitted on the 22d of the following November, a detailed project of the way or ways in which, in case of necessity, I proposed to raise money for defraying the expenses of immigration.

No decision has ever been received by me on this proposal, the reason of which probably is, that on the 30th of the following June, in a despatch which has also been printed in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 81, of the present year, I reported that our land revenue had, during the first six months of 1840, so greatly and unexpectedly increased, that the raising of money by way of loan, for the support of immigration, during 1840 would be unnecessary.

The documents from which I have made these extracts sufficiently prove, that even before wages had risen to the rate which they attained in the year 1840, the necessity was felt and admitted, of maintaining immigration on a great scale, and even, if necessary, of resorting to a loan in support of it.

When wages, however, rose to the price which they attained in 1840, the necessity of increasing immigration in a still more rapid manner, in order to reduce the price of labour, became apparent, and such an immigration was more loudly called for than before.

The bounty system of emigration, which the colonists were nearly unanimous in preferring to any other, had, up to that period, been in the hands almost of a single individual in England; and the supply afforded by him was not equal to the wants of the colony. In order, therefore, to induce other parties to engage in the business of bringing to New South Wales emigrants from the United Kingdom, the bounties were, on the recommendation of the Council, considerably increased in the month of March 1840.

This measure had the desired effect; numerous applications for permission to import immigrants were addressed to the local government, and were very generally complied with, it being considered next to impossible that immigrants could arrive in the colony, within the two years for which the permissions were granted, faster than the colony would require them. Even if the emigrants themselves could be obtained, it was considered that ships to convey them to the colony could not be procured, without so raising the cost of freight and conveyance, as to make the speculation on the parts of the importers an unprofitable one.

Towards the end, however, of 1840, circumstances occurred which induced me to look with some anxiety on the extent to which I had, on the part of the Government, made engagements for the payment of bounties on immigrants; and I determined shortly afterwards to issue no more unconditional promises of bounties.

The circumstances which led me to take an altered view of our affairs, in the latter part of the year 1840, are now to be stated.

Up to the month of October, in that year, the proceeds of our land sales were large beyond all precedent. One sale alone realized, in the Port Phillip district, upwards of 104,000 *l.*; and the proceeds of the 10 months ended on the 31st of October 1839, amounted to the large sum of 313,628 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* The ordinary revenue of the colony had moreover increased, during the same period, to such an extent, that the whole of the land revenue, deducting only the authorized charges upon it, might reasonably be looked upon as applicable to immigration.

With a land revenue of 300,000 *l.* a year, it seemed scarcely possible to carry on immigration too rapidly, nor was any decrease in that revenue then apprehended, as, in addition to the newly opened districts of Port Phillip and Portland Bay, fresh lands in the northern parts of the colony, at the Clarence River, and Moreton Bay, were about to be thrown open to location, for which purchasers were known to stand ready.

In the month of November, however, these flattering prospects began gradually to fade away.

By instructions under the sign-manual, which have been published, both in England and in the colony, I was prohibited from opening the new lands on the Clarence River, and at Moreton Bay, to which I had looked confidently for a large accession of revenue. I was equally prohibited from selling land in the county of Macquarie, in which good lands remain unsold to a greater extent than in any of the counties which now form the middle district of the colony.

In carrying into effect the same instructions, I also found myself forced to reserve from sale the most valuable lands in the Port Phillip district, that is to say, the lands which lie within five miles of the towns of Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of purchasers at the utterly inadequate price of 1 *l.* per acre.

In the months, moreover, of October and November, 1840, the first appearances disclosed themselves, of that commercial distress which has since fallen so heavily on the colony; and which, by creating a great scarcity of money, has greatly diminished the ability of the colonists to purchase land.

The revenue derived from the sale of land in the whole of the year 1840, was 316,626 *l.* 7 *s.* 5 *d.*, that of the 11 months already elapsed in 1841, is only 84,145 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.*

Meanwhile the impulse given to the bounty system in March 1840, has been producing its full effect, and an effect even greater than was expected from it, as the freight of vessels from the United Kingdom to Australia does not seem to have increased in the ratio that was anticipated, in consequence of so largely an increased demand; a circumstance which is, I believe, to be attributed to the depressed state of commerce at home, and particularly of the trade between England and America.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The increased popularity of New South Wales, amongst the emigrating classes at home, has also, I have reason to believe, enabled the bounty agents generally to obtain some payments from the emigrants themselves, and thus to increase their profits, which increase has again, of course, tended to bring new speculators into the trade. Could these two circumstances have been foreseen, the increase in the bounties of March 1840, at the time so generally and loudly called for, might perhaps have been unnecessary.

The total number of immigrants introduced on bounty into the colony was, in 1840, 6,697, and in 1841, up to the present date, it is 16,612.

The money expended on immigration was, in 1840*, 148,314 *l.* 17 *s.*, and up to the present date in 1841 (when everything now due is paid), it will be 276,682 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*

If everything now due for immigration were paid, the money remaining in our treasury for the service of every department of government, would be under 60,000 *l.*

There is due to us indeed the sum of about 40,000 *l.* from New Zealand, and of 3,000*l.* from South Australia; but I have no authority to draw for these amounts.

It is not in my power to estimate with any approximation to correctness, the sums which may be required to meet the expenses of immigration during the next 12 months, it being the chief, and perhaps the only inconvenience of the bounty system, that whilst the Government is bound to pay for all immigrants who may be brought to the colony, under unconditional promises of bounty, there is no corresponding obligation on the part of the importers to bring them.

On the 11th September last, I issued a circular notice to all persons who had received conditional promises of bounty, warning them, that it was very probable the Government would not be in a condition to pay them. This notice will, it may be presumed, have the effect of greatly checking immigration; and in issuing it, I could not but feel apprehensive, that it might have this effect in a greater degree than would be salutary to the colony.

Nevertheless, seeing the contents of our treasury so rapidly decreasing, I judged it further necessary to address the Secretary of State on the subject; and accordingly, in a despatch which left this colony on the 4th instant, and may be expected to arrive in England in the first days of March, I suggested that measures should be taken to limit the emigration from the United Kingdom to New South Wales, chargeable on the funds of the colony, in the year 1842, to the number of about 4,000 or 5,000 souls. Should arrangements have been made in England prior to the arrival of my despatch, for the emigration of a greater number, or expenses incurred by parties who have received unconditional promises of bounties, I need scarcely, however, observe, that the Government is bound to receive the immigrants, and pay the bounties on them.

I have often expressed in Council, and in my despatches to the Secretary of State, the extreme reluctance with which I could ever propose or consent to a measure tending to encumber this colony with a debt; and I have not failed to take into consideration the chances which may even now exist of my being able to avoid the necessity of incurring one, by bringing forward land for sale, and especially the valuable lands, either in Sydney or its neighbourhood, which still remain the property of the Crown; but on a full consideration of all the circumstances in which I am placed, I have determined rather to come to the Council with the measure which I now propose, than to have recourse to any expedients which might be injurious to the permanent interests of the colony.

The plan which I propose is, that the debentures to be issued for the support of immigration shall be secured on and paid out of the ordinary revenue of the colony; if not satisfied within three years, out of the land fund. That the debentures, as also the interest on them, not exceeding the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be payable in London; that none shall be issued for any other purpose than immigration, nor until the funds in the local treasury shall be less than 50,000 *l.*; that none shall be issued after the 31st December 1842; and that the total sum for which they are issued shall never exceed 200,000 *l.*

I further propose, that the debentures themselves shall be taken at any time in payment for land.

In proposing that the Council should give to these debentures the ultimate security of the ordinary revenue of the colony, in addition to that which they will primarily bear, of the land revenue, it is scarcely necessary for me to observe, that I ask no more than the Council has spontaneously and repeatedly offered; nor do I ask for more than is in itself just, since the ordinary revenue of the colony has often been assisted out of the land revenue, and may be considered, at the present time, as greatly indebted to it. It is not, however, on either of these arguments that I rely in bringing forward my present proposal, so much as on the fact that the measure which I submit to the Council is one essential to the interests of the colony. Believing it to be so, I confidently leave the measure in the hands of the Council.

Legislative Council Chamber,
30 November 1841.

George Gipps.

P.S.—With this minute I lay upon the table a return of the immigration of the present year.

* Finance Minute of 6 July 1841.

A STATEMENT of SUMS paid on account of IMMIGRATION into *New South Wales*, from 1st January to 30th November 1841; showing the probable Balance of Expenses due on account of IMMIGRANTS who had arrived up to that Date.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Immigrants Landed. For whom Bounties were Paid. Adults.	Children above 1 year of age.	For whom Bounties were not Paid. Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.	AMOUNT OF BOUNTIES. £. s. d.	Gratuities to Surgeons Superintendent, Officers of the Ships, Overseers, and others. £. s. d.	Expenses of Quarantine. £. s. d.	TOTAL AMOUNT. £. s. d.
SYDNEY:	1841:									
Expenses of Immigrants who arrived at Sydney in 1841, by the vessels named:										
Ganges	Jan. 13	5	2	–	–	7	115 – –	– – –	– – –	115 – –
Alfred	– 19	196	31	–	8	235	3,921 – –	207 15 –	– – –	4,128 15 –
Conrad	– 19	43	15	–	5	63	912 – –	57 11 –	– – –	969 11 –
Marquis of Hastings	Feb. 4	164	30	–	6	200	3,331 – –	186 – –	– – –	3,517 – –
Jane Gifford	– 13	214	26	–	5	245	4,256 – –	226 5 –	– – –	4,482 5 –
Brothers	Mar. 11	174	74	–	11	259	3,836 – –	238 3 –	– – –	4,074 3 –
Portland	– 11	139	65	–	10	214	3,096 – –	195 18 –	– – –	3,291 18 –
Glenswilly	– 11	255	35	–	11	301	5,105 – –	254 – –	– – –	5,359 – –
Berkshire	– 13	176	43	–	7	226	3,689 – –	206 5 –	– – –	3,895 5 –
Susan	– 25	188	30	–	3	221	3,822 – –	202 17 –	– – –	4,024 17 –
Margaret	– 28	166	69	–	10	245	3,754 – –	188 12 6	96 2 –	4,038 14 6
Bussorah Merchant	April 6	79	70	–	5	154	2,026 – –	132 4 –	– – –	2,158 4 –
Sir John Falstaff	– 13	80	53	–	5	138	1,925 – –	117 8 –	– – –	2,042 8 –
James Matheson	– 14	135	51	–	5	191	2,945 – –	170 7 –	– – –	3,121 7 –
Orestes	May 14	153	95	–	7	255	3,672 – –	217 – –	– – –	3,889 – –
Moffatt	– 31	273	40	–	9	322	5,482 – –	293 14 –	– – –	5,775 14 –
Earl Grey	June 24	201	42	–	3	246	4,114 – –	224 2 –	– – –	4,338 2 –
Achilles	July 12	4	–	–	–	4	76 – –	– – –	– – –	76 – –
Herald	– 15	234	116	–	12	362	5,346 – –	329 14 –	– – –	5,675 14 –
Helen	– 21	216	70	2	7	295	4,629 – –	266 15 –	– – –	4,895 15 –
Queen Victoria	– 26	146	55	37	21	259	3,212 – –	13 – –	– – –	3,225 – –
Burhampooter	Aug. 7	151	65	–	10	226	3,374 – –	206 2 –	– – –	3,580 2 –
Cadet	– 9	127	80	–	4	211	3,043 – –	193 10 –	– – –	3,236 10 –
Pearl	– 17	192	10	–	5	207	3,723 – –	187 19 –	– – –	3,910 19 –
Eleanor	– 22	171	32	19	6	228	2,000 – –	191 6 6	82 12 4	2,273 18 10
Elizabeth	– 23	241	86	–	17	344	5,194 – –	311 11 –	– – –	5,505 11 –
Percy	– 28	195	73	–	10	278	4,305 – –	254 6 –	– – –	4,559 6 –
Forth	– 28	190	37	2	8	237	3,890 – –	214 18 –	– – –	4,104 18 –
Globe	– 28	8	2	3	5	18	162 – –	– – –	– – –	162 – –
Adam Lodge	– 30	179	66	–	6	251	3,871 – –	229 7 –	– – –	4,100 7 –
Runnymede	– 30	204	11	–	5	220	3,956 – –	203 – –	– – –	4,159 – –
John Renwick	– 31	189	21	–	1	211	3,721 – –	134 19 3	– – –	3,855 19 3
China	Sept. 7	176	41	16	9	242	3,624 – –	204 2 –	– – –	3,828 2 –
United Kingdom	– 7	308	123	8	18	457	6,837 – –	405 19 –	– – –	7,242 19 –
Gilbert Henderson	– 16	192	10	19	6	227	3,728 – –	180 – –	– – –	3,908 – –
Canton	– 18	181	23	17	6	227	3,569 – –	192 10 –	– – –	3,761 10 –
William Turner	Oct. 5	168	50	10	5	243	3,542 – –	214 1 –	– – –	3,756 1 –
James Moran	– 6	116	27	–	10	153	2,450 – –	139 1 –	– – –	2,589 1 –
Lady Kennaway	– 12	185	22	9	3	219	3,650 – –	57 15 –	– – –	3,707 15 –
Livingstone	– 20	146	69	7	12	234	3,304 – –	202 19 –	– – –	3,506 19 –
Fairlie	Nov. 5	225	55	18	8	306	4,680 – –	213 8 –	– – –	4,893 8
Larne	– 6	171	72	1	17	261	3,789 – –	14 – –	– – –	3,803 – –
Lascar	– 11	106	18	16	3	143	2,154 – –	107 15 –	– – –	2,261 15 –
Trinidad	– 6	83	51	22	4	160	1,947 – –	112 18 –	– – –	2,059 18 –
Ayrshire	Oct. 25	188	120	9	6	323	4,407 – –	20 – –	– – –	4,427 – –
Arrears of Bounties by the ship Posthumous, which arrived in 1840						– –	38 – –	– – –	– – –	38 – –
Salary of immigration agent and clerks, and incidental expenses						– –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,018 4 4½
Amount of sums actually paid						– –	– – –	– – –	– – £.	163,343 15 11½
Probable amount of bounties and gratuities estimated to be due for immigrants by the under-mentioned vessels:										
New York Packet	Oct. 23	–	–	–	–	290	4,656 – –	– – –	500 6 –	5,156 6
Victoria	– 24	30	15	–	–	45	660 – –	36 – –	– – –	696 – –
Joseph Cunard	Nov. 28	–	–	–	–	321	5,136 – –	– – –	– – –	5,136 – –
Eleanor	—	–	–	–	–	– –	1,100 – –	– – –	246 6 8	1,346 6 8
Lady Kennaway	—	–	–	–	–	– –	– – –	120 15 –	– – –	120 15
Fairlie	—	–	–	–	–	– –	– – –	50 8 –	– – –	50 8 –
Larne	—	–	–	–	–	– –	– – –	214 4 –	– – –	214 4
Trinidad	—	–	–	–	–	– –	– – –	18 10 –	– – –	18 10 –
Ayrshire	—	–	–	–	–	– –	– – –	252 – –	228 8 4	480 8 4
Lascar	—	–	–	–	–	– –	– – –	6 9 –	– – –	6 9 –
Amount of Sums estimated		–	–	–	–	– –	– – –	– – –	– – £.	13,225 7
Total for Sydney, carried forward						10,724	165,774 – –	8,623 3 3	1,153 15 4	176,569 2 11½

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Immigrants Landed. For whom Bounties were Paid. Adults.	For whom Bounties were Paid. Children above 1 year of age.	For whom Bounties were not Paid. Adults.	For whom Bounties were not Paid. Children.	TOTAL.	AMOUNT OF BOUNTIES. £. s. d.	Gratuities to Surgeons Superintendent, Officers of the Ships, Overseers, and others. £. s. d.	Incidental Expenses. £. s. d.	TOTAL AMOUNT. £. s. d.
PORT PHILLIP:	1841:									
Expenses of Immigrants who arrived at Port Phillip in 1841 by the vessels named:										
Salsette	Jan. 2	112	73	–	5	190	2,703 – –	146 15 –	9 15 –	2,859 10 –
Fergusson	– 15	197	29	–	2	228	3,968 – –	198 16 –	12 1 –	4,178 17 –
Sir Charles Forbes	– 21	149	29	1	2	181	3,046 – –	167 17 –	9 – –	3,222 17 –
Ariadne	– 8	22	4	9	6	41	448 – –	32 16 –	- - -	480 16 –
York	Feb. 6	4	3	1	–	8	106 – –	- - -	- - -	106 – –
Georgiana	– 25	122	56	–	7	185	2,798 – –	167 9 4	17 3 –	2,982 12 4
Argyle (London)	Mar. 1	175	24	–	5	204	3,505 – –	189 8 –	9 2 6	3,703 10 6
Neptune	– 29	223	25	–	5	253	4,427 – –	227 1 –	11 5 –	4,665 6 –
John Cooper	April 4	16	7	–	1	24	354 – –	20 8 –	- - -	374 8 –
Argyle (Liverpool)	– 13	148	75	–	4	227	3,492 – –	208 19 –	10 6 –	3,711 5 –
Duchess of Northumberland	June 3	199	32	1	2	234	3,991 – –	216 18 –	9 – –	4,216 18 –
Frankfield	– 7	195	97	–	10	302	4,450 – –	274 14 –	10 1 –	4,734 15 –
Royal Saxon	July 17	203	14	–	6	223	3,962 – –	204 11 –	- - -	4,166 11 –
England	– 17	249	83	–	13	345	5,336 – –	313 5 –	2 10 –	5,651 15 –
William Metcalfe	Aug. 27	180	24	–	5	209	3,605 – –	193 13 –	- - -	3,798 13 –
William Aorams	July 26	125	40	–	5	170	2,617 – –	160 10 –	– 3 6	3,777 13 6
George Fyfe	– 23	183	27	1	3	214	3,648 – –	197 18 –	- - -	3,845 18 –
Westminster	– 30	206	35	2	3	246	4,154 – –	212 16 –	1 – –	4,367 16 –
Strathfieldsaye	Aug. 30	194	28	–	6	228	3,856 – –	206 16 –	- - -	4,062 16 –
Forth	Sept. 19	–	–	–	–	226	3,759 – –	194 10 –	- - -	3,953 10 –
Middlesex	– 30	188	27	1	3	219	3,762 – –	185 6 –	- - -	3,947 6
Thomas Arbuthnot	Oct. 4	184	55	7	15	261	3,866 – –	212 10 –	- - -	4,078 10 –
Intrinsic	– 7	–	–	–	–	252	3,255 – –	- - -	- - -	3,255 – –
Lysander	– 23	–	–	–	–	208	2,770 10 –	- - -	- - -	2,770 10 –
Brilliant	July 26	–	–	–	–	25	- - -	12 15 –	- - -	12 15 –
Catherine Jamieson	Oct. 22	90	57	1	4	152	1,800 – –	- - -	- - -	1,800 – –
Arrears of Bounties paid for Immigrants who arrived in 1840 by the under-mentioned ships:										
Marmion						- -	90 – –	- - -	- - -	90 – –
Perfect						- -	134 – –	- - -	- - -	134 – –
Incidental Expenses						- -	- - -	- - -	63 – 6	63 – 6
Amount of sums actually paid						- -	- - -	- - -	- - £.	84,012 8 10
Probable amount of Bounties and Gratuities estimated to be due for Immigrants by the under-mentioned vessels:										
Enmore	Oct. 4	–	–	–	–	104	1,768 – –	88 8 –	- - -	1,856 8 –
Agricola	– 4	–	–	–	–	252	3,774 – –	214 4 –	- - -	3,987 4 –
Grindley	– 23	–	–	–	–	147	2,940 – –	95 11 –	- - -	3,035 11 –
Diamond	- -	–	–	–	–	330	4,950 – –	280 10 –	- - -	5,230 10 –
Intrinsic	Oct. 7	–	–	–	–	- -	- - -	214 4 –	- - -	214 4 –
Brilliant	July 26	–	–	–	–	- -	323 – –	- - -	- - -	323 – –
Lysander	Oct. 23	–	–	–	–	- -	923 10 –	176 16 –	- - -	1,100 6 –
Catherine Jamieson	– 22	–	–	–	–	- -	354 – –	- - -	- - -	354 – –
Amount of sums estimated						- -	- - -	- - -	- - £.	16,101 3 –
Total for Port Phillip						5,888	94,934 – –	5,015 4 4	164 7 6	100,113 11 10
TOTALS						16,612	260,708 – –	13,638 7 7	1,318 2 10	276,682 14 9¾

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
30 November 1841.

William Lithgow,
Auditor-general.

5 VICTORIA, 1841.

A BILL to secure on the Ordinary Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, the payment of Debentures to be issued, to a limited amount, by the Governor thereof, in support of Immigration.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the funds arising from the territorial revenue of the colony of New South Wales are at present insufficient to provide for the introduction into the said colony of a supply of labour adequate to the wants which exist in all branches of its industry, and it is therefore expedient to make further provision for defraying the expense of importing emigrants from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and whereas it is necessary in order to secure the negotiation upon advantageous terms, of any promissory notes or debentures which may be issued by his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales for this purpose, that, in addition to such security as may be sanctioned by Her most Gracious Majesty on the territorial revenue of the said colony, further security for the payment of the same should be granted upon the ordinary revenue of the said colony: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor for the time being of the said colony, to issue, or cause to be issued, debentures, in the form or to the effect set forth in the schedule to this Act annexed, for sums of 100*l.* each, or for any number of hundreds of pounds, bearing interest at any rate not exceeding 4*d.* per 100*l.* per diem, upon and in respect of the whole of the monies contained therein respectively; and the principal sum contained in every such debenture, together with such interest as aforesaid, to be computed from the date of the issue thereof, shall be paid off and discharged in the manner and at the times respectively appointed for the payment thereof in the schedule to this Act annexed; provided however, that the total amount of such of the said debentures as may be outstanding and unpaid, shall never at any one time exceed the sum of 200,000*l.*; and provided also, that no such debenture shall be issued after the 31st day of December 1842.

The Governor empowered to issue debentures.

2. And be it enacted, that no such debenture shall be issued for a period longer than three years from the date of the issue thereof; but if any such debenture shall not have been presented for payment at the expiration of three years from the date of the issue thereof, such debenture shall nevertheless continue to bear interest, at the rate aforesaid, until the same shall be presented for payment, and be paid, unless a notice shall have been previously published, by order of the Governor for the time being of the said colony, in the Government Gazette thereof, and in the London Gazette, requiring that all such debentures as shall then be, or have been outstanding and unpaid for a period longer than three years from the date of the issue thereof respectively, or such as shall be so outstanding and unpaid, and shall become due at any time within the six months next following the date of such notice, to be presented for payment within six months from the date of such notice, or within six months after the day on which they shall respectively become due, and further requiring all debentures not becoming due until after the expiration of the said period of six months from the date of the said notice, to be presented for payment upon their becoming due; and all such debentures as shall not be so presented for payment, shall cease to bear interest from and after the date on which the same should have been respectively presented for payment, in conformity with such notice.

Period for which they are to be issued, three years.

Notice when they are to be called in.

3. And be it enacted, that the payment of all debentures which may be issued as aforesaid, together with the interest accruing thereon, or so much of the same as may not, under the sanction of Her Majesty, be paid or satisfied out of the territorial revenue of the colony of New South Wales, shall be a charge on the ordinary revenue of the said colony; and it shall be lawful for the Governor thereof for the time being, to cause the same to be paid out of the said ordinary revenue, in the manner, and at the times herein appointed for the payment of such debentures and the interest thereon.

Payment of debentures (if required) to be defrayed out of the ordinary revenue of the colony.

4. And be it enacted, that for the purpose of security, and in order to render the said debentures more easily negotiable, they may and shall be prepared and executed in duplicate: provided however, that the duplicates of the said debentures shall be kept either in the colonial treasury at Sydney, or in the hands of the agent, to be appointed as aforesaid, in London, and that the said duplicates shall only be issued upon such proof as may be deemed satisfactory of the loss or destruction of the originals: provided further, that the person or persons so receiving the said duplicates, do give security to the Governor of New South Wales, or to the agent in London aforesaid, to be approved of by the said Governor or agent, to pay into the receipt of the colonial treasury in Sydney, or of the agent in London, as the case may be, for the use of the fund for which this Act is passed, so much money as shall have become due and be paid upon the original debenture stated to have been lost, if at any time after the payment of such duplicate, such original debenture shall be presented for payment and be paid, together with any additional interest and expenses which may arise by reason of the payment of such duplicate.

Debentures to be executed in duplicate.

Debentures paid off not to be re-issued.

5. And be it enacted, that no debenture which shall have been once satisfied or paid off, shall be re-issued, but the same shall be cancelled, in such manner, and in the presence of such persons as the said Governor may appoint.

Limiting the issue of debentures to the purposes of immigration.

6. And be it enacted, that no debenture shall be issued under the authority of this Act, for any other purpose than that of defraying the expense of importing emigrants into the colony of New South Wales from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or other expenses attendant on their importation; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall restrain, or prohibit the negotiation or disposal by sale, assignment, or otherwise, of any number of debentures which it may be necessary to issue for the purpose of defraying the expenses of immigration as aforesaid.

Debentures to be registered, and the numbers issued or paid off, to be published monthly.

7. And be it enacted, that all debentures issued under the authority of this Act shall be numbered and registered; and that an account shall be published monthly in the Government Gazette of the said colony, showing from time to time the number, amounts, and dates of issue, of all debentures issued, and the like particulars of all debentures paid off or satisfied.

Penalty on forging debentures, &c. felony.

8. And be it enacted, that if any person shall forge or alter, or shall offer, utter, dispose of, or put off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any debenture, or any indorsement on, or assignment of any such debenture, issued under and by virtue of this Act, with intent to defraud any person whomsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be transported beyond seas for the term of his natural life.

George Gipps, Governor.

No. ——— No. ———

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND AND EMIGRATION DEBENTURE.

THE Governor of the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies doth hereby acknowledge, that the government of the said colony is indebted to A. B. the sum of 100 *l.*, on account of the expense incurred in importing emigrants from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland into the said colony. And by virtue of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the said colony, passed in the 5th year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to secure on the Ordinary Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, the payment of Debentures to be issued, to a limited amount, by the Governor thereof, in support of Immigration;" the said Governor doth hereby acknowledge and declare, that if the said debt of 100 *l.* be not paid or satisfied within the term of three years, reckoned from the date of the issue hereof, out of the territorial revenue of the said colony, the same shall be considered a debt, chargeable on, and shall be payable, and be paid out of the ordinary revenue of the said colony. And the said Governor doth further declare, that this debenture shall bear interest from the day of the issue thereof at the rate of 4 *d.* per 100 *l.* per diem, and that the interest at that rate due thereon, shall from the date of the issue thereof be payable, and be paid on presentation hereof, half yearly, that is to say, on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December in every year, at the colonial treasury in Sydney, or at , in London. And the said Governor doth lastly declare, that this debenture is issued for the period of three years, from the date of the issue thereof, and that it will not be called in or paid off until the expiration of that period, except with the consent of the holder thereof, but that at any time after the expiration of such three years it shall be paid, if presented for payment, or it may be called in and paid, provided that six months' notice of the intention of so calling it in and paying it off shall have been published in the London Gazette and in the Government Gazette of the colony of New South Wales. And if this debenture shall not be presented for payment within six months from the date of such notice, the same shall cease to bear interest from the expiration of the term of such notice.

Given under the hand of the Governor of New South Wales, and the Seal of the Colony, this day of

G. G.

Countersigned *E. D. T.* Colonial Secretary.
W. L. Auditor General.

I hereby declare that this debenture was issued by me on the day of and that it bears interest from that day, at the rate of

C. D. R. Treasurer.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE interest due on this debenture is payable to the bearer, unless the debenture be specially indorsed by the person in whose favour it is issued to some other person, in which case it will be payable only to the person to whom it is indorsed, or to the order of such person.

The person to whom the interest is paid will be required to sign at each payment, one of the following receipts, which shall be respectively a sufficient discharge for the payment thereof.

I acknowledge to have received the sum of £. , being interest on this debenture from to

C. D.

I acknowledge to have received the sum of £. , being interest on this debenture from to

C. D.

— No. 15. —

No. 15.
Sir Geo. Gipps to Lord John Russell, 11 December 1841.

(No. 230.—Executive.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Government House, Sydney, 11 Dec. 1841.

As I am informed that no vessel is likely to proceed to England direct from this port during the course of the next few weeks, I avail myself of the opportunity of a ship about to sail for Madras to forward to your Lordship, by the overland mail from India, copies of my despatches of the 22d ult., and 1st inst., Nos. 212 and 226; and to report to your Lordship, that it is probable the Bill which I presented to the Legislative Council on the 30th ult. will not be proceeded with, but that other means will be resorted to for procuring the money which may be required by the Government to meet the expenses of immigration during the next few months.

The committee of the Legislative Council to which the Debenture Bill was referred has not yet reported; but their proceedings have led to an offer of money from the banks, which, I understand, the committee will recommend me to accept. The committee will also, I believe, press me very earnestly to draw upon Her Majesty's Government for the sum due to us for advances to New Zealand (about 40,000 *l.*), and to proceed to sell the reserved lands at Port Phillip, and to open the Clarence River and Moreton Bay.

Notwithstanding the continuance of great commercial distress, and the consequent scarcity of money in the colony, I am happy to state that I think our prospects during the last ten days have improved.

Intelligence has reached the colony (which, though not official, I have reason to believe authentic), that in consequence of directions from the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, the emigration from England for the present year was to end on the 31st October; and I have, for the purpose of trying the market, advertised the sale of some land in Sydney in the months of February and March next, though at upset prices sufficient to guard against their being sold too cheap.

The season has, I am happy to say, been, on the whole, a favourable one; the hay and wheat harvest is nearly complete, the maize promises well, and there is generally an abundant supply of grass for sheep and cattle.

The last accounts from England (down to the 20th August) having brought better reports of the price of wool, have tended also to revive confidence in the public; and I am glad, in conclusion, to say, that the country was never more free from party spirit, or from any desire to oppose or thwart the Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Gipps.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 16.
Letter from Jas. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 11 April 1842.

— No. 16. —

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 11 April 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copies of two despatches from the Governor of New South Wales, No. 175, of the 13th of September 1841 (p. 16), on the subject of the financial condition of the colony as connected with immigration, and a despatch of the same date, marked "Separate," reporting that the commercial distress and general want of money in the colony continues unabated (p. 17).

Lord Stanley would call your particular attention to the passage in the former despatch, in which the Governor suggests that the progress of the bounty system should be carefully watched. To that end, it will doubtless occur to you that it is absolutely necessary that the late regulations which require the Governor to transmit to the Secretary of State copies of all bounty orders issued should be rigidly enforced.

I am, &c.

(signed) *James Stephen.*

No. 17.
J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 11 April 1842.

— No. 17. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 11 April 1842.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed despatches from the Governor of New South Wales, as specified in the margin, relative to emigration to that colony, and the funds available for such service, and Lord Stanley would wish to receive, at your earliest convenience, a report how far Sir George Gipps has justly estimated the number of emigrants sent out, and the deficiency of revenue, with reference to the cost of emigration.

No. 212. 2 Nov. 1841, p. 19.
No. 226. 1 Dec. 1841, p. 22.
No. 230. 11 Dec. 1841, p. 31.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

No. 18.
T. F. Elliot, Esq. and Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq., 13 April 1842.

— No. 18. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers*, to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,

Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 13 April 1842.

IN obedience to Lord Stanley's directions contained in your two letters of the 11th instant, we have perused and carefully examined the despatches therein enclosed from Sir George Gipps, of the dates and numbers enumerated in the margin, respecting the financial state of the colony, and progress of immigration.

No. 175, of 13th September 1841.
Separate of 13th September 1841.
No. 212, of 2d November 1841.
No. 226, of 1st December 1841.
No. 230, of 11th December 1841.

The points to which we thought it our duty to direct our attention were: first, how far the number of immigrants on bounty up to the latest dates in the colony, had agreed with the several estimates and returns which we had formerly submitted; secondly, what were the numbers of immigrants still to arrive; thirdly, what would be the amount payable on account of them, and what the funds to meet it, so as to exhibit a balance against or in favour of the colony; and fourthly, what the conclusion to be drawn as to the practical course to be observed respecting the renewal of emigration on bounty during the present year.

1. With

1. With regard to the first point, we have the honour to state that the accounts just received confirm the estimates already made in this country, of the number of immigrants on bounty likely to arrive in the colony in the course of the year. In a Return laid before Parliament, on the 6th October last, it was assumed that 19,439 persons would be introduced into the colony in 1841; and from the Return appended to Sir George Gipps's despatch, No. 226, dated 1st December, it appears that up to the end of November 15,918 persons had arrived, upon whom bounties were paid. If to this number be added 3,034, the number who sailed from Great Britain in August, and who may therefore, according to the usual allowance of four months for the voyage, be expected to arrive in the remaining month of December, the result will be 18,952.

2. With regard to the number who would arrive subsequently to the date of the latest returns from the colony, viz. the 30th of November, we have to report that in addition to those whose arrival has been notified in those returns, 10,749 persons sailed from England, and, with the exception of the passengers destined for the "Mangles," who were detained until the 6th January, might be expected to arrive by the beginning of March.

3. From the data furnished by the Returns appended to Sir George Gipps's despatch of the 1st of December, it appears that the average cost of the immigrants during the first 11 months of the year had been about 17 *l.* 7 *s.*; and computed at that rate, the expense of the immigrants who, as already stated, would still arrive in the colony on bounty, would amount to 186,495 *l.* Such being the estimated cost, we next proceed to consider the funds available to meet this expense. By the despatch No. 212, of 2d November, it appears that at that date Sir George Gipps considered that he could not reckon on having more than 40,000 *l.* applicable to the further purposes of immigration. On comparing the returns of bounty expenses appended to that despatch, and dated 31st October, with those made out on the 30th November, and appended to the despatch dated the 1st December, we find an increase for the intervening month of 25,236 *l.*, which would leave a sum of 14,764 *l.* as the amount of money actually in hand at the latter period, to meet the demand of 186,495 *l.* There was, however, a further sum of about 40,000 *l.* owing to the colony on account of advances to New Zealand, though this amount is mentioned by the Governor not to be available without authority from England. In addition to this there would be the produce of the land fund for the last two months of 1841, and the first two months of the present year. The net land revenue for the first 10 months of 1841, is stated in the despatch of 2d November, to amount only to 50,000 *l.* Unless, therefore, the opening to sale of lands hitherto reserved, as contemplated by the Governor, should have the effect of raising that revenue to an amount much exceeding that of the past year, a sum of 20,000 *l.* only could be expected to accrue during the four months above adverted to. From a passage, indeed, in Sir George Gipps's Minute to the Committee of Council, dated 30th November, it appears doubtful whether the land sales had not at that time been discontinued altogether. These two sums, however, if rendered available, would, with the before-mentioned amount of 40,000 *l.*, make in all a total of 74,764 *l.* to meet the expenses amounting to 186,495 *l.*, and showing a balance against the colony of 111,731 *l.*

4. With reference to the question of a renewal, under existing circumstances, of the emigration on bounty during the present year, we have first to advert to that part of the despatch of 2d November, in which the Governor refers to an opinion he had previously expressed, that the annual emigration to New South Wales should not exceed 8,000 or 10,000 persons, and suggests that, viewing the present state of the funds, not more than half that number should be sent during the year 1842. It appears, however, by Returns which have already been furnished by this Board, in a Report to Lord Stanley, dated 12th January last, that 22,752 emigrants sailed for New South Wales during the year 1841. Seeing, therefore, that the colony has been supplied during that year with far more than double the number estimated by Sir George Gipps to be required annually, and considering the large sum of money already deficient, and the great and continual decrease which has taken place in the amount derived from the sales of land, we do not find any grounds on which we can recommend to Lord Stanley the resumption of the emigration on bounty during the present year. As soon as any final decision is adopted on this point, it might allay anxiety to announce it publicly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

With respect to the last paragraph of your letter, relative to the regular transmission to the Secretary of State of every bounty order issued by the colonial government, we beg to state that in the event of the future renewal of this species of emigration, we entirely feel the necessity which Lord Stanley points out, of a rigid adherence to this course, and also of the adoption of a more precise form of order, without which it must be impossible to exercise in this country, an effectual control over the numbers annually sent out to the colony.

We beg leave to annex, for convenience of reference, a tabular statement of the results arrived at in our present letter.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

TABULAR STATEMENT in illustration of the foregoing Report.

		£.
LIABILITIES:		
Cost of 10,749 emigrants, who will arrive in New South Wales subsequently to 30th November 1841, calculated at 17 *l.* 7 *s.* per head -		186,495
ASSETS:	£.	£.
In hand on 2d November 1841 - - - - -	40,000	
Less, expenses paid during the month of November, taken from statement appended to Sir George Gipps's despatch of 1st December 1841 - -	25,236	
		14,764
Amount claimed on account of New Zealand (if paid), say - -		40,000
Estimated amount which may be derived from land sales up to March 1842, say - - - - - - - - -		20,000
		74,764
BALANCE against the Colony - - - £.		111,731

— No. 19. —

No. 19.
Sir Geo. Gipps to Lord John Russell, 23 Sept. 1841.

(No. 182.—Executive.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Government-house, Sydney, 23 Sept. 1841.

20 Sept. 1841.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the secretary of this colony, by Dr. Udney, offering to bring adult emigrants to the colony at 16*l.* per head, which is 3*l.* lower than the bounty now paid on them.

In conversing with Dr. Udney on the subject, I do not find that any company, such as that alluded to in his letter, has yet been formed; but as I have long considered it reasonable, that some portion of the expense of removing emigrants from England to New South Wales, should be defrayed out of other funds than those of the colony, I think it right to bring Dr. Udney's proposal under your Lordship's notice.

Dr.

Dr. Udney not being in a condition to guarantee the introduction of any specified number of persons, I have entered into no engagement with him; but considering that your Lordship may probably be induced to sanction some arrangement with Dr. Udney, or the parties with whom he may be associated, I take the liberty of suggesting, that in such case, a period should be fixed, within which the emigrants should leave England, and that such period should not exceed three, or at most six months, from the day on which the engagement for paying bounty on them may be made; also that this Government should be informed immediately on the completion of any such agreement.

As Dr. Udney is about to proceed to England, by way of Valparaiso, he will be the bearer of a duplicate of this despatch.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Gipps.*

Enclosure in No. 19.

Sir, Sydney, 20 September 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 6th instant, and I have now to say that I will, with a company of gentlemen whose object is not profit, carry out whatever number of immigrants the colony may require in future, for the sum of 16 *l.* per head, and, I pledge myself, in as good a manner as at present, and the immigrants shall be of a much superior class. Encl. in No. 19.

We do not ask any interference with parties who are already licensed; nor any pledge, except to pay when it shall be convenient for any we may import, until the Governor is perfectly at liberty, in every point of view, to grant us licence, after he is satisfied of the superiority of the parties we send, and the style in which they are sent; and then we will only expect payment from time to time, as most convenient, after delivery; we will also deliver at any required point of the coast of the colony. Our object is to relieve the mother country, and to benefit this colony; from its advanced state and fine climate, better adapted to give enjoyment to the poor than any other colony of the Crown. From personal experience I can attest, that as many as required can be obtained for 20 *l.*, they finding their families, or 25 *l.*, being more than is paid in England, with the disadvantages of climate, cold and changeable as it is. I offered to Mr. Marshall to carry to his ships some of the 40,000 starving Highlanders, and as many as were qualified for a free passage of the Lowlanders: his obligation to his Irish agents prevented him accepting the offer; when the most important of them deserted him, he asked me to obtain English for him in the midland counties, as complaints were received by him of the excess of Irish sent. I filled 540 certificates in three months (about 1,100 persons), after rejecting about 10,000 on account of their health, families, trades, age, or character; but his engagements in Ireland prevented his receiving more than 50 each ship; there is, therefore, no want of English and Scots, if they had opportunity, and, I may add, justice.

As I leave in a day or two for England, by Valparaiso, please address me as under, at your own convenience, stating if his Excellency will, in one year after the delivery of any immigrants, perfectly approved of, pay at the rate of 16 *l.* each adult.

Any information I can communicate on emigration (having had extensive experience) before I leave, I will be most happy to give; and I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Udny*, M. D.,

At present at Mr. Pearson's, marble mason, Pitt-street.

Address, in England,

Dr. Udny, Miss Udny, Miss Cooke's School, Kirkdale, near Liverpool.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 20.
J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 8 April 1842.

No. 182, 23 Sept. 1841.

— No. 20. —

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 8 April 1842.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, on the subject of an offer made by Dr. Udney to convey emigrants to the colony, at the rate of 16*l.* per head.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Stephen.*

No. 21.
T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 22 April 1842.

— No. 21. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *James Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 22 April 1842.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, transmitting to us, for any observations we may have to make, the copy of a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, accompanied by a letter from Dr. Udney, on the offer of himself, and a proposed company to be associated with him, to introduce for the future any number whatever of emigrants into New South Wales, at one fixed rate of 16*l.* per head.

We have the honour to state, that we agree with Sir George Gipps in thinking that if such an offer as this were accepted, it would be necessary to fix some certain period within which the emigrants should leave England. But we apprehend that this very condition would necessarily put an end to the offer; for if, as we presume, the price of 16*l.* is to be understood to mean, according to common usage, a rate per statute adult, it is so much lower than any at which it has hitherto been found practicable to conduct the enterprise, that we conclude the only hope of the parties could be to send out emigrants, when shipping happened to be particularly cheap, and at other times to abstain from sending them at all. This in fact is an inconvenience inherent in all arrangements by which the colony is bound to pay a fixed sum on the introduction of emigrants. When the price of shipping is low, and when consequently the fixed price may be viewed as a bad bargain for the colony, vast numbers of people will be sent out, as was the case last year; but when prices rise, and the bargain becomes comparatively favourable to the colony, the business must fall off, or cease altogether, according to the extent to which the contrary would be an advantage. The only remedy would be a guarantee that the emigrants should go at any rate. But with such a guarantee, we should apprehend, as we have already said, that the present proposal would not be likely to be maintained.

Since Dr. Udney, however, has not announced his arrival in this country, or come forward with any proposition here, there is no practical question now pending; and it may be unnecessary for us, therefore, to add any more at present, than that should any actual offer of the expected kind be made, and referred to this Board, we shall be anxious to give it our best consideration.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 22.
Sir Geo. Gipps to Lord John Russell, 26 August 1841.

27th July and 12th August 1841. No. 1.

25 August 1841. No. 1.

— No. 22. —

(No. 146.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *John Russell*.

Government-house, Sydney,
26 August 1841.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward to your Lordship the Annual Immigration Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council of this colony for the year 1841.

The Report was formally taken into consideration by the whole Council on the 25th instant, and I enclose copies of two resolutions of the Council, which were passed on that occasion.

The first resolution simply adopts and confirms the report of the committee; the second repeats the pledge already given by the Council, to make good to the very utmost of its power any deficiency that may arise in the local funds, to meet the engagements into which the Government, acting on the former reports of the Council, has entered, in order to ensure to the colony a copious influx of emigrants from the United Kingdom.

My despatch of the 31st January 1841, No. 29, will have informed your Lordship of the exact nature of those engagements, and of the possibility of our not being able, without anticipating the resources of future years, to meet the whole expenses of the rapidly-increasing immigration which is now being directed on our shores.

The almost total cessation of land sales, consequent on the commercial distress of the colony, has now rendered the probability of our being obliged to borrow money greater than it was when the despatch alluded to was written.

Under these circumstances, I beg again very respectfully to solicit attention to my despatches of the 17th July and 12th August 1841, Nos. 138 and 154, wherein I requested repayment of the sums advanced by this government to the colonies of New Zealand and South Australia; also to my despatch, No. 91, of the 11th April 1841, in which I begged I might be periodically informed of what sums may be received by the agent of the colony in England, for lands sold by the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration in London; and lastly, I would venture again to bring under your Lordship's consideration the request contained in my despatch, No. 157, of the 22d November 1839, that in the event of any actual deficiency in our funds, I might be allowed to look for temporary relief to the military chest, in the same way that the military chest has repeatedly received assistance from the Colonial Treasury during the course of the last seven years.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Gipps.*

Enclosure in No. 22.

Encl. in No. 22.

REPORT from the Committee on IMMIGRATION, with the Appendix, Minutes of Evidence, and Replies to Circular Letter on the ABORIGINES.

EXTRACT from the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Legislative Council, No. 1.

Tuesday, 8 June 1841.

6.—IMMIGRATION; Committee appointed to consider the question of immigration generally, with the view of ascertaining the present and prospective demands of the colonists for labour, and how the same may be most effectually and economically met, with instructions to examine evidence, and report:—

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia, the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, Mr. Jones, Mr. H. H. Macarthur, Sir John Jamison, Mr. James Macarthur.

His Excellency the Governor then laid upon the table the undermentioned papers on the subject of immigration, viz.:

(1.) A copy of His Excellency's despatch to the most noble the Marquis of Normanby, No. 164, dated 4th December 1839; to be printed.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(2.) A despatch from the Right honourable Lord John Russell, No. 160, dated 7th October 1840, with its enclosures; to be printed.

(3.) Report from James Denham Pinnock, Esq., Colonial Agent for Immigration, on the subject of immigration generally, for the year 1840; to be printed.

(4.) Return by J. D. Pinnock, Esq., of the number of immigrants who arrived in the colony of New South Wales, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1840, showing the number, description, and cost, of immigrants arrived by Government ships, and of those for whom bounties have been paid; showing also the number and description of immigrants who arrived unassisted; to be printed.

(5.) Return by J. D. Pinnock, Esq., dated 7th June 1841, of the whole number of persons, the permissions for whose introduction into the colony yet remain in force, and for whom bounties have been promised in conformity with the Government notices of 28th September 1837, and 3d March 1840; distinguishing the number of those for whom bounties have been promised absolutely and conditionally.

(6.) Return showing the number of persons, the permissions for whose introduction into the colony will expire between 7th June 1841 and 3d March 1842.

7.—His Excellency the Governor land upon the table, the under-mentioned papers respecting the aborigines of the colony; viz.

(1.) A despatch from the Right honourable Lord John Russell, No. 128, dated 5th August 1840, enclosing a copy of a communication received from the secretary to the Church Missionary Society, again bringing under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the state of the society's mission in New South Wales, and urging the claim of the society to some further support in aid of that mission; and enclosing also a copy of a report on the subject, received from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, with the enclosures referred to.

(2.) A despatch from the Right honourable Lord John Russell, No. 132, dated 25th August 1840, relating to the treatment of the aborigines, and recommending that 15 per cent. of the yearly produce of the sales of Crown lands should be applied to their protection and civilization; to be printed.

(3.) A despatch from the Right honourable Lord John Russell, No. 161, dated 8th October 1840, enclosing a copy of a report received from Captain Grey, late commandant of an expedition into the interior of Australia, upon the best means of promoting the civilisation of the aborigines; despatch and its enclosures to be printed.

8.—His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table a despatch from the Right honourable Lord John Russell, No. 146, dated 5th August 1840, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, with forms of two public notices, intended to give publicity to the new arrangements regarding the disposal of Crown Lands in New South Wales; despatch and its enclosures to be printed.

The foregoing despatches and other papers relating to immigration, the aborigines, and the sale of Crown lands, to be referred to the committee on immigration.

REPORT from the Committee on Immigration, 1841.

THE Committee appointed by the Council on the 8th of June 1841, to consider and examine the subject of Immigration, have agreed upon the following Report.

THE gratifying fact that the transportation of felons to these shores terminated on the 1st of August last, from which period this colony ceased to bear a penal character, could not fail to be accompanied by a general, though, as your committee trust, a temporary inconvenience, in an increased deficiency of labour. In every description of employment and of mechanical skill, but especially perhaps in the occupation of shepherds, the convicts had been found useful; and on every establishment, and in every department of the settler's life, the loss of the services of the assigned servants is felt, as their numbers are diminished by the expiration of their periods of transportation, by their obtaining tickets of leave, or by death; while the channel is closed through which such vacancies have been heretofore supplied. Your committee refer to this state of things, not with a view to express any regret at this failure in the supply of convict labour, the gradual extinction of which they are persuaded must exercise an influence for good upon the social state and relations of this community, far outweighing the inconvenience and loss which are unavoidably attendant in the first instance upon so great a change in the transportation system. But this notice of the effects produced by its cessation is called for, in order to bring into prominent observation, the necessity of employing more energetic measures than have been yet resorted to, for the purpose of supplying, from purer and better sources, the prevailing want of labour. Your committee cannot doubt that the services of the convicts may be in every instance replaced, provided that due facility and encouragement be afforded to the introduction from the United Kingdom of labourers and handicraftsmen. In directing their attention to the best and most effective method of affording that encouragement, it has not escaped the observation of your committee, that the most difficult kind of labour to be provided is precisely that on which the produce of the staple article of this colony mainly depends. The growth of wool is the chief resource and support of this community, as will be evident when it is observed that the export of this article during the year 1840, amounted to more than 8,600,000 pounds weight, the estimated value of which exceeded half a million

million sterling.* It will be found that there is no opposition of evidence or diversity of opinion as to the fact that shepherds are the description of labourers whose services it is most difficult to procure; and your committee do not hesitate to say, that this is too serious a subject to be trifled with. Either some adequate remedy must be applied, or else not only the fortunes of individuals, but the permanent continuance of the colony in its present state and circumstances, will be endangered.

* Appendix (A.) 8,610,775 lbs.; 566,112 *l.*

This topic your committee cannot doubt will command the consideration of the council, no less than that of Her Majesty's Government; and the most urgent motives will not fail to present themselves to call forth, on the part of both, very prompt endeavours to avert a crisis threatening such calamitous results. The destruction of the flocks, or even the deterioration of their produce, to which the want of due superintendence must lead, as it impoverished the landholders of New South Wales, would deprive the British merchant and manufacturer of that growing and already important mart for exports which this colony affords; it would involve the destruction of a very large British capital invested here, as well as of that which has been created through its agency; it would abolish an extensive emporium of shipping, and a promising nursery of seamen; and would cut off from the clothing districts of England one chief source for the supply of that article on which the operations of their industry, and their consequent prosperity, chiefly depend. Your committee therefore, feel assured, that in urging upon the attention of the authorities in England the expediency of affording every facility to the introduction of that species of labour in particular which is required for the maintenance of the chief article of colonial produce and export, they are not advocating any narrow or local interest, but are seeking support for one of the most important pillars of the colonial greatness of the empire.

Their first inquiries have related to the practical operations under which the introduction of immigrants into the colony has been conducted. During the past year this has been effected exclusively by means of the bounty system; no ship chartered on account of Government for the conveyance of immigrants having arrived since the 21st of February 1840. This transfer of the business of immigration to the exclusive management of one description of agency, has not been contemplated with satisfaction by your committee, any more than, they are persuaded, it will be by the council or the colony in general. The desire of the committee of last year was to find that the expenses attendant on the Government system might be so far reduced as to place it, in that respect, upon a par with the bounty system; and in this manner they trusted that the two might be carried on simultaneously. Your committee deprecate the supposition that they have ever regarded this question in the light of a debate on controverted topics between them and the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration. On their part there never existed any feeling of mere preference for either one or the other of the systems of immigration which have been so much spoken of; and they may affirm, that throughout the colony generally, the same degree of indifference prevailed as to the means which might be employed for the introduction of labour, provided only that the universally-desired result were attained without any superfluous expenditure. But in the course of their inquiries in former years, your committee could not but be struck by the excess of expenditure incurred in the Government scheme of emigration, compared with that which attended the bounty system. This difference it became them, as depositaries of the confidence of the council, distinctly to notice; and in justice to themselves they must now remark, that the reasonings resorted to by the Commissioners have failed to disprove the accuracy of the conclusion, founded on official statements, that the sum expended in the introduction of about 13,000 persons on the Government system, exceeded what would have been the cost of introducing the same numbers on the bounty system, by upwards of 71,000*l.* Your committee entirely concur in the soundness of the opinion expressed by the Commissioners, "that the cost is not the first consideration in point of real importance." It therefore does not appear to them upon what ground it is to be implied that this, namely, the rate of expense, is "the particular which very naturally attracted the most attention in the colony." On the contrary, your committee on discovering the above-stated excess of expenditure, directed their most earnest inquiry to ascertain whether there might not be, as regarded more important particulars, some superiority belonging to the Government system which should account for and justify the extra cost. Such superiority, had it been discoverable, they would at once have admitted as more than a compensation for the excess of expenditure; that is, if proof had been afforded that such excess had been incurred in providing for the better treatment of the emigrants, or had been productive of a greater exemption from disease among them. But when, upon the most careful inquiry, it was impossible to trace any compensatory properties attached to the Government system, either as to the class of ships employed or the mode of their fitting, and when it could not be made to appear that there was any superiority on the part of that system, in the description and character of the persons introduced, their sustenance and comfort during the voyage, or in their medical treatment, as evinced by the state of health and the average rate of mortality among them, it was not in the power of your committee to form or to express any other opinion, than that the costliness of the one system above the other was not attended with any corresponding advantage either to the immigrants or to the public. This conclusion, arrived at by a methodical process of inquiry, and recorded in the calmest terms, is almost the only one which your committee have pronounced as to the existence of any opposition between the systems; and that, without pledging themselves to a decided or exclusive preference for either, if the costs and advantages of each could be equalised. It would be on many accounts most gratifying to them, as it would

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afford the most certain and most extended advantage to the colony, that the two systems should be in concurrent operation, according to the arrangement established by Sir Richard Bourke in 1837. The official prominence for which the Commissioners contend in the management of their branch of the business need not interfere, so far as your committee can discover, with the active employment, at the same time, of respectable private agents connected with the bounty system. Your committee, nevertheless, deem it right to record their persuasion that any interference with the latter, either by direct regulation and control, or indirectly by the imposition of conditions which should embarrass the proceedings of the parties who engage in it, and occasion them to relinquish the occupation, would not be regarded with satisfaction by the colonists, who, from the experience of several years, have learned to rely on the bounty system for providing them, to a very great extent, with a regular supply of labourers and mechanics, upon terms sufficiently economical, and, all circumstances considered, with a very slight intermixture of unsuitable or ineligible persons. But while expressing this conclusion with respect to the general character of the bounty system, your Committee consider it indispensable to advert with great disapprobation to the mode in which some few of the private ships have been managed. The documents in the Appendix, having reference to these instances, while they prove the culpable neglect of some of the parties connected with those ships, will also show that due vigilance is exercised by the colonial authorities for the detection and punishment of such misconduct. Your committee, however, most anxiously desire not to be forced into comparisons, any further than a watchful concern for the husbanding of the colonial resources may require that they should be instituted. But previously to quitting the subject, they must direct attention to the suggestion of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, that the facilities afforded under the bounty system to the class of passengers termed intermediate should be done away with, in consequence of an objection raised to them by the late health officer, when examined before the Committee of 1839. It is not difficult to urge conjectural apprehensions of the evils which may arise from the admission of such passengers, either as regards the general accommodation of other emigrants on board, or their supposed greater liability to disease. The most secure and proper mode of deciding the question must be by a reference to experience; and on inspection of the returns of sickness and mortality during the voyages of all ships with immigrants which have arrived here during the last three years and a half, no indications are to be found of a less favourable state of health on board of those ships by which intermediate passengers were conveyed. On the contrary, the most unhealthy ships during the year 1840–41 were the Champion, the Margaret, and the Salsette, two of which had no passengers of the class in question. As it is thus clearly shown that immigrants of this description may be conveyed with security to themselves, and without risk to the ships by which they proceed, as they are generally persons of a class somewhat superior to the passengers who claim the bounty, to whom they set an example of regularity and good conduct, while they also, by the support which they render to the surgeon and officers, may contribute very much to the maintenance of order on board, your committee most earnestly would discourage any interference with the practice which has grown up in this respect. Such interference, resting upon apprehensions of danger not confirmed by experience, would have the effect of checking, or of totally preventing, the introduction of a class of persons, who, without any charge upon the emigration funds, add at once to the numbers and respectability of the community. Among them are unquestionably many who could not obtain a passage at the public expense, on account of their exceeding the limited age. But these are most commonly relatives and connexions of parties going out in the same ship as bounty passengers, whom they are desirous of accompanying. In all probability, neither the one class nor the other would be induced to come to the colony, but for the existence of a system which thus enables each to obtain a passage upon terms most suitable to its circumstances, and to gratify their desire of not being separated. Your committee cannot but express themselves adverse to the breaking up of a system which works thus favourably both for the public and private benefit, and the doing away with which would not, so far as they are able to discover, conduce to any useful end.

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (C.)

In another respect, that is, in recommending an extension of the age within which immigrants shall be, upon certain conditions, eligible to receive a free passage, your committee are happy to find their opinion more closely in agreement with that of the Commissioners. This subject engaged their attention to some extent last year; and during the present session has been more carefully examined. As a general limit, it cannot be denied that the age of 40 is very properly fixed; because the colony cannot expect after that to enjoy the services of the most active and useful period of life. But the most pressing want now experienced appears to be that of shepherds, an occupation which calls for the exertion of steady attention and regularity, rather than of vigour. A man approaching to 50, or being even of 50 years of age, may be as well qualified as a much younger man to take charge of a flock of sheep. In point of disposition, probably he may be even more so, on account of his having acquired with his years more stationary habits, in which the usefulness of a shepherd very much consists. Your committee have therefore given a fair consideration to the question, whether the parents' more advanced age might not be equitably compensated by their bringing with them a family so far grown up as to be capable of rendering useful service. Such a family would be a valuable acquisition, though the father or mother should be upwards of 40 years of age, if their children were correspondingly advanced beyond infancy; if, for example, the family included daughters who would soon be fit for domestic service, and sons of an age to assist in attending sheep.

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Such boys, from being thus early habituated to the employment, would grow up, it is reasonable to believe, in a permanent attachment to it. Upon these grounds your committee recommend, that married couples above 40 years of age should be considered eligible for a free passage if they be still hale and capable of work, and if, in consideration of every two years by which their age may exceed forty, they be accompanied by one child above the age of 10 years; for example, if the parties be above 40, but under 42, they must have with them one such child; from 42 years to 44, two such, and so on; and if they shall be above 48, but not exceeding 50 years (which is the extreme limit), they must be accompanied by five children, the youngest not being below 10 years of age. With reference to the nature of a shepherd's employment in this colony, it is to be feared that some misapprehension prevails in England, leading it to be supposed that none except those who have been regularly trained to it can be qualified. The points of attention are, however, so few and simple, that they may be mastered by any one possessing the disposition to observe and learn. With a view to correct any false impressions which may prevail, a paper is inserted in the Appendix, exhibiting a brief view of the shepherd's duties, which, it will from this appear, are such as any man, or even boy approaching to manhood, with steady habits and ordinary activity, is qualified to undertake. It would be advantageous that copies of this paper should be circulated as generally as possible in the United Kingdom, not only in those districts where pastoral occupations prevail, but also in the manufacturing districts. Many of the inhabitants of the latter, persons accustomed to sedentary habits, who are now at a loss to obtain employment even at a low rate of wages, might be found willing to engage in an occupation neither injurious to health nor requiring laborious exertion, which, at the same time, holds out the advantage of good wages and a comfortable maintenance. Your committee therefore recommend, that the meaning of the term "labourer" should be so enlarged, as to comprehend persons of this class, and that the regulations should be so modified as to render them eligible for the bounty.

Appendix (D.)

The distress under which flock-masters are at the present time universally labouring, has its origin in two causes: the very high rate of wages and cost of rations demanded by shepherds, and the difficulty, amounting almost to an impossibility, of obtaining a sufficient number even upon those exorbitant terms. It has been confidently stated, that the attendant expenses of a sheep establishment at this time, do more than consume the profits arising from the sale of the wool; and your committee have every reason to believe that this statement is accurate, when sheep are kept upon purchased land, and a large yearly allowance must be made for interest upon the capital sunk in the purchase. On establishments beyond the boundaries, where the land on which the sheep are keep has not been purchased, but is rented at an easy rate, there may still be an attendant profit. A grazing establishment, even under these disadvantages, might still be carried on with advantage, if there were a ready sale for the surplus of the increase. But in the stagnation arising from the scarcity of labour, even this resource is effectually cut off; because few persons can be found willing to invest capital in the purchase of sheep, when they are aware that they cannot depend on being able to hire shepherds to take charge of them; and thus, through the absence of almost all demand, the value of stock has sunk in a disproportionate degree, and it is not without difficulty that sales can be effected. Besides this, the importance of the shepherds' services being thus great, their tendency to frequent changes of employ is strong in proportion; the masters are exposed to very great annoyance, and most serious loss, in consequence of the prevailing determination of their men not to engage in service for more than a very limited term certain, and of their general practice to quit as soon as their time expires, even when no others can be found to replace them in charge of the flocks; it is therefore not surprising that, under a sense of pressing difficulty, many settlers should have turned their thoughts to the practicability of introducing a cheaper and more abundant kind of labour. A project which was strongly recommended a few years ago, of bringing down the Hill Coolies from India to be engaged as shepherds, has accordingly been revived, and would appear to have commanded more attention, owing to the alleged success of the experiment upon a limited scale. Your committee have accordingly felt it their duty to bestow the utmost attention upon this question; and they have considered in every possible point of view, and with the advantage of having had before them many intelligent witnesses conversant with the subject, the policy and expediency of thus having recourse to the services of the Hill Coolies. During the preceding session the subject was somewhat incidentally under the observation of this committee; and in their last report they stated their opinion to be favourable, notwithstanding many objections of considerable weight, to the employment of those people for a limited period by the colonists who might be willing to introduce them at their own charge, and upon condition that provision should be made for their return to their native country at the expiration of their covenanted terms of service. Were it possible to obtain full security that this expressed condition would be fulfilled, your committee, under the peculiar circumstances of the colony at this time, might still be willing to abide by their previous opinion; but they cannot conceal that the more attentively they have reflected on the means of establishing any system for ensuring the removal of the Coolies from the colony, after the expiration of a limited period of service, the more impracticable and hopeless has such a measure appeared to be. In reality they have arrived at a conviction, that if this race of people were to be once introduced and extensively employed, their removal could not be effected in opposition to their own feelings of interest, and the influence of proprietors unwilling to dispense with the services of dependents to whom they had become habituated. To treat this measure fairly, therefore, it must be viewed in connexion with its certain consequence of establishing here in perpetuity a race of different origin, colour,

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and habits from the European, and necessarily doomed to occupy a station of inferiority. That this is the natural consequence of the measure it is not unfair to conclude, because the expressed expectation is, that the Coolie, though equalling, if not surpassing the European in the employment of a shepherd, will yet be satisfied to undertake it at a permanently lower rate of remuneration. Without this attendant recommendation of comparative cheapness, no one, it is acknowledged, would urge the introduction of Coolie labourers. Yet such a depression of wages below their natural level, as the advocates for the introduction of Coolies anticipate, could not be maintained if the labourer and his employer stood in the genuine relation to one another of master and servant; nor unless the Coolie, though nominally free, were by the force of circumstances deprived, to some extent, of the privileges of a free agent. Your committee, however, offer this observation, not as concurring in the expectation that Coolies could be for a continuance retained at a rate of wages below the ordinary average; their persuasion is, rather, that in proportion as the Indian labourer acquired skill, and still more as he became more sensible of his own value, his demands would naturally enlarge and his rate of wages must rise. Neither can it be expected that Indian immigration, if once commenced, would be limited to that description of servants which is now principally contemplated. Other classes or castes, capable of performing every kind of work, and no less accustomed than the Coolies to a low rate of wages, would speedily be led to settle here; and the European workman must, in the same proportion, curtail his pretensions, as he would find himself more and more pressed by rivals ready to take any employment out of his hands upon which he would not submit to an abatement. The ultimate settlement of the scale of wages would, in all probability, be at a medium height, beneath the existing rate, but certainly much above that point of depression at which it has been too hastily assumed the remuneration of the Coolie would be fixed. This, therefore, being the view of the case which is sanctioned by reasonable calculation, the true question for consideration is, whether for the sake of an uncertain, and at the best, a transient relief, it would really be worth while to introduce into our social system a new element which could not fail to deteriorate, or, it may even be said, to deprave its constitution. The expectation of introducing Coolies for a time to be limited, and of dismissing them when the present necessity ceases to exist, appears to your committee to be perfectly visionary. Not only, if once admitted, must they permanently remain, but there will be a growing necessity for their introduction in greater numbers, because it is evident that the apprehension of such rivalry will check the readiness of European labourers to embark for this colony, and even such of that class as may arrive, it is admitted, will have a tendency to sink down into the state of employers of Coolies, rather than to persevere in that course of strenuous exertion to which they were bred, and for the sake of which their introduction to the colony was principally to be desired. Whatever defects may be chargeable upon the state of society here, it is at present so unmixed in its composition as to promise to supply materials for the fabrication of a social and political state corresponding with that of the country from which it derives its origin. Your committee therefore would not willingly be the instruments of recommending any measure likely to interfere with what appears at present to be the natural tendency of events. Their deliberate conclusion upon this subject is, that the proper source from which relief should be sought for the present difficulties of the colony, is in a more extended emigration from the United Kingdom; that for its promotion the most energetic measures should be taken; and that no time should be lost in the adoption of such measures. With regard also to the admission of Coolies, they would have it borne in remembrance, that the removal of the restrictions which prohibit it could not furnish that immediate accession of labour which is needed, and which the advocates of the measure appear to assume that it would afford. No alteration can take place without reference to the Executive Governments of India in London and Calcutta, a proceeding in itself attended with considerable delay; and even if their concurrence should be obtained, an additional interval must necessarily elapse before any importation of Coolies could possibly take place. It should also be borne in mind, that the laws of this colony oppose no obstacle to their introduction into it to any extent which might be determined by private enterprise pursuing its own advantage. Your committee therefore are of opinion that, in leaving this an open question, so far as itself is concerned, the government of this colony has done as much as in prudence it ought to do; and they cannot recommend its making any positive effort to promote a measure by which it does not appear to them that the well-understood and permanent interest of the colony would be promoted.

It is however a natural and obvious suggestion that, when a dearth of labourers is thus giving encouragement to the proposal of obtaining them from an external source, some prior attention should be bestowed upon the practicability of rendering more available the services of the aboriginal people of the colony itself. Your committee are far from wishing to deny the fact, that the peculiar disposition and habits of this race of people, render every attempt to domesticate them extremely difficult; neither can it be doubted, that even if that primary obstacle could be overcome, the numbers of the native tribes within the limits occupied by Europeans are so reduced, that the engagement of the whole of them as shepherds could but partially abate the pressure of difficulty. But every motive of policy, even if those of a higher nature were not to be considered, enforces the expediency of resorting to this resource, so far as the survivors of this race of people can yet be made subservient to a purpose of utility. Your committee are not aware that it is within their power to prescribe any rules by which this end is to be accomplished; because it must be obvious that it depends much more upon the prudence and humanity of the settlers, availing themselves of opportunities to attach the natives to their service, than upon any code

code of positive regulations which could possibly be framed. The general complaint against the aborigines is their indisposition to labour, and their apparently insuperable propensity to quit their tasks and occupations, at whatever time they may be summoned to associate themselves for a season with their roving tribes. But it will admit of a question, whether any such systematic and persevering attempts have ever been made to subdue this propensity, as probably would have been resorted to by the settlers at an earlier period, if the want and the value of labour had then been as sensibly felt as they are at present. So long as convict labour was easily attainable, that of the native black was slighted; but now, under circumstances so changed, it should be so no longer. Even as it is, there are instances to prove that the aboriginal natives of the colony, like all other beings, have a faculty which qualifies them for settled employments, and which, if duly cultivated, might possibly yet be turned to considerable advantage. The leading defect in the system (if so it may be called) which has hitherto been pursued towards them, consists in not remunerating them by fixed wages, of the value of which they might soon become sensible, and might be made also to comprehend that they were given in repayment of their services. These people have sufficient sagacity to perceive the footing upon which they are treated. The casual provision which is allowed them, puts them under no sense of obligation, and the apprehension of losing it occasions no feeling of alarm; consequently the invitation of their confederates suffices to draw them away from that which may in most cases be termed the scene of their idleness, more properly, than of their labour. Your committee cannot but think that, if there be any desire to profit effectually by the services of the natives, a different course must be pursued towards them; and that they can be made to acquire the steady habits of Europeans, only by being gradually put upon the same footing with them. In proposing, therefore, to improve the condition of these people, and at the same time to render their services of value to the settler, by giving him some resource and security against those frequent interruptions of them which at present occur, it is plain that the first step must be that of making the natives feel how much it is to their advantage to work regularly at fixed wages, and how greatly it is against their interest to forfeit them by irregularity and neglect. It is not possible to believe that they could be permanently blind to this difference, if due pains were taken to impress it upon their minds by the lesson of daily experience.

Against this it is objected that even where they are domesticated in families, and in all respects well treated and apparently happy, their disposition occasionally to wander away, on the invitation or mandate of their tribe, cannot be repressed. But in the first place it is questionable whether in such cases of domestication, the experiment of paying regular wages has generally been attempted. In all probability this is not the case. Neither is it intended to maintain that the mere payment of wages is likely to effect the end desired unless accompanied by another engagement; namely, that the loss of those wages and other painful consequences should invariably be the punishment of the act of misconduct which it is now found so difficult to repress. The native, under present circumstances, has no sufficient motive to resist the invitation of his countrymen; because he sustains no immediate loss, and, on the conclusion of his wandering, is sure of being received back into that state of lax dependence and irregular servitude in which the greater part of his time is idled away. But if, by a sense of mutual advantage, the settlers in every district could be induced to combine in a resolution not only to pay wages to the native blacks, but also to refuse to employ any of them who should have quitted the service of a former master without leave or a sufficient warning, putting them in this respect on a footing with well-conducted European servants, it can scarcely be doubted that the native who had learned to prize the advantage of regular industry, from knowing the profits derived from it, would hesitate before he wantonly abandoned them. He would not be, as now, ready to attend his countrymen in their vagrant excursions, when he reflected that the employer whom he deserted would discharge him in consequence, and that none else would hire him; or in other words, that if he should once desert his work and return to a bush life, he must make up his mind to continue the bush life for ever afterwards. He would then have a motive to weigh beforehand the consequences of his own decisions and acts; whereas, under their present treatment, it is not surprising that they should persist in a wandering habit which gratifies them for the present moment, and which they may relinquish whenever they think fit, without being subjected to loss or inconvenience on account of their having indulged in it. It appears scarcely necessary to add that the preceding observations can apply to such of the aborigines alone as are placed so far within the pale of civilization as to have the force of their own barbarous customs to a certain extent weakened and controlled. Such a system of regular employment can obviously not be thought of as yet among those more distant tribes with whom scarcely any communication can be held, and whom it is even dangerous to approach.

Appendix (E.) (E *a.*) (E *b.*)

Your committee have in the next place to consider the amount of the land fund during the past year; and especially that proportion of it which, after payment of all the expenses to which the fund is subject, remains applicable to purposes of immigration. According to a statement, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix, the gross revenue derived from land in the Sydney and Port Phillip districts, between the 1st July 1840 and 30th June 1841, amounted to 250,437*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; and it is shown by a communication from the Colonial Secretary, conveying the opinions of his Excellency the Governor as to the expenses which should be defrayed from the land fund, that deduction must be made on account of the surveyor-general's department, a portion of the charge for the treasury and

Appendix (F.) (F *a.*) (F *b.*) (F *c.*)

Appendix (G.)

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audit departments, and the whole of the outlay for the benefit of the aborigines. It is most gratifying to your committee to find that, burdensome upon the colony as the charge for police and gaols undoubtedly is, no portion of it, during the year now under review, is to be derived from the land fund. The heads of expenditure above recited may be calculated as amounting in all to about 35,000 *l.*, which sum being deducted from the gross amount of the land fund, leaves 215,607 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*, disposable for the introduction of immigrants, up to 31 July, in the present year. Turning in the next place to a comparison of this with the actual expenditure during the same interval, your committee find that the amount paid for bounties and gratuities to surgeons and officers of ships has been at Sydney, 108,657 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.*, and at Melbourne 47,668 *l.* 14 *s.*, making together a total of 156,326 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* To this must be added the expense of the Immigration Office for the year, including the charge occasioned by the ships "Champion" and "Margaret" having been placed in quarantine. The total amount of these latter expenses has not been ascertained; but when every requisite addition on account of them shall have been made to the sum paid for bounties and gratuities, the outlay of the year, it is evident, will fall short of the income; or a balance of nearly 60,000 *l.* may be carried forward in augmentation of the land revenue of 1841–2. It may be, however, proper to remark, that in the above stated balance at Sydney is included the sum of 42,974 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* advanced on loan to the government of New Zealand, up to the 19th June 1841. The number of immigrants who have arrived during the period now under consideration are as follows: men, 2,425; women, 2,565; children, 1,538; total, 6,528; in addition to the above there have arrived at Port Phillip 1,089 men, 1,155 women, and 549 children, in all 2,793. Under the bounty system, therefore, 9,321 individuals have been added to the population of the colony at the public expense. In the bounty ships have also arrived, unassisted by the public, 1,454 men, 473 women, 352 children, or 2,279 individuals; making the grand total of immigrants, 11,600. The aggregate numbers added by immigration to the colony since the commencement of the system may be thus stated: Government ships, 12,770; bounty ditto, 14,641; unassisted, 7,265; grand total, 34,676. The average cost of introducing the immigrants of the past year has been 16 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*, showing an increase over the former year of 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.* each. This arises from

Appendix (H.) (I.)

Appendix (K.)

Increased bounty on each adult - - - - - -	£. 1	–	–
Gratuities per head - - - - - - - - -	–	17	6

The remaining excess on the average arises from the smaller proportion of children this year, it having been reduced from 1 in 2.62 to 1 in 3.27.

As regards the average state of health, the general return of the past year is not unsatisfactory; though this remark cannot be offered without exception. The "Salsette," the "Champion," and the "Margaret," have been the only ships on board of which a bad state of health is to be complained of. These ships respectively have lost by death 13, 23, and 42, at sea or in quarantine; that is, 71 out of 789 embarked; or 1 in 10. The general average of deaths during the year has been 299 out of 9,620; or 1 in 32.17; or excluding from the average the three ships above named, the deaths on board the remainder have been 221 out of 8,831, or 1 in 39.96, which is a diminution upon the rate of former years. With a view of elucidating the causes to which the existence of extraordinary mortality on board immigrant ships may be imputed, your committee annex to their Report an extract from the Report of a Board appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances which led to the prevalence of so much sickness on board the "Margaret." It appears most reasonable and necessary that there should be a superintending authority in England, empowered to inspect all ships destined for the conveyance of immigrants to this colony, and to enforce an observance of such regulations, both with regard to the ships themselves, and to the accommodation for the passengers, as may afford a reasonable security against the danger of such fatal results as have arisen, especially in the "Champion" and the "Margaret." Your committee, however, deem this the proper place to observe that, in their opinion, this power of inspection and supervision ought to be limited to such particulars as concern the probable prosecution of the voyage without liability to more than an average amount of sickness and mortality. The Commissioners appear to recommend that the investigation under their agency should be carried far beyond this; that it should include a personal inquiry of each individual emigrant as to the motives which have led him or her to determine on removing themselves to this colony. The ground assigned for this interference is certainly a good one; namely, to afford security against any one being led by fallacious representations to emigrate to the colonies. So far, however, as relates to the colony of New South Wales, your committee are of opinion that it is scarcely possible to impose a false representation upon skilful and industrious individuals, if they be merely assured that there is certain and constant employment at good wages for as many of them as may design to make this colony their future home. With regard to delusive representations as to the superior advantages of any one colony over the rest, which it is the expressed desire of the Commissioners to check, your committee entirely concur in the opinion that everything like deception ought to be checked. As to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, commonly termed penal colonies, and on that account much maligned, it may be right to observe, that the systematic employment of forced labour in them during so many years, has alone conduced to furnish them with those accommodations and facilities of communication, without which the habits and intercourse of civilized life can hardly be maintained. The towns, the public buildings, the churches, the roads, the bridges, the mountain passes, the extent of cleared land, and the secure enclosures by which this country is distinguished above those which surround

Appendix (I.) (L.)

Appendix (M.)

it,

it, afford at least some compensation for the partial evils which a convict system may have occasioned, especially as those evils, by the abandonment of that system, are rapidly disappearing, while the advantages and comforts which have been derived from it will remain in perpetuity to the present inhabitants or to any who may hereafter resort to the colony. Your committee therefore think that every discouragement should be given to the proposal of authorising persons, totally unaware of the features of the country, and of its peculiar recommendations, to enter upon a discussion with the body of people who propose to emigrate, for the purpose of ascertaining the motives which have led them to determine on that measure. With regard to this colony, your committee must repeat, it is not easy for those to be misled who propose only to labour honestly and desire no more than a bountiful remuneration for their exertions. Persons of another class there may be, whose minds are filled with expectations of a certain elevation to immediate wealth. These must be disappointed, and ought therefore to be discouraged. But your committee cannot fail to perceive the danger that the agents of the Commissioners, in affording a proper warning to these, may infuse needless scruples and suspicions into the minds of many who ought on every account to be encouraged in their purpose of emigrating; and it is therefore their decided opinion, that it will be better to allow things to find their natural level.

But in one respect your committee think that a very salutary improvement might be introduced; that is, in apportioning the stations of vessels chartered for emigrants with greater attention to the local circumstances and comparative claims of the various divisions of the United Kingdom. Those vessels, as appears from a Return in the Appendix, have been dispatched from 20 different ports. But the bounty ships from England have been confined to London, Plymouth, and Liverpool; and from Scotland, to Leith and Greenock; while one-third of the ships chartered by Government have sailed from Irish ports. Your committee cannot pass unnoticed a circumstance which has attracted serious attention on the part of the public; namely, that of the entire number of immigrants brought to the colony, one-third have been Roman Catholics. The ships from Plymouth have introduced 11 of that denomination for every 15 Protestants; and from Liverpool the proportions are as 11 to 27; while from the Irish ports the numbers of Roman Catholics compared with Protestants, are as two to one. There is obviously a departure from the principles of justice in an arrangement which leads to such a result; the proportion above stated being widely at variance with the respective numbers of the religious persuasions in this colony, and with the relative contributions of Protestants and Roman Catholics toward the land fund, from which the means of supporting immigration are derived. They are at variance no less with the admitted principle, that the expenditure of that fund should be regulated by a just consideration for the advantage of all parts of the United Kingdom. With a view, therefore, to correct the existing inequality, and to afford a more general participation in the benefit of emigration to those counties in England and Wales from which a most desirable class of persons may be obtained, your committee beg to suggest, that Portsmouth, Milford Haven, Lynn, and Hull, should for the future be included among the ports from which ships for the conveyance of emigrants take their departure.

Appendix (N.)

Appendix (N, *a.*)

(signed) *W. G. Australia*, Chairman.

Council Chamber, 27 July 1841.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

THE Committee on Immigration, for the more complete fulfilment of the duty intrusted to them, annex a few observations upon the documents which have been submitted to them by direction of his Excellency the Governor, since the preceding report was completed. With regard to the first of the questions proposed by the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration, in their letter of 4th March 1841, namely, "Whether in families where there are many adult sons and daughters, it would not be advisable to extend the limits of parents' ages," your committee need only remark, that they have expressed an opinion favourable to this suggestion; proposing to allow an addition of two years to the age of parents between 40 and 50, in consideration of each child of 10 years of age and upwards which shall accompany them. In reply to the second question, concerning the limitations imposed upon the description of workmen for whom the bounty might be claimed, and the expediency of extending the same, so as to include a greater variety of avocations, your committee think it necessary to direct attention to the principle upon which the Government Regulations have, in this respect, been framed. The object has been to apply the resources of the colony, that is, the proportion of the land fund which might be available for immigration, to provide labourers in those departments which are of the first necessity and importance to the settler's welfare, or in pastoral and agricultural employments. Upon this ground it was that the offer of encouragement to the mechanical occupations, which contribute chiefly to convenience, was more sparingly introduced in the generality of cases, and in others was withheld altogether. Your committee, however, would not be indisposed to recommend some extension of the present conditions, so far as to make sawyers and brickmakers eligible for the bounty. They consider also that some advantages might arise from substituting the term "Labourers" instead of "Agricultural Labourers," to show that it is not farming men alone who are intended, but men of all descriptions, who may be able and willing to occupy themselves in manual labour. Beyond that extent your committee would not be willing to go; because they are aware that, without a very positive

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limitation of the kinds of employment on account of which the bounty may be claimed, there can be no security that funds will be sufficiently at command to provide labourers in those occupations which must be carried on, or the ruin of the colony would follow, such as agriculture and sheep farming. With reference to the latter branch of employment, it may be right to repeat, that although clothiers, weavers, and other manufacturers would meet with little or no encouragement here at present in the exercise of their several trades, yet such of them as might be disposed to apply themselves to the business of a shepherd, would be very certain of meeting with regular and profitable employment.

Your committee have also had under consideration the various regulations proposed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, with a view to produce uniformity and prevent abuses in the general system of Emigration. The abstract of quarterly returns required to be furnished from the colony by the agent for immigration, may probably be attended with advantage. It will, however, be necessary that much latitude of judgment should be allowed to that officer in making periodical returns of the rate of wages, and cost of articles of consumption; the difficulty being very great in forming correct averages applicable to the entire colony.

So far as relates to enforcing proper rules as to the class and sea-worthiness of ships to be employed for the conveyance of emigrants, and to ensuring that sufficient provision is made for victualling them properly during the voyage, your committee consider that the inspection and approval of the Commissioners by their agents would be highly proper. Nor would they recommend that such inspection should be limited to the particulars specified in the Passengers' Act; but it should be so extended as to ensure such fitting of the ships, and the observance of such regulations on board, as may promote decency, order, and comfort among the passengers. Your committee, however, are less disposed to anticipate advantage from the proposed regulations relating to the inspection of certificates and the measures for ascertaining the identity of the bearers of them, before any ship with bounty emigrants is allowed to sail. Least of all do they believe that any useful results would follow from the establishment of the practice of questioning the emigrants, when on the eve of departure, as to the motives and inducements which have led them to determine on that step; or as to the representations by which they have been induced to make choice of one particular colony in preference to others. The mere institution of such an inquiry, however cautiously or judiciously it may be conducted, will unavoidably create a disposition on the one side to prefer many groundless complaints, and on the other, that is, on the part of bounty agents, will give rise to irritation and disgust, by which the whole system of emigration must be seriously disarranged, if its entire cessation be not the ultimate consequence. Your committee therefore, dreading a result so injurious, would seriously recommend the reconsideration to this extent of the proposed regulations of the Commissioners; and they are of opinion, that if care be taken to ascertain, previously to sailing, the sea-worthiness of the ship, the sufficient supply and good quality of the provisions, and the arrangement of the passengers on board, in such a manner as to ensure proper order and decorum among them, the investigation of all other particulars may be securely and advantageously left to a Colonial Board of Inquiry, whose certificate of approval must precede the payment of any portion of the bounties.

Council Chamber,
12 August 1841.

(signed) *W. G. Australia,*
Chairman.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, 1841.

(A.)

RETURN of Wool Exported from the Colony of *New South Wales,* from 1822 to 1840.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	lbs.	£.		*lbs.*	£.
1822 - -	172,880	not known.	1832 - -	1,515,156	73,559
1823 - -	198,240	—	1833 - -	1,734,203	103,692
1824 - -	275,560	—	1834 - -	2,246,933	213,628
1825 - -	411,600	—	1835 - -	3,893,927	299,587
1826 - -	552,960	48,384	1836 - -	3,693,241	369,324
1827 - -	407,116	24,306	1837 - -	4,448,796	332,166
1828 - -	834,343	40,851	1838 - -	5,749,376	405,977
1829 - -	1,005,333	63,555	1839 - -	7,213,584	442,504
1830 - -	899,750	34,907	1840 - -	8,610,775	566,112
1831 - -	1,401,284	75,979			

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
1 July 1841.

(signed) *E. Deas Thompson.*

Note.—To this Return has been added information from Port Phillip, for the year 1837, which had not been received when the Returns published in 1840 were made out.

(B, 1.)

MEMORANDUM from the Agent for Immigration.

THE gratuity to the chief mate of the Resource, which arrived in Port Jackson on the 29th of December 1840, was withheld by direction of his Excellency, on the recommendation of a board of inquiry, in consequence of his gross misconduct during the voyage.

Whilst the Argyle, from Liverpool, was discharging her immigrants at Port Phillip, in the month of April last, a box, the property of an immigrant, was, through carelessness, lost overboard. The sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* was deducted from the first officer's, and 9*l.* 10*s.* from the second officer's gratuity; the united sums being the value of the contents of the said chest.

Gratuities to the officers are only paid on such immigrants as may be considered by the examining board as eligible to be imported on bounty.

Inquiries have at various times been instituted into the conduct of the officers and surgeons of immigrant ships, but, with the foregoing exceptions, no stoppage of gratuities has taken place.

(signed) *J. Denham Pinnock.*

(B, 2.)

EXTRACT from a LETTER from His Honour the Superintendent of *Port Phillip* to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Melbourne, 25 January 1841.

MY own impression, notwithstanding the defence of the supercargo, is, that the provision made by the agents in Liverpool for the comfort and health of the immigrants was very inadequate; and further, that the arrangements on board were ill calculated to produce contentment among the immigrants during a long voyage. I must more particularly call his Excellency's attention to the fact stated in the acting immigration agent's letter to me of the 12th January, that the surgeon-superintendent of the ship was put on board by the importers without having received any power and authority whatsoever to see that justice was done to the immigrants during the voyage, as respects the quality of the provisions; he was even unprovided with any written instructions, the duty of serving out the daily ration being under the sole control and management of the supercargo, who was one of the joint proprietors.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. J. La Trobe.*

(B, 3.)

EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Agent of Immigration to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, respecting Immigrant Ship *Salsette.*

Immigration-office, 10 February 1841.

I HAVE also carefully perused all the evidence and documents forwarded to me by Mr. La Trobe, relating to the insufficiency and bad quality of the provisions and water put on board the Salsette for the use of the immigrants during the voyage, and, after much consideration, I beg to make the following report:

It cannot be denied that there was an insufficiency of water; and, notwithstanding the statements of Mr. * * * and Mr. * * *, I consider it was the duty of the captain and exporters to have ascertained that a sufficiency of so essential an article was put on board.

It must be admitted, however, that steps were taken to remedy this inconvenience when ascertained, which was not until they were considerably past the Cape.

No explanations can excuse the badness of the bread; and even had they experienced worse weather than is stated by Mr. * * * they did, it ought to have been of such quality, and sufficiently well packed, to have kept in a state of preservation. The same remarks will also apply to the flour.

With reference to the beef and pork, some excuses for their badness may be deemed admissible, inasmuch as it is admitted by all parties that there was both good and bad in each cask.

Mr. * * asserts, that a very high price was paid for those articles, by the affreighters, to the same house that had previously supplied their ships with provisions; and that they cannot justly be blameable for their dishonesty in putting a mixed quality into each cask, especially when the provisions were examined and approved of by Lieut. Henry, R. N., the Government emigration agent at the port of Liverpool.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Denham Pinnock.*

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His Excellency the Governor's Minute on the foregoing:

The bounties may be paid, but Messrs. * * * must be informed that the whole duty of this ship appears to me to have been performed in an unsatisfactory manner, and that, had the issue of the voyage been calamitous, the loss of the bounties would not have been, in all probability, the only consequences which would have fallen on them.

The provisions appear to have been insufficient in quantity, and in great part bad in quality; and the mistake about the water, even concluding that it was only a mistake, might have been attended with fatal consequences. The arrangement respecting Mr. * * does not seem to me to have been a good one; unless Messrs. * * * 's future ships are better managed, I shall not feel at liberty to grant any fresh permission to them to import immigrants.

14 February 1841. (signed) *G. Gipps.*

(B, 4.)

EXTRACT from a LETTER from His Honour the Superintendent of *Port Phillip* to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Melbourne, 9 March 1841.

ALL the documents containing the evidence elicited by the board were forwarded to the immigration agent at Sydney, to be laid before his Excellency; but I then stated my own impression, that notwithstanding the defence of the supercargo, the provision made by the agents in Liverpool, for the comfort and health of the immigrants, was very inadequate; and further, that the arrangements on board were ill calculated to produce contentment among the immigrants during a long voyage.

I have now, in recurring to this subject, to state for his Excellency's information, that from the very week of their disembarkation, and before they could provide for themselves in any way, a very considerable number of the immigrants by the Salsette were attacked by the low fever then rife in the town and neighbourhood. Many have since died, and in general it has been observed by the medical men, that these immigrants were, from previous hardship and insufficient nourishment, much less able to bear up against the disease than others, and much more liable to sink, even after the fever had been subdued.

The fever assumed, in the case of many of these immigrants, a new and more alarming type, and appearing to spread, I was induced to nominate a board of health, to report upon the state of disease in the town. From the urgent representation made to me by the gentlemen composing the board of the great extent of destitution and disease among the Salsette's people, I further authorised the colonial surgeon, upon the requisition of two medical men, to issue certain medical comforts to those who were in a state to demand such charity, although I was aware that, strictly speaking, the parties had no claim upon Her Majesty's Government.

In so doing, the greatest economy has been recommended and exercised. I trust that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, his Excellency will approve the steps taken, and sanction the slight increase of the hospital expenditure which may be consequent upon it; but I beg leave to observe, at the same time, that whatever expense has been incurred might with full propriety be deducted from the bounty otherwise claimable by the importer of the immigrants by the Salsette.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. La Trobe.*

His Excellency the Governor's Minute on the foregoing.

LET a copy of this be sent to Messrs. * * *, and with reference to the letter written to them on the 20th February, 41—1905, that in future the regulations will be most rigorously acted up to in respect to any immigrants they may import.

21 March 1841. (signed) *G. Gipps.*

(C.)

RETURN of the Number of IMMIGRANTS who arrived in the Colony of *New South Wales* by the Ships *Champion*, *Margaret*, and *Salsette*.

No.	Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Port arrived at.	On Bounty.				Unassisted.			
				Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Champion	5 October 1840	Sydney	84	101	48	45	—	—	—	—
2	Margaret	28 March 1841	Sydney	84	82	39	40	2	—	—	—
3	Salsette	2 January 1841	Port Phillip	50	59	48	31	—	—	—	—
			TOTAL	218	242	135	116	2	—	—	—

Immigration Office, Sydney, 30 June 1841.

(signed) *J. Denham Pinnock,*
Agent for Immigration.

(D.)

SKETCH of a SHEPHERD'S DUTIES in *New South Wales.*

THE duties of a shepherd in New South Wales are exceedingly simple. A flock usually consists of from 400 to 500 ewes, or from 600 to 1,000 dry sheep, three flocks being folded at one station. The shepherd is required to take his sheep from the fold in the morning, not later than an hour after sunrise, to keep sight of them on the pastures throughout the day, and to bring them back at sunset to the fold. They are then counted over and left in charge of the night watchman, whose duty it is to take care of the flocks in the folds until the morning, when each flock is again counted and delivered over to the shepherd. In the lambing season, on well-managed establishments, the ewes about to lamb are withdrawn from the flock and kept separate, under the care either of the watchman, or of some other person appointed for the purpose for a few days, until the lambs are strong enough to travel with the flock. At shearing time, the flocks are brought in rotation to the home station, to be washed and shorn. It is then the shepherd's business (unless he be also a shearer) to follow his sheep and take care that they are kept as free as possible from any kind of dirt, until the fleece is in a fit state to shear, which in general is the case about the third or fourth day after the washing.

From this account of the ordinary duty of a shepherd in New South Wales, it will be seen that almost any one is capable of taking charge of a flock. Sheep are subject to very few diseases, and with the treatment of these either the master or the overseer will be conversant. In such cases, the shepherd has only to follow diligently the directions he may receive from those under whose superintendence he is placed, and if possessed of common intelligence, he will soon be capable of acting for himself. In fact, a weaver or button-maker, after a few months' experience, will generally prove a better shepherd, in New South Wales, than the man who having been brought up as a shepherd in England, may have acquired habits or prejudices exceedingly difficult to shake off, however unsuitable to the new position in which he is placed; in proof of this it may be noticed that some of the best superintendents of sheep in the colony are natives of London, Manchester, or Birmingham, and that few professed English or Scotch shepherds are entrusted with the care even of a single flock. The duty of a watchman is as easy as that of the shepherd; he sleeps by the fold, in a watch-box, trusting to his dogs to awaken him in case of the approach of a native dog or any other cause of alarm; he counts the sheep in and out, and shifts the hurdles. Nor is the life of a shepherd at all irksome to those who have been accustomed to sedentary occupations; on the contrary, such persons have in various instances become strongly attached to it, which will not seem surprising when it is considered that it is a life of very great ease, and freedom from care. Indeed it is commonly remarked of the shepherds, that they are more healthy, and seem much more cheerful and contented, than any other class of farm servants. The wages of a shepherd or watchman have been of late about 30*l.* a year on an average, with from 7lbs. to 10lbs. of meat, 10lbs. flour, 2 ozs. of tea, and 1lb. sugar per week, or in the place of tea and sugar, milk; 20*l.* a year is, however, as much as, at the present low price of wool, can be given with profit to the sheep-owner, and out of this sum a man of frugal habits may lay by a considerable sum yearly, more particularly should he learn to shear, by which he may put a few pounds into his pocket every summer in addition to his wages, and still more so, should he by care and good management get charge of a breeding flock, and obtain a prize for rearing a large number of lambs; again, if he be the father of a family, with two or three sons from 12 to 15 or 17 years old, he may, after a short time, take charge of a station, the sons going out with the flocks, whilst he acts as watchman, in which capacity he will have many hours unoccupied during the day, which may be employed in improving his cottage and making his home comfortable; he may also cultivate a garden, or even a small field of corn, whilst his wife would find full employment in domestic matters, the rearing of poultry, &c.; and should there be daughters of sufficient age, they will be sure to obtain good situations as servants in respectable families.

(E.)

EXTRACT from Captain *G. Grey*'s Report upon the best means of promoting the Civilization of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of *Australia.*

THIS principle was, that although the natives should, as far as European property and European subjects were concerned, be made amenable to British laws, yet, so long as they only exercised their own customs upon themselves, and not too immediately in the presence of the Europeans, they should be allowed to do so with impunity.

I would submit, therefore, that it is necessary, from the moment the aborigines of this country are declared British subjects, they should, as far as possible, be taught that the British laws are to supersede their own, so that any native who is suffering under their own customs, may have the power of an appeal to those of Great Britain; or, to put this in its true light, that all authorized persons should in all instances be required to protect a native from the violence of his fellows, even though they be in execution of their own laws.

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So long as this is not the case, the older natives have at their disposal the means of effectually preventing the civilization of any individuals of their own tribes; and those among them who may be inclined to adapt themselves to the European habits and mode of life, will be deterred from so doing by their fear of the consequences that the displeasure of others may draw down upon them.

I have known many instances of natives who have been almost or quite civilized, being compelled by other natives to return to the bush; more particularly girls who have been betrothed in their infancy, and who on approaching the years of puberty, have been compelled by their husbands to join them.

To punish the aborigines severely for the violation of laws of which they are ignorant, would be manifestly cruel and unjust, but to punish them in the first instance slightly for the violation of these laws, would inflict no great injury on them, whilst, by always punishing them when guilty of a crime, without reference to the length of period that had elapsed between its perpetation and their apprehension, at the same time fully explaining to them the measure of punishment that would await them in the event of a second commission of the same fault, would teach them gradually the laws to which they were henceforth to be amenable, and would shew them that crime was always eventually (although it might be remotely) followed by punishment.

Some other principal preventives to the civilization of the aborigines, in addition to those I have already stated, are:—

1st. The existence of an uncertain and irregular demand for their labour; thus they may have one day sufficient opportunity afforded them for the exertion of their industry, whilst the next day their services are not required, so that they are compelled once more to have recourse to their former irregular and wandering habits.

2dly. Their generally receiving a very inadequate reward for the services they render; this, combined with their natural fondness for the bush, induces them to prefer that mode of subsistence, which, whilst it is infinitely more agreeable and less laborious, procures for them nearly as great a reward as hiring with white people.

3dly. Their not being taught that different values are attached to different degrees of labour, as well as to the skill and neatness with which it is performed.

Until this difficulty is got over, it appears evident that the natives will only be employed in herding cattle, or in the lowest order of manual labour, which requires no skill, and for which the reward they receive will be so small as scarcely to offer an inducement to them to quit their present wandering mode of life.

The Government, in order to create a supply of labour in the colonies, have been in the habit of giving certain rewards to those individuals who introduced labourers into them. Now it would appear, that he who reclaims one of the aborigines, not only adds another labourer to those who are already in the colony, but confers such a benefit on his fellow settlers, by rendering one who was before a useless and dangerous being, a serviceable member of the community, that this circumstance alone entitles him to a reward.

(E. *a*.)

MINUTE by His Excellency Governor Sir *George Gipps*, on Captain *Grey*'s Report to the Secretary of State, on the Means of Improving and Civilizing the Aborigines of *New Holland*.

THE first 14 paragraphs of the report represent the evils which, in the opinion of Captain Grey, grow out of a practice, or supposed practice, of treating the aborigines as a conquered people, and of allowing them, from a feeling of generosity, to be governed by their own laws, in matters wherein they only are concerned.

I am of course unable to speak of the practice in other Australian colonies, or to say what may be the language held by the governments of those colonies towards the aborigines; but the practice alluded to by Captain Grey, has not for many years past been sanctioned by any act of the Government of New South Wales; the language held by this Government being, that the aborigines are Her Majesty's subjects; and that whilst they are entitled in every respect to the benefit and protection of English law, they are amenable also to the penalties imposed on infractions of the law, whether the offence be committed against one of themselves, or against white men. The practice of the government also, is, as far as possible, in conformity with this language; and no law, save English law, or to speak more correctly, the law of the colony founded on English law, is recognized as being of any force in it.

It is true that in administering the law, and especially in enforcing the penalties of it, a difference is frequently made between savages who understand it not, and persons of European origin; but this difference is invariably in favour of the savage; and if it were not so, the law would become the instrument of the most grievous injustice.

It is only the more obvious offences against society, that can, with any degree of justice, be visited against the savage with extreme severity, such as murder, rape, violence against the person, and other offences, which, there can be no doubt, should be regarded alike by the savage and the civilized man, as deserving of punishment.

The next five paragraphs of Captain Grey's report, relate to the disadvantages which the

the aborigines are supposed to labour under, from the inadmissibility of their evidence in courts of law.

On this head, it is only necessary to remark, that an Act of Council was passed in this colony, in the year 1839, (3 Vict. No. 16,) to admit their evidence, and that it was disallowed at home, the disallowance of it being notified to me, by the Secretary of State, on the 11th August 1840, and published in the Government Gazette of this colony.

It seems to me, however, essential to remark that the inadmissibility of their evidence, acts perhaps quite as often in favour of the aborigines, as against them. The hardship of the exclusion of evidence that might be favourable to them, is always urged on the jury, both by their council and by the judge; and is again taken into consideration by the executive, in carrying into effect the judgment of the court. The admission indeed of their evidence was, in 1839, as much called for in this colony, by persons who had suffered from the aggressions of the blacks, as by those who advocate their civilization; and complaints have long been loud, that whilst the penalties of the law are rigorously enforced against persons who commit violence on the aborigines, the aborigines themselves are, when brought into our courts, almost invariably acquitted.

This has operated, there is some reason to believe, very unfavourably for the aborigines, as from the difficulty and uncertainty of bringing them to justice, there is a disposition engendered in the minds of the less principled portion of the white population, to take the law into their own hands, as was the case when, about three years ago, not less than 28 aboriginal natives were barbarously murdered in the Liverpool Plains District; an act of atrocity for which seven white men paid the forfeit of their lives on the scaffold.

I may further observe, that council is usually assigned by the supreme court to any natives brought for trial before it; and that the Government always provides the attendance of interpreters, when they can possibly be found. Mr. Threlkeld, a missionary of the London Society, has usually acted on such occasions; and he must, I doubt not, consider it his business to protect the natives as well as to interpret for them.

I have moreover recently, on the application of the Chief Justice, appointed a standing counsel for the aborigines, who will receive a fixed payment or fee from the Government, for every case in which he is engaged. The fee is to be three guineas for every case in Sydney, and five guineas in the country. The remainder of Captain Grey's report I am disposed to think by far the most valuable part of it, as it relates to the means by which the aborigines may be induced to become voluntary labourers for wages.

I consider this the most important part of the report, because I am myself firmly persuaded, that next to the diffusion of Christian instruction, the use of money, or to speak more correctly, the enjoyments which the use of money commands, are the most effectual of all means that can be resorted to in advancing civilization.

I have on various occasions, and particularly in answer to an address presented to me at Wellington Valley, by the inhabitants of the county of Bligh, endeavoured to pursuade the settlers of New South Wales to look to the blacks for a supply of labour.

I have also seriously contemplated the introduction of rewards to persons employing them, somewhat after the manner that is suggested by Captain Grey, but have hitherto been deterred from attempting it, by the fear of the abuse to which such a practice might lead, and the certain difficulties that would attend on the distribution of the rewards.

It is by the employment of the aborigines as labourers for wages, and the education of their children in establishments conducted either by missionaries or official protectors, that I consider the civilization of the aborigines of this continent must be worked out, if it is ever to be accomplished.

It may perhaps be observed, that my opinions with the respect to the employment of the aborigines are at variance with those of many persons, who consider it essential to keep them as far as possible out of contact with white men.

I agree with these persons in thinking that missionary or other establishments for the education of aborigines, should be placed as far as possible from the resort of ordinary settlers, and I have accordingly directed the fixed establishments of the protectors to be so placed in the Port Phillip district; but at a distance from these establishments, I consider that it is by contact with white men, and by being placed as nearly as possible on a par with them, that the civilization of the aborigines is most likely to be advanced.

It must be admitted, indeed, that this will frequently expose them to temptations, which they may not be strong enough to withstand; the men to the use of ardent spirits, the women to be seduced from their husbands or natural protectors.

Already, however, a law exists in the colony which inflicts a penalty of 50*l.* on any person who may be convicted of giving or selling spirits to an aboriginal native; and a law may perhaps be devised that shall give further protection to the women. 2 Vict. No. 18, sect. 49.

It is also to be observed, that during the last session of the Council, an Act was passed to prevent the aborigines, as far as possible, from using or having fire-arms. 4 Vict. No. 8.

Government House, Sydney,
8 July 1841.

(signed) *George Gipps.*

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(E. *b.*)

Gentlemen, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 April 1841.

REFERRING to the conversation which the Governor had with the members of the committee of the Church Missionary Society, shortly after his return from Wellington in the month of December last, I am directed to express to you his Excellency's readiness to devote the sum of 50*l.* per annum to the purchase of rewards for distribution amongst the aborigines belonging to the missionary establishment at Wellington Valley.

The rewards should, the Governor considers, be given equally to children as to adults, and should be awarded for general industry, and good conduct, as well as for proficiency in school exercises, or in the mechanical or agricultural skill.

The prizes should consist principally of useful articles, and especially of such as come frequently into use; books may of course be given, but they should not be exclusively religious books.

It is by no means to be understood that the whole sum of 50*l.* is necessarily to be expended in every year; the expenditure should, on the contrary, be at first kept considerably within the 50*l.* in order that the prizes may be increased in number and value in future years, should the effect produced by them render such an increase advisable.

The grant is made for five years certain, and during these five years the unexpended balance of one year may be carried on to the next; no part of the money, however, must be applied to any other purpose than that for which it is granted.

I am directed to add, that whenever the number of aboriginal children (or persons under the age of 16) at the establishment shall, on the average of the whole year, be not less than 50, the amount allowed for rewards will be increased to 100*l.* per annum.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Deas Thomson.*

The Corresponding Committee of the
Church Missionary Society.

(F.)

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE arising from CROWN LANDS in *New South Wales,* from 1st July 1840 to 30th June 1841, with the Probable Charges thereon during the same period.

	SYDNEY.			PORT PHILLIP.			TOTAL.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments.	55,827	2	6	182,761	19	5	238,589	1	11
Quit-rents paid or redeemed - -	9,016	10	4	-	-	-	9,016	10	4
Rents of lands temporarily leased -	2,831	12	4	-	-	-	2,831	12	4
Gross Revenue - - £.	67,675	5	2	182,761	19	5	250,437	4	7
CHARGES AS ESTIMATED:									
Surveyor-general's department - -	18,840	-	-	5,690	-	-	24,530	-	-
Aborigines - - - - - -	2,000	-	-	5,500	-	-	7,500	-	-
One-third of Treasury and Audit-office	2,200	-	-	600	-	-	2,800	-	-
Total Charges - - £.	23,040	-	-	11,790	-	-	34,830	-	-
Applicable to Immigration - - £.	44,635	5	2	170,971	19	5	215,607	4	7

(signed) *Wm. Lithgow,*
Auditor-general.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
10 August 1841.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(F. *a*.)

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE arising from CROWN LANDS, from the 1st September to 31st December 1840.

PERIOD.	Proceeds of the Sale of Land and Town Allotments.	Quit-rents.	Redemption of Quit-rents.	Rents of Land Temporarily Leased.	TOTALS.	Remarks.
SYDNEY:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
September - -	7,762 10 5	398 18 4	6 13 4	1,566 18 6	9,735 – 7	(*a*)
October - -	8,188 14 3	337 9 10	- - -	30 – –	8,556 4 1	
November - -	6,849 2 7	747 3 10	- - -	- - -	7,596 6 5	
December - -	2,069 14 8	158 12 –	- - -	355 4 3	2,583 10 11	
£.	24,870 1 11	1,642 4 –	6 13 4	1,952 2 9	28,471 2 –	
PORT PHILLIP:						
16th August to 30th Sept. -	24,874 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	24,874 19 11	(*b*)
October - -	7,207 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,207 13 4	
November - -	2,948 – 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,948 – 9	
December - -	10,090 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,090 9 6	
	45,121 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	45,121 3 6	
TOTAL - - £.	69,991 5 5	1,642 4 –	6 13 4	1,952 2 9	73,592 5 6	

(*a*) The Abstract appended to the Report on Immigration in 1840, included the proceeds of land sold at Sydney from 1st July to 31st August in that year, amounting to 17,835 *l.* 2 *s.*, and of quit-rents and temporary leases, amounting to 1,089 *l.* 3 *s.* 7 *d.*; total 18,924 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.*

(*b*) The Abstract appended to the Report on Immigration in 1840, included the proceeds of land sold at Port Phillip from 1st July to the 15th of August of that year, amounting to 83,282 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.*

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 26 July 1841.

(signed) *Wm. Lithgow*, Auditor-general.

(F. *b*.)

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE arising from CROWN LANDS, from 1 January to 30 June 1841.

PERIOD.	Proceeds of the Sale of Land and Town Allotments.	Quit-rents.	Redemption of Quit-rents.	Reuts of Land Temporarily Leased.	TOTAL.
SYDNEY:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January - -	1,068 – 10	444 13 3	12 14 2	212 6 10	1,737 15 1
February -	2,098 4 3	681 9 3	231 14 2	33 11 10	3,044 19 6
March - -	1,159 9 9	1,795 8 –	312 3 4	298 18 8	3,565 19 9
April - -	823 10 2	1,194 13 9	382 2 6	6 6 –	2,406 12 5
May - -	3,975 8 5	432 6 8	1 – –	67 – 7	4,475 15 8
June - -	3,997 5 2	784 17 11	119 5 10	147 6 3	5,048 15 2
£.	13,121 18 7	5,333 8 10	1,059 – –	765 10 2	20,279 17 7
PORT PHILLIP:					
January - -	—				
February -	—				
March - -	18,953 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,953 – –
April - -	30,943 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	30,943 10 9
May - -	3,002 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,002 1 6
June - -	1,460 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,460 – –
	54,358 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	54,358 12 3
TOTAL - - £.	67,480 10 10	5,333 8 10	1,059 – –	765 10 2	74,638 9 10

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 26 July 1841.

(signed) *Wm. Lithgow*, Auditor-general.

(F. *c.*)

ABSTRACT from the RETURNS of the COMMISSIONERS of CROWN LANDS, for the Half Year from the 1st July to 31st December 1840; showing the Number of Persons occupying Stations beyond the Limits of Location, the Population, the Extent of Lands under Cultivation, and the Number and Description of Live Stock.

DISTRICT.	Number of Stations.	Number of Acres under Cultivation.	Number of Persons in each District.					STOCK.			Amount of Assessment as calculated on the Number of Stock given.		
			Free.		Bond.		Total.	Horses.	Cattle, including Calves above Six Months old.	Sheep, including weaned Lambs.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.					£.	s.	d.
Port Macquarie -	20	519	81	19	139	6	245	101	6,617	12,070	68	1	6½
New England - -	66	413	365	38	350	–	753	279	16,373	232,126	589	8	3½
Liverpool Plains -	130	388	570	71	507	6	1,154	1,197	110,529	267,107	1,262	4	10
Bligh - - -	40	217	223	33	179	–	435	191	21,995	134,865	420	16	6
Wellington - -	60	506½	467	46	285	3	801	429	29,640	165,530	535	9	4
Lachlan - - -	98	2,517	461	148	254	2	865	1,154	36,399	101,389	453	2	11
Murrumbidgee - -	152	2,587½	661	135	410	3	1,209	1,537	68,231	180,057	820	15	6
Maneroo - - -	152	2,348½	904	222	474	6	1,606	2,297	87,338	235,925	1,066	1	8½
	718	9,496½	3,732	712	2,598	26	7,068	7,185	377,172	1,329,069	5,216	–	7½

Colonial Treasury, Sydney, 8 July 1841.

Stephen Greenhill,
Francis L. S. Merewether,
Acting for the Colonial Treasurer.

(G.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 July 1841.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, No. 149, stating that the clerk of the councils has, by desire of the chairman of the immigration committee, applied to you to furnish him with a return of all charges upon the land fund, up to the latest period, exhibiting the balance now actually applicable to immigration purposes; and requesting, therefore, to be informed of the nature of the expenses which the Governor may consider should be defrayed from the said fund.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that his Excellency considers the following to be legitimate charges on the land fund:—

1st. The expenses of survey and sale, including the whole of the surveyor-general's department, and one-third of the expenses of the treasury and audit departments.

2d. Expenses incurred on account of the aborigines, in which he includes one-half of the border police and Crown Land Commissioners.

3. The charges for immigration.

And Sir George Gipps trusts that, from the 1st of January 1840, this arrangement may be considered as taking effect.

The Lords of the Treasury have, however, given their consent to an arrangement, by which, in new colonies, 50 per cent. of the land fund may be applied in aid of the ordinary revenue (if required), and the permission given three or four years ago, to apply a portion of the land revenue of Port Phillip to the ordinary expenses of government, has never been revoked.

The Governor holds it, therefore, to be competent to the local legislature to apply half the land revenue of the Port Phillip district to the ordinary expenses of government, although he hopes there may be no necessity for so doing. I am directed to add, that it is essential to explain, and always to keep in mind, the difference which exists between the Crown revenue and the land fund.

The Crown revenue comprehends quit-rents, licenses to depasture stock or to cut timber on Crown lands, and some few other items, as well as the revenue derived from the sale of land;

land; the essential character of it being, that it is not raised by taxation, and that it may therefore be appropriated, even in colonies that have representative assemblies, under the authority of the Crown alone, and that no authority save the Imperial Parliament can interfere in the appropriation of it.

The land fund is a branch only of the Crown revenue, and consists exclusively of the money raised by the sale of land, and, properly speaking, by the sale only of wild land, or of that description of land which was granted gratuitously up to the year 1831.

Improved lands, and especially lands in large towns, such as Sydney, are not of this description, and the proceeds arising from the sales of them are applicable to purposes of local improvement in the first instance, rather than to immigration.

I am further directed to observe, that as to the balance applicable to immigration at the present moment, it is impossible to ascertain it with any correctness. His Excellency considers all the funds of the colony to be in reality applicable to immigration, repeated pledges having been given by the Legislative Council, with the full concurrence of the public at large, as far as the opinion of the public can be collected, that immigration shall be supported to the utmost extent possible, even although it be necessary to anticipate the proceeds of the land fund, or to mortgage the ordinary revenue for the purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Deas Thomson.*

The Auditor-general,
&c. &c. &c.

(H.)

RETURN of PERSONS who arrived at *Sydney, New South Wales*, in Private Ships, on Bounty, from 1 July 1840 to 30 June 1841.

No.	Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Died during the Passage.				Born during the Passage.		Died in Quarantine.				Number Landed.				Amount Paid as Bounty.	Gratuities to Surgeons, Officers, &c.	Total Cost to the Colony.
			Adults.		Children.				Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
		1840:															£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Premier	2 July	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	65	25	16	2,883 – –	– – –	2,883 – –
2	Anne Gales	12 July	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	8	10	490 – –	– – –	490 – –
3	Formosa	14 July	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	69	51	41	3,264 – –	– – –	3,264 – –
4	Lady Clarke	14 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	90	1	3	3,304 – –	– – –	3,304 – –
5	Theresa	18 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	–	198 – –	– – –	198 – –
6	Mary Anne	28 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	113	2	3	3,879 – –	– – –	3,879 –
7	Coromandel	8 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	11	–	–	270 – –	– – –	270 – –
8	Isabella Watson	20 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	7	4	2	366 – –	– – –	366 – –
9	Lord Western	3 Oct.	–	2	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	87	89	9	5	3,248 – –	– – –	3,248 – –
10	Elphinstone	5 Oct.	1	3	–	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	73	66	53	20	3,037 – –	– – –	3,037 – –
11	Champion	5 Oct.	–	9	1	11	4	2	1	1	–	–	84	101	48	45	3,910 – –	– – –	3,910 – –
12	Isabella	18 Oct.	–	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	105	136	29	22	4,633 – –	– – –	4,633 – –
13	Royal Consort	9 Nov.	–	1	3	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	83	88	28	26	3,639 – –	206 8 –	3,845 8 –
14	Argyleshire	12 Nov.	1	1	4	12	4	1	–	–	–	–	87	91	56	55	4,108 – –	261 13 –	4,369 13 –
15	Symmetry	11 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	38 – –	– – –	38 – –
16	Royal Sovereign	16 Dec.	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	62	12	20	2,474 – –	138 2 –	2,612 2 –
17	Lady M'Naughten	16 Dec.	–	2	4	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	110	106	19	16	4,516 – –	222 7 –	4,738 7 –
18	Resource	22 Dec.	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	91	103	16	11	4,021 – –	185 5 6	4,206 5 6
19	Perfect	26 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	1	171 – –	– – –	171 – –
		1841:																	
20	William Money	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	108 – –	– – –	108 – –
21	Ganges	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	96 – –	– – –	96 – –
22	Alfred	19 Jan.	1	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	91	104	22	17	3,921 – –	207 15 –	4,128 15 –
23	Conrad	31 Jan.	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	18	25	9	11	912 – –	56 10 6	968 10 6
24	Marquis of Hastings	4 Feb.	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	88	78	19	17	3,331 – –	186 – –	3,517 – –
25	Jane Gifford	13 Feb.	–	–	1	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	81	133	18	14	4,256 – –	226 5 –	4,482 5 –
26	Posthumus	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	38 – –	– – –	38 – –
27	Brothers	11 Mar.	–	1	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	88	87	50	36	3,836 – –	234 3 –	4,070 3 –
28	Portland	11 Mar.	–	–	5	5	2	4	–	–	–	–	75	64	39	36	3,096 – –	195 18 –	3,291 18 –
29	Glenswilly	11 Mar.	–	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	108	147	23	23	5,105 – –	254 – –	5,359 – –
30	Berkshire	13 Mar.	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	92	84	32	20	3,689 – –	206 5 –	3,895 5 –
31	Susan	25 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	88	19	14	3,822 – –	202 17 –	4,024 17 –
32	Margaret	28 Mar.	4	2	19	16	4	5	–	1	–	–	84	82	39	40	3,754 – –	188 12 6	3,942 12 6
33	Bussorah Merchant	5 April	–	–	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	39	39	38	37	2,007 – –	132 4 –	2,139 4 –
34	Sir John Falstaff	13 April	2	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	32	48	25	33	1,905 – –	117 8 –	2,022 8 –
35	James Mathieson	14 April	–	1	4	8	2	1	–	–	–	–	65	70	27	29	2,945 – –	176 7 –	3,121 7 –
36	Orestes	14 May	3	1	7	5	4	2	–	–	–	–	68	85	52	46	3,672 – –	204 – –	3,876 – –
37	Moffatt	31 May	–	1	–	3	4	3	–	–	–	–	163	110	25	24	5,482 – –	293 14 –	5,775 14 –
38	Earl Grey	24 June	–	1	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	96	20	25	4,114 – –	224 2 –	4,338 2 –
		Total	14	30	71	89	52	47	1	2	–	–	2,425	2,565	818	720	104,538 – –	4,119 16 6	108,657 16 6

Immigration Office,
30 June 1841.

J. Denham Pinnock,
Agent for Immigration.

(I.)

RETURN of PERSONS who arrived at *Port Phillip, New South Wales*, in Private Ships, on Bounty, from 1 July 1840 to 30 June 1841.

No.	Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Died during the Passage. Adults. M.	Died during the Passage. Adults. F.	Died during the Passage. Children. M.	Died during the Passage. Children. F.	Born during the Passage. M.	Born during the Passage. F.	Died in Quarantine. Adults. M.	Died in Quarantine. Adults. F.	Died in Quarantine. Children. M.	Died in Quarantine. Children. F.	Number Landed. Adults. M.	Number Landed. Adults. F.	Number Landed. Children. M.	Number Landed. Children. F.	Amount Paid as Bounty. £. s. d.	Gratuities to Surgeons, Officers, &c. £. s. d.	Total Cost to the Colony. £. s. d.
		1840:																	
1	Coromandel	10 July	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	80	1	1	2,617 – –	– – –	2,617 – –
2	Marmion	8 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	50 – –	– – –	50 – –
3	Theresa	18 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	167	–	2	3,008 – –	– – –	3,008 – –
4	Isabella Watson	18 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	13	–	–	342 – –	– – –	342 – –
5	East London	29 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	40 – –	– – –	40 – –
6	Himalaya	30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	86	2	13	2,812 – –	– – –	2,812 – –
7	Vesper	14 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	17	5	7	540 – –	– – –	540 – –
8	Orient	14 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	91	24	10	3,462 – –	175 12 –	3,637 12 –
9	Perfect	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	12	134 – –	– – –	134 – –
		1841:																	
10	Salsette	2 Jan.	2	3	4	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	50	59	48	31	2,691 – –	– – –	2,691 – –
11	Ariadne	8 Jan.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	3	3	448 – –	– – –	448 – –
12	Fergusson	15 Jan.	–	–	1	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	94	103	13	18	3,968 – –	193 16 –	4,161 16 –
13	Sir Charles Forbes	21 Jan.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	68	81	15	16	3,046 – –	153 17 –	3,199 17 –
14	York	6 Feb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	106 – –	– – –	106 – –
15	Georgiana	25 Feb.	1	1	8	6	3	2	–	–	–	–	57	65	38	24	2,798 – –	– – –	2,798 – –
16	Argyle, 1st	1 Mar.	–	–	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	87	88	20	9	3,505 – –	173 8 –	3,678 8 –
17	Neptune	29 Mar.	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	113	110	15	15	4,427 – –	215 1 –	4,642 1 –
18	John Cooper	4 April	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	4	4	354 – –	20 8 –	374 8 –
19	Argyle, 2d	12 April	2	3	25	15	2	2	–	–	–	–	59	89	45	34	3,492 – –	– – –	3,492 – –
20	Duchess of Northumberland.	3 June	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	114	85	22	13	3,991 – –	198 18 –	4,189 18 –
21	Frankfield	7 June	1	–	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	100	95	56	51	4,450 – –	256 14 –	4,706 14 –
		Total	8	8	44	32	17	16	–	–	–	–	1,089	1,255	315	254	46,281 – –	1,387 14 –	47,668 14 –

N. B.—The deaths which occurred during the first six months have not been ascertained.

Immigration Office, Sydney, 30 June 1841.

J. Denham Pinnock, Agent for Immigration.

(K.)

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who arrived in the Colony of *New South Wales*, from the 1st July 1840 to the 30th June 1841, distinguishing those brought out on Bounty from those who defrayed the Cost of their own Passage.

	Immigrants on Bounty. Adults. M.	Immigrants on Bounty. Adults. F.	Immigrants on Bounty. Children. M.	Immigrants on Bounty. Children. F.	Immigrants on Bounty. Total.	Immigrants Unassisted. Adults. M.	Immigrants Unassisted. Adults. F.	Immigrants Unassisted. Children. M.	Immigrants Unassisted. Children. F.	Immigrants Unassisted. Total.	Total of each Class. Adults. M.	Total of each Class. Adults. F.	Total of each Class. Children. M.	Total of each Class. Children. F.	General Total.
Sydney	2,425	2,565	818	720	6,528	954	312	115	99	1,480	3,379	2,877	933	819	8,008
Port Phillip	1,089	1,555	295	254	2,793	500	161	71	67	799	1,589	1,316	366	321	3,592
Total	3,514	3,720	1,113	974	9,321	1,454	473	186	166	2,279	4,968	4,193	1,299	1,140	11,600

Immigration Office, Sydney, 30 June 1841.

J. Denham Pinnock, Agent for Immigration.

(L.)

RETURN of the MORTALITY which occurred on Board the Immigrant Ships which arrived at *Port Jackson*, during the Year 1840.

Number.	Name of the Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Died on Board.		REMARKS.
			Adults.	Children.	
1	Premier	2d July	–	4	Bounty.
2	Formosa	14th July	–	4	ditto.
3	Lord Western	3d October	2	1	ditto.
4	Elphinstone	5th October	4	1	ditto.
5	Champion	5th October	9	12	ditto.
6	Isabella	18th October	2	4	ditto.
7	Royal Consort	9th November	1	8	ditto.
8	Argyleshire	12th November	2	16	ditto.
9	Royal Sovereign	16th December	1	5	ditto.
10	Lady M'Naughten	16th December	2	7	ditto.
11	Resource	22d December	–	1	ditto.
			23	63	

RETURN of MORTALITY continued from 1 January to 30 June 1841.

Number.	Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Died on Board.		REMARKS.
			Adults.	Children.	
1	Alfred	19th January	2	2	Bounty.
2	Marquis of Hastings	4th February	2	2	ditto.
3	Jane Gifford	13th February	–	1	ditto.
4	Brothers	11th March	1	6	ditto.
5	Portland	11th March	–	10	ditto.
6	Glenswilly	11th March	1	3	ditto.
7	Berkshire	13th March	–	1	ditto.
8	Margaret	28th March	6	35	ditto.
9	Bussorah Merchant	5th April	–	4	ditto.
10	Sir John Falstaff	13th April	2	2	ditto.
11	James Mathieson	14th April	1	12	ditto.
12	Orestes	14th May	4	12	ditto.
13	Moffatt	31st May	1	3	ditto.
14	Earl Grey	24th June	1	11	ditto.
			21	104	
			44	167	

RETURN of SHIPS put in Quarantine during the Year 1840.

Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Died on Board.		Died in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Champion	5 Oct. 1840	9	12	2	–	Bounty ship.

RETURN of SHIPS put in Quarantine during the Six Months ending 30 June 1841.

Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Died on Board.		Died in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Margaret	28 March	6	35	1	–	Bounty.

27 July 1841.

Arthur Savage, Health Officer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(M.)

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the BOARD appointed to inquire into the Cause of Sickness and Mortality on board the Immigrant ship "Margaret".

Immigration Office, Sydney,
19 April 1841.

Sir,

WE are of opinion, that not the slightest shadow of blame can attach, either to the surgeon or commander of the Margaret, who indeed, appear to have used every exertion to mitigate and overcome the sickness which prevailed. We found these opinions on the evidence which we have received; and we more especially beg to draw his Excellency's attention to the statement made by Dr. Galloway, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, which, from his having brought out seven vessels with convicts and immigrants to this colony, we consider to be particularly worthy of consideration. That officer expressly states that the provisions of the ship were good, the medical comforts sufficient, and the height of the 'tween decks averaged nine feet, and that the great mortality is to be attributed to the immigrants themselves; this opinion is corroborated by the commander of the vessel, and by three of the most intelligent of the immigrants.

Under such circumstances we cannot but exonerate the affreighters from any wilful neglect in their arrangements towards ensuring a happy termination to the voyage; but we nevertheless consider it of the utmost importance that the necessity should be strongly impressed upon them, of using the greatest caution in the selection of the immigrants, who may in future be sent in their ships. It may be clearly inferred from the accompanying evidence, that the majority of the Margaret's immigrants were greatly deficient in the necessary articles of common clothing, so requisite for the preservation of cleanliness and health, to enable them to undergo the hardships of a long voyage. And we would more especially instance the family of Monahan, alluded to in the evidence of Mr. Wm. Mace.

Although, as has been before stated, no specific fault can be found with the ship, we are nevertheless of opinion that she is not of the class most suitable to the service last engaged in; though so lofty in the 'tween decks, she was but scantily supplied with side ports, and those of the least possible size; whilst at the same time she was entirely unprovided with what we consider to be of the utmost importance, viz., stern ports in the hospitals—a provision which cannot be too strongly insisted on, in all ships engaged for the conveyance of immigrants.

She was also built in North America, where the spaces between the timbers are usually filled with salt to preserve the wood, and consequently from their dampness most unhealthy. We are unwilling to draw invidious comparisons, but it cannot be denied that immigrants sailing from Liverpool, are far inferior in every respect to those from other ports.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Denham Pinnock,*
W. H. Christie,
Arthur Savage,
H. H. Browne.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

EXTRACT from the Statement referred to in the foregoing Extract.

Dr. Thomas Galloway, R. N., states to the court as follows:—

During the voyage there were 41 deaths; he considers that 23 deaths out of the 41, were caused by scarletina; in the remaining cases other diseases assisted in the mortality.

He considers the fever to have been the result of natural causes, but it was greatly aggravated by the slothful habits of the immigrants, and their continued disobedience to the orders that were promulgated for the maintenance of their health and comfort.

He received every support from the captain and third mate; the first and second mates behaved as ill as it was possible to do, giving every opposition to him, and encouraging the discontented part of the community. The height of the vessel between decks averages nine feet.

Mr. William Mace, who acted as constable on board, states, that he considers a family of the name of Monahan brought the scarletina on board, and that the disease was greatly aggravated by the filthy habits of the immigrants, by their refusing to take the medicines prescribed, and by their non-attendance to the order given by the doctor; he does not consider the vessel, or any one connected with it, to have either produced, or augmented the disease, as the provisions were good and plentiful, and the medical comforts sufficient; he lost a fine child on board, but is perfectly satisfied with Dr. Galloway's attention and mode of treatment.

Governor's MINUTE on the foregoing.

The gratuities must be withheld from the officers whose want of attention is complained of.

G. Gipps.

(N.)

STATEMENT of the PORTS from which VESSELS sailed with EMIGRANTS for *New South Wales.*

SAILED FROM	Government.	Bombay.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	TOTAL.	Recapitulation.
London - - -	11	18	2,921	129	3,050	
Plymouth. - -	–	57	6,040	4,477	10,517	
Liverpool - - -	–	21	2,754	1,150	3,904	
Bristol - - -	3	–	694	9	703	
Cowes - - -	1	–	260	–	260	
Greenock - - -	4	10	1,270	28	1,298	
Leith - - -	2	3	538	3	541	
Isle of Mull - -	1	–	279	32	311	
Oban - - -	1	–	320	2	322	
Cromarty - - -	3	–	702	60	762	
Lochinvar - -	1	–	208	–	208	
Tobermoray - -	2	–	382	122	504	
Isle of Skye - -	1	–	212	–	212	
Limerick - - -	2	–	49	407	456	
Cork - - -	5	–	190	1,222	1,412	
Londonderry - -	2	–	373	180	553	
Belfast - - -	2	–	456	41	497	
Waterford - -	1	–	43	219	262	
Kingstown - -	3	–	230	524	754	
Unknown - - -	–	1	38	3	41	
	45	110	17,959	8,608	26,567	

(N. *a.*)

ABSTRACT of the Number of PROTESTANTS and ROMAN CATHOLICS introduced into the Colony of *New South Wales,* at the Cost of Government; distinguishing those brought out in Ships chartered by Government from those imported on Bounty.

YEAR.	PORT JACKSON.				PORT PHILLIP.			
	Government Ships.		Bounty Ships.		Government Ships.		Bounty Ships.	
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
1838 -	3,633	856	1,074	135	–	–	–	–
1839 -	3,636	1,361	2,395	469	229	–	173	182
1840 -	762	627	2,099	1,788	153	–	727	603
1841 -	–	–	1,849	1,722	–	–	1,229	865
TOTALS -	8,031	2,844	7,417	4,114	382	–	2,129	1,650

Immigration Office, 30 June 1841.

J. Denham Pinnock,
Agent for Immigration.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before the IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Australia* in the Chair.

Tuesday, 15 *June* 1841.

Sir *Thomas Livingston Mitchell*, Knight, Surveyor-General of the Colony, called in; and Examined.

Sir *T. L. Mitchell.*

15 June 1841.

1. THE committee have requested your attendance for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the extent and probable value, first, of the undisposed of Crown lands comprised within the limits of the 19 counties constituting the old colony of New South Wales, and described in the published Government Order dated 14th October 1829; * and, secondly, of the country lying to the westward of those counties, extending to the eastern boundary of South Australia, and bounded on the south by the courses of the rivers Murrumbidgee and Murray: can you, in the first place, inform the committee what number of acres of Crown lands remain unalienated within the 19 counties above referred to?—A return is in course of preparation, which, when completed, will enable me to answer this question with tolerable accuracy. In the meantime I can only state generally, and in round numbers, that the total contents of the 19 counties are about 24,000,000 of acres, of which the quantity granted and sold, up to the year 1836, was about 4,500,000 acres; and allowing 500,000 acres to have been disposed of during the last five years, the number of acres alienated by the Crown will be about 5,000,000, leaving about 19,000,000 of acres yet undisposed of.

* The proclamation was made at a much later period, by Letters Patent, after the rough descriptions referred to had been substantially altered by the Government.

2. Can you inform the committee what proportion of those 19,000,000 of acres is suitable for agricultural and pastoral purposes?—I cannot at present; but I made a report to the government in the year 1834, from which much information respecting the soil in each county may be obtained.

3. Can you inform the committee what proportion of those 19,000,000 of acres you consider saleable, and what is the amount of purchase-money that such saleable proportion would probably realise?—The Report to which I have just alluded will furnish the best information I can give on this point. It will be obvious, from that Report, that the saleable proportion depends much on the formation of roads.

4. Do you think that the new regulations, allowing lands to be sold in the Southern or Port Phillip division of the colony, at the uniform price of 1 *l.* per acre, which regulations will

will soon probably be in force also in the Northern or Moreton Bay division, will prevent or materially retard the disposal of land within the 19 counties, put up for sale by auction at the minimum price of 12 *s.* per acre?—If the lands within the 19 counties are uniformly put up for sale at the minimum price of 12 *s.* per acre, I do not think they would; but if higher prices than 12 *s.* per acre are exacted for the Crown lands remaining undisposed of within the 19 counties, I apprehend very little or none will be sold whilst lands of superior quality can be obtained in the new divisions or districts at the uniform price of 20 *s.* per acre.

5. Do you mean, then, to express an opinion favourable to the system of sale at a uniform price?—I do not; I mean only to say that, considering the relative value of the best lands in the new districts, which only will of course be selected so long as any remain for selection, and of the land which remains still undisposed of within the 19 counties, if 20 *s.* per acre be deemed a fair average value for the former, or if they can be obtained at that price, I would consider 12 *s.* per acre as the full value of such parts of the latter as may be saleable at present. Considering the greater facility of communication with Sydney which will be possessed by occupants of lands within the 19 counties, I would deem those lands as well worth 12 *s.* per acre to them, as the choice lands in the new districts are worth 20 *s.* per acre to new settlers, who have roads and bridges to make, markets to create, &c. I ought not, however, to omit to remark, that although I am of opinion that considerable quantities of land within the 19 counties might find purchasers, if offered for sale by the government at the minimum price of 12 *s.* per acre, yet I do not expect that such purchases will be made chiefly by newly-arrived immigrants; but, on the contrary, I am of opinion that the purchasers would rather be landholders possessing contiguous lands—persons already settled in our towns, possessing capital, and looking to the capabilities of the land when brought into value by improvements still to be made, and to the greater demand for available land, when concentration followed. But with regard to the new population so much wanted, it seems clear that, so long as in those Southern Districts the mode of sale at a uniform fixed price is adhered to, if we wish to induce immigrants possessed of capital to settle amongst us, we can only hope to do so by adopting a similar mode of sale, and offering our lands of secondary quality at a proportionately lower price.

6. You have expressed your opinion of the necessity of adopting the system of sale at a uniform fixed price in the 19 counties, if that system is to be adhered to in the Southern and Northern Districts; but what is your opinion on the abstract question of adopting the system of sale at a uniform fixed price for the disposal of Crown lands?—I consider the sale by auction, as it has worked well in this colony, the best system as yet devised for a pastoral country; all it appears to me to want to suit present circumstances seems to be the sale, by private tender, of lands not sold after having been put up to auction. But, considering abstractedly the intrisic average value of land in Australia, in reference to the annual return or interest on the purchase-money which those lands will produce, my opinion is, that the average prices which have been paid for Crown lands, purchased under the system of sale by auction, are considerably beyond their real value, that is, in reference to any immediate return to be derived from those lands when occupied with a view to either pastoral or agricultural purposes. If I were asked why this should be, my reply would be, that not only are the prices demanded too high, but too little land has been brought into the market, particularly at Port Phillip; and the result has been a great profit to speculators, without any material benefit to the land fund.

7. In respect to the land to the westward of the 19 counties, and bounded by them on the east, by the Murrumbidgee and Murray on the south, and by South Australia on the west, can you inform the committee what extent of that land you are of opinion might be made immediately available to the purposes of immigration, and at what price it might probably be sold?—I think that along the whole western frontier of the 19 counties, to the distance westward of about 40 to 50 miles, or about the average breadth of a county, the land generally is very suitable for grazing purposes, and that much of it would sell at the average rate of 12 *s.* per acre.

8. Are you aware that the whole of the land which you have just described as likely to be saleable, is at present occupied under depasturing licences?—I believe a considerable portion of it is so occupied.

9. What is your opinion as to the policy of throwing open that land for sale, and thus compelling occupants under the licensing system to go still further to the westward?—If I must point out how a revenue can be raised by the sale of Crown lands, I must say that our necessities render it expedient that those lands should be sold.

10. But looking at the true interests of the colony, without reference to compulsion by the force of circumstances, do you think it would be desirable to put up those lands for sale?—I think that to put up those lands for sale over the heads of the present occupants might be impolitic, especially at this time; but to determine the boundaries of the counties, and to allow those to purchase who could do so, would not, I think, be impolitic. Speculators might certainly annoy occupants; but it is to be considered that there are now much finer fields for speculation, and that our western lands could only be of value to the people occupying them, and these might be allowed the right of pre-emption for certain periods, and the right made even transferable by the squatters, to whom it might afford, in some cases, relief from those difficulties now felt by most people who have depended on stock as a source of profit or income.

11. Generally, then, is it your opinion that a sufficient fund for the purposes of immigration can be raised by sales of land within the 19 counties?—I do not think it can.

12. Does any alteration of the system occur to you by which a sufficient annual fund

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sir *T. L. Mitchell.*

15 June 1841.

might be raised by sales of land in the Middle District?—I cannot suggest any alteration in the system of sale now in operation in the Middle District, because, as I have already observed, I consider the sale by auction, at a fixed upset price, the best of all modes of sale. There is, however, an amendment which I would suggest, and which has always appeared to me very desirable, and that is, the sale of those lands by private tender, or "by the candle," which have been offered for sale by auction, and not bid for. The lands so remaining after a public sale in the United States of America are, I believe, open in this manner to sale by private tender.

13. Can you inform the committee what are the operative causes which make the difficulty of realising a fund by the sale of Crown lands in the Middle District so much greater than in the Northern or Southern District?—The greater extent of available land; the promised ready means of obtaining it; in fact, the Southern District comprises an extent of good country equal to three times the area of the 19 counties, and the whole of this is open to purchase at 1 *l.* per acre; for, although the surveys for the sale of small portions do not extend far, the special survey system will meet the public demand.

14. But is there any cause why, in proportion to the good land still remaining unalienated in the Middle District, there should not be as great facility in raising a fund as from the good land in the Southern District?—Because, in point of fact, we have but a small proportion of good land now accessible in the 19 counties which has not been already taken up; and in reference to the land to the westward of the 19 counties, its distance renders it less available. I am of opinion, however, that with convict labour on the requisite roads and bridges, it would be possible to raise from it, for many years, a fund sufficient for all the purposes of immigration. The soil along the banks of the rivers Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Murray, is good, and would support an agricultural population throughout nearly their whole extent. These rivers water the extensive regions to the westward of the 19 counties, and if they were not so far from the coast and from roads, I have no doubt that their banks would be fully taken up. On inspecting the maps of locations, it will be seen that they range along the lines of rivers; but we have no rivers within the 19 counties whose banks partake of the same favourable character for agricultural or grazing purposes as those of the Murrumbidgee and Murray. I think that if a township were laid out in a good situation at the junction of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee, or near where the latter river joins the Murray, and the land measured for immediate sale there, and population could be thereby induced to concentrate about such an inland spot, the rest of the river banks might come into demand and acquire a value, especially as the route between Sydney and Adelaide must be in that direction. Such an interior settlement might be favourable to the accomplishment of other desirable objects, besides the sale of land; the conciliation, for instance, of the numerous and ill-disposed native tribes, who are likely to molest our out-stations, while they are also becoming more and more formidable. These natives derive their subsistence chiefly from the fish in the rivers Murray and Darling, and are probably the most numerous united body of natives at this time in all Australia. New fields would thus be opened to such small farmers as might depend upon the produce of the land. I may add, that the power of making towns in the Central District, and which is no longer vested in the government in the Southern or Northern, might, when judiciously exercised, be much in favour of the land sales, especially if the towns were laid out in connexion with a general system of roads: but I allude to an arrangement so very general as to reach, indeed, beyond even the territory under consideration. The banks of the River Darling partake much of the same grassy character, and along the extensive plains bordering the banks of this long river a level and direct line of communication may in time be opened over land, from the shores of South Australia to the heart of the Northern District, behind Moreton Bay. With the exception of the immediate banks of the rivers above mentioned, and whose courses are laid down in the maps, I can say, without hesitation, that the rest of the intervening country, and extending as far westward as I have travelled, and eastward to where the proposed new counties would reach, as I have already observed, is an unprofitable desert, consisting of barren scrubs of soft, red sand, naked plains, covered with salsolaceous plants, or ridges of quartz and sandstone, where very rarely indeed is any water to be found.

Tuesday, 22 June 1841.

John Mackay, Esq. late of Bengal, Indigo Planter and Merchant, now of Sydney, called in; and Examined.

J. Mackay, Esq.

22 June 1841.

1. You have resided in India for some years, I believe?—Yes, for about 28 years.

2. Were you in the habit of employing Coolies there?—For the greater part of that time; for about 20 years.

3. As field labourers?—For every purpose, excepting as in-door servants.

4. What description of people are known by the name of Coolies; are they people of a particular caste?—The word Coolie means a labourer; the labouring classes of people of every caste in India are called Coolies; indeed, I may say all are so called, excepting the higher castes.

5. In what capacity do you think they might be most usefully employed in this colony?—As agricultural labourers, and particularly as shepherds.

6. Have you employed any Coolies yourself in this country, or have you any experience in

in respect to their employment by other people?—I have employed them myself, and have seen them employed by others.

7. As shepherds?—Mr. John Lord took 20 of a number of them brought here by myself nearly four years ago, and he has employed them ever since as shepherds on his land upon the River William, and finds them, as I understand, better than Europeans, being more attentive, especially in the lambing season; I visited the Coolie shepherds myself three years ago, and found them doing well.

8. Are you aware of any causes which would prevent their being employed here, if the colonists were so inclined?—I know that laws have been passed in India to prevent their leaving that country, but I am not aware of anything peculiar in the circumstances of this colony to prevent their being employed here: the laws I refer to were passed in India in compliance with orders from the Board of Control, in London.

9. Has Mr. John Lord those people still in his employ?—He has.

10. You presented a memorial to the government in 1836 on this subject?—I did, two.

11. What were the principal suggestions that you made in those memorials?—The memorials were printed, and will be found among the council records; and what I then said I still adhere to.

12. Is the demand for labour now as great or greater than it was then?—Greater, certainly.

13. Is there any perceptible change, either physically or morally, upon the Coolies brought here by you since their arrival?—I think the moral habits of the 43 who came here with me have generally improved, with the exception of those of two, who are, however, of a bad caste.

14. Have they associated much with European labourers during their stay here?—Very little.

15. Are they Hindoos or Mahometans?—They are neither; they can hardly be said to be of any religion.

16. Has the employment of these people enabled you to forego the employment of European labour?—It has.

17. Has it enabled you to obtain such European labour as you required at a cheaper rate?—No, because the number which I employ is too small sensibly to affect the general price of labour.

18. Is the demand for labour so great, that the introduction of Coolies would not throw any Europeans out of employment?—Certainly the introduction of Coolies might cause fewer Europeans to be employed as shepherds, but there would be abundance of employment for them otherwise. Europeans seldom like to be employed as shepherds; and besides, the cost of employing them is much greater than that of employing Coolies.

19. Can you state what the difference of cost would be?—A European shepherd would not cost less than 50*l.* a year at present, for wages and rations. Three persons would be necessary to take charge of 1,000 sheep, who would cost 150*l.*; an Indian shepherd would not cost more than 20*l.* at the utmost, or 60*l.* for three of them; and supposing 1,000 sheep to produce from 2,400 to 2,800 lbs. of wool, and taking the average to be 2,600 lbs., the difference of cost between European and Coolie shepherds would make a difference in the price of wool of about 8*d.* per lb.

20. You say the Coolies are fit for being employed as agricultural labourers also?—Yes, with the exception of holding an English plough, which I have never known any of them equal to.

21. Is there any reason that you know of to prevent their acquiring in time a knowledge of mechanical trades?—None that I am aware of.

22. Then would they not gradually come into competition with a more numerous class of English labourers than shepherds or farm labourers?—In course of time they might possibly do so; but I do not think they would be disposed to remain longer in the colony than the five years they agree for.

23. How long have Mr. Lord's Coolies been here?—About three years and a half.

24. Have they shown any disposition to return to their own country?—About a year ago many of them said they would remain in the colony; but as the termination of the period of their agreement approaches, all of them, except the few who have saved but little or no money, talk of returning to their own country.

25. Would you not consider it advisable to offer them even higher wages than they at present have rather than allow them to leave your service without having it in your power to supply their place?—I should be glad to offer some of them double the wages they at present have, and a few of them even more than double, in order to retain them; but I have not yet made such an offer to any of them.

26. Would not such experience of the profit to be derived from remaining here induce them to stay in your service?—I think that some of them might remain here; but as the period for which they are engaged draws near its termination, the greater part seem more anxious to return home, especially those who have saved money, which all of them, except one or two, have done in my own service. I do not know what is the case with respect to those in Mr. Lord's service, but I think it must be much the same.

27. If proprietors in general were to engage Coolies in the same proportion that you have done, would not this enable them to dispense in the same proportion with European labour, and so to render it less valuable?—In a great measure it would, in so far as regards shepherds; but it would not enable them to dispense altogether with European labour; for

NEW SOUTH WALES.

J. Mackay, Esq.

22 June 1841.

instance, I think the Coolies cannot use an English plough, and I know that none of them are mechanics.

28. Is it not possible that landed proprietors, finding the great pecuniary advantage attendant on the employment of Indian labour, might be induced to employ it as extensively as possible, so as in a great degree to surround themselves with Indians, and in the same degree to dispense with the service of Europeans?—I think, as far as they could, they would do so, but not to the entire exclusion of Europeans. European ploughmen and mechanics must in all cases continue to be employed, as well as European domestic servants of almost every description.

29. But would not there be a continual tendency in the Coolies to acquire those descriptions of skill in which they are now deficient, so as to come gradually more and more into competition with Europeans?—Not beyond field labour; they may acquire more dexterity in field labour of all descriptions, except ploughing; but I have never seen any of them attempt to become mechanics of any kind; the difference of wages even in their own country is as 2 to 16, and yet that has not had the effect of inducing them to attempt to become carpenters, &c.

30. But in their own country, does not the existence of caste almost operate as a prohibition against their entering into any fresh mode of employment, however profitable or desirable it may be?—No, it does not amount to a prohibition, but there is a feeling or disposition in individuals not to aspire beyond the condition in which they were born; this prejudice is so strong, as to render their acquiring the knowledge of any mechanical trades almost impossible. But if a Coolie wished to become a mechanic, there is nothing in his caste to prevent him; the prohibition exists only in their own prejudices and habits.

31. Would not their experience of our customs gradually free them from their prejudices, and lead them to acquire skill in other modes of employment?—I do not think it would in anything beyond mere field labour; at any rate, I do not think that the prejudices of people coming from India for a limited period only could be so far removed; but upon young people, brought up from their youth in this colony, it might have that effect.

32. Have you considered how far it would be for the political and moral benefit of this colony to have spread over all parts of it men of the Coolie caste, continually entering into competition with the European labourer, and from the inferiority of their habits, enabled to underbid him in the labour market, and so continually to depreciate his services?—I cannot say that I have given that question the degree of consideration which it merits; but I am not inclined to think that the introduction of Coolies can materially affect this colony either morally or politically, and if at all, certainly not prejudicially in either way; their moral habits will not suffer by comparison with those of the population of any country; and, politically, I conceive their introduction would materially benefit the colony, in extending and improving its resources; I would not wish to see them spread over the face of the country indiscriminately with all classes, but as they would only come for a limited period, and in very limited numbers in proportion to the European population, few or none would, in my opinion, remain; indeed I do not think there would be a trace remaining of them in a generation hence; moreover it is, I believe, not to be expected that we shall have cheap labour until we have a superabundant population; when Europeans and their descendants multiply in the country, and every flat and valley susceptible of profitable employment is occupied, and thriving villages arise in every eligible position, (and the time may not be far distant when such may be the case,) the country will be in a position to depend on its own resources alone, not only for labourers to till the ground and tend its flocks and herds, but also for every necessary as well as comfort of life; Coolie labour, as well as every other description of foreign aid, will then cease to be required, and such things will only be remembered as being among the other anomalies in the history of the early progress of this country.

33. Would not your first impression be, that it would tend to reduce the European character to the level of the Indian?—Character depends so much on early habits, that I do not think the European character could be much affected by it; and it would be found that the Indian labourers would seldom or never aspire to the attainment of any improvement in their condition which could affect the European.

34. Would it not appear to you that the European labourer must relinquish some of his present habits to enable him to compete with the Coolie?—The effect would certainly be to reduce the rate of wages, but I do not think it would have any effect upon the intellectual or moral habits of the European.

35. Would not the effect in the United Kingdom be to check the disposition to emigrate, if it were known that there existed in this colony a class of people constantly operating in this way to keep down the price of labour?—It might, partially, at first; but when a sober industrious European labourer was informed that, by saving a little money here, he might himself become an employer of cheap Coolie labour, he would be more disposed to emigrate, and such parties would come in greater numbers. I know indeed some gentlemen of capital in India and England who have been deterred from coming to this colony by their knowledge of the high price of labour here, but who would readily come if they saw a prospect of obtaining cheap Coolie labour, which would enable them to employ their capital profitably; I have, however, considered it to be my duty to advise them not to adventure to the colony so long as the present scarcity of labour exists.

36. But if persons of capital should come to this colony with the purpose of depending entirely, or almost entirely, on the labour of Indian Coolies, would not the consequence be, that

that a state of society must prevail which would be anything but desirable?—They would employ as many Coolies as they could, no doubt, because they would come out and bring their capital with that view; that would be the inducement to come. I know two persons of large property at this time, who would come here if they could be sure of having Coolie labour; but they would nevertheless be obliged to employ Europeans as grooms, in-door servants, and ploughmen.

37. If Coolie labour should become superabundant, would it not have the effect of enabling many Europeans of the working classes to employ Coolies under them, and thus cause the condition of the European labourer to be improved rather than deteriorated?—That is my opinion; but I do not think (and I say this deliberately) that Coolie labour can ever become superabundant.

38. Do you think there is any reason to suppose that Coolies could be procured in such numbers as to cause the supply to be superabundant, or in excess of the demand for their services?—I think not; there is now so great a competition for their labour in India, that it would prevent their coming in such numbers as to affect the present rate of their wages.

39. Is it really your opinion that the condition of the European labourer would be improved by his being enabled to become an employer of Coolie labour?—Such is my opinion. I speak only of such Europeans as by sobriety and industry could save money, and thereby have it in their power to employ Coolies.

40. If the European labourer were enabled to employ the Coolie in his own service, instead of himself serving a master, would it not have the effect of making European labour still more scarce, and therefore still more expensive than it is at present?—It would have that effect at first, but I think more of the labouring classes of Europeans would come here if they found that they could employ the Coolies.

41. Are you of opinion that the employment of Coolies by those Europeans who are or have been labourers would take place?—I do expect that such would be the case.

42. In proportion as the Coolies might acquire skill in other occupations besides field labour, would not the same consequences follow, of their being employed in such occupations in preference to Europeans, because obtainable at a cheaper rate of wages?—It is not my opinion that they would take up other occupations; they never do so in their own country. I look upon it as next to impossible for any Coolie, after passing the age of 18, to acquire skill in any other occupation than that in which he was trained.

43. Do you suppose the Coolies to be incapable of acquiring skill in any mechanical occupation?—Coolies are suitable only for the most simple kinds of labour.

44. Do you think the condition and habits of the Coolies have been improved, or the contrary, since coming into your service?—From their better food in this country, they have acquired more bodily strength than they possessed when in their own country; they cannot plough, but they use the grubbing-hoe better than Europeans do, and are far more efficient in weeding; and with a little trouble in teaching them, would become equally useful in reaping, &c.

45. Might not the prevalent employment of Coolies render European labourers less willing to come to this country, and make it more difficult at the same time to retain in that condition such as should arrive?—I certainly think that European labourers of sober and industrious habits would come here in greater numbers when they found that, by saving their money, they could themselves employ Coolies; and I do not think that Coolies could ever be brought from India in such numbers as to interfere with the employment of European labourers, upon such terms as they would be quite contented with.

46. Have any of the Coolies left families in their native country?—I do not with certainty remember, but they were examined on their arrival here, and the information sought by the committee may be obtained, I suppose, from the report of that examination; I think that seven of them left families in India; one of them brought a child with him.

47. Have many of them been able to save money out of their wages?—The whole have; the greater part of them have saved from 15*l.* to 20*l.* I believe such a sum would enable a Cooolie, in his own country, to live very comfortably with his family for the remainder of his life. Some of them, after going home and spending some time with their friends, would, I have no doubt, return to this colony.

48. Then you think it decidedly advantageous to Coolies to be allowed to come here for a few years?—I do.

49. If Coolie labourers were introduced here in great numbers, would it be necessary to enact any law for their protection?—I think it would, even should only half the number at present required be introduced.

50. Should that law embrace an engagement on the part of their employers to return them to their own country at the expiration of the term for which they were engaged, or would that be provided for in the regulations made in India in respect to the permission for them to emigrate?—I think it should be provided for by enactments to be made in this colony; and that a bond should be taken from every man employing Coolies, obliging him to return them to their own country at the expiration of their agreement, unless of their own free will they chose to remain.

51. Have you a copy of the agreement made with the Coolies brought here by you?—I have;* it is written both in the English and in the native Indian languages. (*Copy put in.*) *(A.)

52. Have you a copy of the law passed by the Indian government to prevent the emigration of Coolies?—I have.† (*A printed copy put in.*) †(B.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

J. Mackay, Esq.

22 June 1841.

(A.)

Indian Labourer's Permit.

No.

I engage to serve or such person as I may be transferred to by him, as a free labourer, with mutual consent, to be declared before a public officer, for the period of five (5) years from the date of this contract, on a monthly salary of Company's rupees five (5), and food and clothing as follows, viz.;

Rice	14 chittacks	One blanket	
Dholl	2 chittacks	Two dooties	
Ghee	½ chittack	One chintz jacket	
Salt	¼ chittack	One Lascar's cap	
		One wooden bowl	
	Daily.		Yearly.

Also one lota or brass cup between four persons, and medical attendance and medicine when required, and to be sent back to Calcutta at the expiration of my term of service, free of all expense to myself, should such be my wishes, subject to the terms of my general agreement, executed this day of 18

Calcutta

his mark.

(B.)

FORT WILLIAM LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, the 27th May 1839.

The following Act is passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 27th May 1839, with the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act, No. XIV. of 1839.

I. It is hereby enacted, that Acts No. XXXII. of 1837, and No. V. of 1837, be repealed on the 1st day of July next.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that on and after the said 1st day of July next, every person who shall make with any native of India any contract for labour to be performed in any British or foreign colony without the territories of the East India Company, or who shall knowingly abet or aid any native of India in emigrating from the said territories for the purpose of being employed as a labourer, shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate, or justice of the peace, to a fine not exceeding 200 rupees for every native so contracted with, aided, or abetted, and in default of payment of such fine, shall be liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

III. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to apply to any native seaman, who shall of his own free will contract to navigate any vessel, or who shall embark on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or to any person who shall contract to serve as a menial servant only, or who shall embark as such menial servant.

I. P. Grant,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Friday, 25 *June* 1841.

John Lord, Esq. of Sydney, Merchant and Landowner, called in, and Examined.

J. Lord, Esq.

25 June 1841.

1. THE committee understand that you have been for some time in the habit of employing Hill Coolies in your service; will you have the goodness to state their number, and how you employ them?—I have 19 ordinary Coolies and one sirdar; the sirdar and 17 of the Coolies have been employed at my farm at William's River, about three years and a half, principally as shepherds, in which capacity, as well as in that of general farm servants, they have given every satisfaction, and are themselves, I believe, equally satisfied.

2. In saying that they have given satisfaction as general farm servants, will you state what kind of farm work they are qualified to perform?—They are efficient in the field with axe or hoe, and are expert at reaping with a sickle, but I have not tried them with the scythe; they are expert also in the culture of tobacco and Indian corn, but I do not consider them adapted for ploughing or driving bullocks; indeed the bullocks do not appear to like them; as watchmen they are vigilant in guarding drays, and preventing the cattle from straying; but they are not employed to watch sheep, as they are not so wakeful as white men, nor can they be so well relied upon in counting in the sheep into the folds: as shepherds, however, they are equal to the best white men. One of those in my service keeps 650 sheep, which is a very large number for our part of the country, which is woody and hilly.

3. Have

NEW SOUTH WALES.

J Lord, Esq.

25 June 1841.

3. Have you sustained many losses of sheep under their charge, as compared with losses from flocks in charge of white men?—I have no exact information as to this point, but I conclude there is no ground for complaint, or I must have heard of it.

4. In speaking of white men, do you refer to convict or to free shepherds?—I refer principally to convict shepherds; I have but three free shepherds; I have found a general disinclination among white men to undertake the employment; the few that I have were formerly prisoners. While convicts they were used to tend sheep, and they are now fit for nothing else; no person would hire them for any other service. I have not one free immigrant shepherd in my service, but my farming operations are principally carried on by free labour.

5. Have you ever heard any repugnance expressed by the Coolies to the occupation of a shepherd?—Never; the sirdar tells them what they are to do, and manages them; they make no objection; it suits them better than any other employment, while white men do not like it; it appears to the white man too much like solitary confinement on a great scale.

6. Is it the practice with you to send out the sheep at sun-rise, and bring them in to fold at sun-set?—It is; they are sent out at sun-rise, and at sun-set they are brought in, and delivered over to the watchmen.

7. Is it the practice of the Coolies to take but one meal a day, and that after sun-set?—I am not certain, but I think their practice is to take out with them in the morning a little toasted rice, which supports them during the day, and that after their return at night they take their principal meal; at first it was necessary to give them their ration daily, as they would eat it all at once; now however it is issued to them the same as to other servants, and they evince every disposition to adopt the European mode of living.

8. Supposing that you had the opportunity, would you employ them in greater numbers?—I would, if I were permitted, at once import 100, and in that case I would retain only as many white men as might be required for farm work, which the Coolies are not so well adapted for. My impression is, that the Coolies would make good stockmen, as they ride well, and walk well.

9. Were the Coolies in your service indented to you, or engaged under any particular agreement?—They were engaged under agreement to Mr. Mackay, and by him transferred to me under the same agreement, which I now produce. The substance of this agreement is, that they are to serve Mr. Mackay, or such other person as he might transfer them to, as free labourers, (such transfer to be with mutual consent of the parties, to be declared before a public officer,) for the period of five years, on a monthly salary of five rupees, or 10*s.*, and clothing and food as follows: clothing; one blanket, two dooties (or wrappers), one chintz jacket, one Lascar's cap, and one wooden bowl yearly. Food: rice 14 chittacks, dholl (pulse) 2 chittacks, ghee (Indian butter) ½ chittack, and salt ¼ chittack, daily; also one brass cup between four, and medical attendance and medicine when required, and to be sent back to Calcutta, free of all expense to themselves, at the expiration of their term of service, should such be their wish. Each man has a copy of this document, and to it is annexed his personal description, and a ticket describing his name, and other particulars, and certifying that that individual contract had been inspected by the superintendent of the Calcutta police, and the contents thereof fully explained to the party named in it.

10. Have you had any difficulty in conforming with the terms of this agreement as to food and clothing?—There was a difficulty at first as to both, in consequence of its having been found almost impossible to procure some of the articles specified; but they readily agreed to accept equivalents, that is, a ration of flour, beef, ginger, and salt, and articles of English clothing instead of their own, according to the scale in the document which I now produce.* (*Document put in*). This document also contains a statement, showing the comparative cost of maintaining these people and white men.

11. In a pecuniary point of view, what do you conceive is the extent of the advantage of employing Coolies instead of white men?—The paper I have just put in will show, that in the employment of 100 Coolies, as I have before proposed, the advantage would be, that about 1,900*l.* would pay their whole cost for a year, whereas the same number of free white men would cost more than double; besides, too, the Coolies are much more easily managed than white men, whilst their efficiency in such work as they can perform is quite equal.

12. In a flock of 1,000 sheep, what would be the saving per pound on the wool in consequence of employing Coolies instead of free emigrant shepherds?—Assuming that each fleece would weigh 2 ½ lbs., the produce of wool from the 1,000 sheep would be 2,500 lbs.; and calculating that the 1,000 sheep would require the services of three men, the saving on employing two Coolies as shepherds, and only one white man as watchman, instead of three white men, would be the difference between their expenses, which would be about 47*l.*, or about 4 ½ *d.* per pound on the wool.

13. Could you obtain freemen as shepherds at the present time at an expense of 42*l.* each per annum?—I think I could not; the calculation I have given in was made in 1839, at which time wages were 25*l.* per annum; they are now much higher for shepherds, even as high as 30*l.*; indeed free immigrants will hardly engage in that occupation on any terms; but I find no difficulty in obtaining such men as farm labourers.

14. Supposing you were enabled to introduce a continued succession of Coolies, what arrangements should you make for their employment?—I should employ new comers as shepherds; and those who have been hitherto employed in that occupation I should make

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watchmen, and so do away altogether the necessity of employing white men about the sheep.

15. What further saving in the pound of wool would this produce?—The additional saving would be about 24 *l.* per annum on each man, or about 2 *d.* in the pound of wool, making, with the former saving I have stated, nearly 7 *d.* per pound in all; and if the free man's wages be calculated at 30 *l.* per annum, the saving per pound will be as nearly 8 *d.* as possible.

16. What proportion would this bear to the present average price of wool per pound?—About one half; the price given in Sydney, taking one year with another, being about 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per pound. Indeed my impression is, that sheep-farming cannot be profitably carried on at the present high price of labour.

17. Have you ever employed any of the native blacks of this country as shepherds, or in any other capacity on your farm, and what is your general impression as to the practicability of so employing them generally?—I have never employed them as shepherds; I have employed them, however, in washing sheep, in which I found them quite as useful as white men; I should hardly have got through the washing last season without them. As to the practicability of employing them generally, I have not considered it; but judging from their migratory habits, I do not think they could be generally employed in any permanent occupation. I had a boy for two years and a half, who was clothed and fed in the kitchen, but he ultimately returned to his tribe in the bush.

18. Would not the tendency of the employment of Coolies be to diminish the necessity for the services of white men as shepherds and watchmen?—It would.

19. Do you think that the same consequence would follow in regard to the other occupations of white men?—I do not think so; the introduction of Coolies would not interfere with the demand for European mechanics, or persons who have come out as immigrants seeking employment as farm labourers. Indeed I do not think the Coolies would become competitors with Europeans in any occupations except those of shepherding and sheep-watching; in fact, I should consider them as coming only to supply that kind of labour which we look for in vain from European emigration.

20. Have you had much opportunity, from personal observation, of knowing the habits and disposition of the Coolies in your service?—My opportunities of personally observing them have been for about two months in the shearing season every year since they have been with me, and twice or thrice on other occasions for about a week in each year.

21. Can you state whether their inclination is to establish themselves permanently here, or to return to their own country?—I do not know what their general inclination in this respect may be, but some of them have expressed an intention to remain here permanently, and have said, that if they do go back to their own country, it will be only to return here with their wives. If they had their wives I think many of them would remain, who may not otherwise do so.

22. Supposing they had their wives with them, would you be equally willing to engage them?—I should be even more willing to engage them, as they would then be more likely to remain permanently on the farm, and I should not be troubled with changes.

23. Would not the tendency of your proposition be permanently to establish two different races of people in this colony?—If the Coolies did not return, it certainly would have that tendency.

24. If Coolies were generally introduced into the colony, would not the natural course of things be, that great landed proprietors would, as far as possible, surround themselves with them?—I think they would be generally sought after as shepherds, in consequence of the cheapness of their labour, and that some persons might even engage them as house servants.

25. Must they not change their native habits very much to fit them for house servants?—They would naturally change their habits from intercourse with us; in fact they have done so already, in point of food and clothing. I have two at my house near Sydney; one of them employed as a shepherd, and the other in the garden, cutting wood, bringing grass for the cows, fetching water with a bullock-cart, turning the mangle, or in any other general work; these men at first saved money, which they lodged in the savings banks, but they have latterly become so fond of dress that they now spend the whole of their earnings in that way.

26. From what you have seen of these men and others in your employ, do you think them utterly unqualified for all other descriptions of employment than what they now engage in?—I have not tried them in any other way; there is no knowing what they might do; they might be employed in vineyards or gardens, and in other light works, but I think they would generally be confined to some inferior employment, not requiring great skill or strength.

27. Do you consider them generally inferior in capacity to Europeans?—I do.

28. From the cheapness of Coolie labour, do you think it at all to be apprehended that free emigrants coming out to this colony as labourers would become employers of Coolies?—I think they would be apt to employ them whenever they began to become farmers themselves.

29. Do you think it would encourage immigrant labourers more readily to become farmers?—The facility of getting cheap labour would undoubtedly tend that way.

30. Do you think that this would benefit the European labourers?—As the European labourers saved a little money they would likely become farmers, and might employ a few Coolies, and in this way I think the Coolies would benefit the European.

31. Do

31. Do you not think it probable that the character and morals of a European labourer could be improved by his power of obtaining and employing the labour of persons inferior to himself in strength and capacity?—I am not prepared to say what would be the effect upon the European population of the colony, of having Coolies in their employment, but I should think it ridiculous to apprehend any moral danger from it, which could at all affect an Englishman.

32. Have you observed, with regard to the Coolies employed upon your farm, that the Europeans treat them as inferior creatures?—I have observed nothing of the kind, nor have I any apprehension that it is so; but I ought to say that, to prevent anything of the kind, I have made arrangements for keeping them separate; but whenever, in their employments, they do come together, they agree very well.

33. Have you observed any disposition on the part of the whites to domineer over them?—I have not, but I am not sufficiently there to know much on this point; I have given strict injunctions that nothing of the kind should be allowed, and if it did occur I should certainly have heard of it.

34. Have you, as their master, a more easy control over them than over Europeans?—Certainly; they are more easily controlled and managed than Europeans; for they are naturally more docile and tractable.

35. Have they made any saving of money whilst in your service?—They have; I have with me savings bank receipts belonging to three of them, which show that their deposits amount to upwards of 16*l.*, or, on an average, more than 5*l.* each. With respect to the others, I think that in three years and a half they have drawn the wages only of one year (although they regularly get their monthly order), and have therefore, on an average, two years and a half's wages due to them (or notes for that amount unpresented for payment); and I shall allow them savings bank interest on the balances in my hands.

36. Do you think them much influenced by the desire of gain?—They are as much so as any men in the colony; they understand, and look sharply after, their own interests.

37. By that means can you induce them to undertake any task or work that you wish to have performed?—I have not tried that.

38. Should you think, when they become better aware of what are the more profitable kinds of manual labour among white men, that the hope of profit will induce them to apply themselves to them?—I think it might. When they see that they can obtain larger wages they may endeavour to do so; but I think they cannot go beyond a certain limit; at least in the present generation.

39. But as far as they could go, would they not become more and more competitors with the Europeans?—As far as they could go, they certainly would; but I think that would not be so far as to interfere with European labour.

40. What do you consider would be the effect of the extended introduction of Coolie labour upon European emigration?—I think an extensive introduction of Coolie labour would enable sheep, stock, and all other kinds of property to maintain a fair value, and render pastoral establishments more prosperous, and occasion an increase of the land fund, by which means European emigration might be carried on to a greater extent than ever. *Wool* is our staple export, and is the basis of the prosperity of the colony; but without shepherds wool cannot be produced; and experience proves to me, that from barely hireable immigrants alone shepherds cannot be supplied, and that to avert the complete annihilation of this principal source of the wealth of the colony, which must result from the want of shepherds, recourse must be had to other more immediately available means than European emigration; and it seems to me that it is to the introduction of Indian Coolies we must now look for a plentiful supply of labour of a description at once cheap, and suitable to the nature and exigency of our pastoral wants; I say this from real experience and personal observation, as being the only person in this colony who has fairly tried Coolie labour for a length of time, on an extensive establishment in the interior.

(C.)

Calculation of the Cost of a Free Man:			Per Week.			Per Annum.		
	s.	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Flour, 12 lbs. at	–	3	–	3	–			
Beef, 10 lbs.	–	3	–	2	6			
Tea, ¼ lb.	2	–	–	–	6			
Sugar, 2 lbs.	–	3	–	–	6			
Cost of rations for a week			–	6	6	16	18	–
Wages			–		–	25	–	–
Cost of a Free Man for a Year		£.	–		–	41	18	–

(*continued*)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

J. Lord, Esq.

25 June 1841.

Calculation of the Cost of a Prisoner:

	s.	d.	Per Week. £.	s.	d.	Per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Flour, 10 lbs. at	–	3	–	2	6			
Beef, 8 lbs.	–	3	–	2	–			
Tea, 2 oz.	2	–	–	–	3			
Sugar, 1 lb.	–	3	–	–	3			
Soap, 2 oz.	–	–	–	–	1			
Cost of rations			–	5	1	13	4	4

SLOPS.

May.	s.	d.	August.	s.	d.	November.	s.	d.
1 jacket	7	–	1 shirt	2	3	1 duck jacket	5	–
1 pair trowsers	7	–				1 pair trowsers	4	–
1 shirt	2	3	1 pair boots	7	9	1 shirt	2	3
1 pair boots	7	9				1 pair boots	7	9
1 blanket	10	–						
	34	–		10	–		19	–

Tobacco and small sundries	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	
					–	10	–	
Actual Cost of a Prisoner for a Year	–	–	–		16	17	4	

Calculation of the Cost of a Coolie:

Flour, 10½ lbs. at	–	3	–	2	7½			
Beef, 3½ lbs.	–	3	–	–	10½			
Chillies, ginger			–	–	1			
Cost of rations			–	3	7	9	6	4
Wages, 10*s.* per month			–	–		6	–	–
Passages and expenses from Calcutta, average			–	–		2	–	–
Ditto – – ditto – – to Calcutta, not yet known.								
Slops.—1 jacket, 7*s.*; 1 pair trowsers, 7*s.*; 1 blanket, 6*s.*; 1 red cap, 1*s.* 8*d.*			–	–		1	1	8
				£.		8	8	–

N. B.—In this calculation there is nothing allowed for superintendence, or waste in issuing the rations.

Monday, 5 *July* 1841.

Charles Campbell, Esq. of Sydney, called in, and Examined.

C. Campbell, Esq.

5 July 1841.

1. THE committee understand you are engaged in sheep-farming to a considerable extent?—I have been so since 1835; and my father has been so since the year 1825.

2. What description of labour have you been accustomed to employ in charge of sheep?—Convicts as well as freed and free labourers, but chiefly freed; a proportion of the free are Scotch shepherds, imported by myself.

3. Have you had difficulty of late in obtaining a sufficient supply of labour for that purpose?—Not of late.

4. Have wages and the cost of other allowances much increased?—If I were to express an opinion founded on personal experience, I should say that the wages of farm servants and shepherds have been slightly reduced within the last six months.

5. What is your calculation of the total cost of maintaining a free immigrant shepherd at this time?—During the present year I have hired men at 24*l.*, 25*l.*, and 26*l.* a year, with a single ration; and the other day I engaged a Highland shepherd, who had been nine months in the colony, at 20*l.*, and his two sons, one 13, and the other 12 years of age, at 12*l.* each, allowing the family, on account of the mother, four rations; and computing the extra ration at 15*l.*, the joint wages of these three shepherds will not exceed 60*l.*, or 20*l.* each; but calculating the average wages at 25*l.*, and the cost of the ration at 15*l.*, the expense

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pense of each free man would be 40*l.* a year; this however refers only to men employed on stations within the boundaries of location; I would estimate the wages of shepherds generally within the boundaries at from 25*l.* to 28*l.*, and of those without the boundaries (I speak of the southern districts only) at 30*l.* a year.

6. What proportion of your flocks is generally within the boundaries?—About two-thirds at present.

7. Have you sustained many losses in your flocks from shepherds leaving you without due notice, and your being in consequence not prepared to replace them by others?—No, none.

8. Do you keep your flocks in larger numbers than you would wish to do, or would do, if shepherds were more easily obtainable?—No; sometimes I put from 800 to 1,000 dry ewes, wethers, or weaned lambs in a flock; but generally I have two shepherds and one watchman to every 1,000 sheep.

9. If free labour only is to be employed at the present prices in the charge of sheep, can sheep-farming be carried on at a profit?—Not if we are to buy land at 12*s.* an acre; it appears to me that we are trying to effect a natural impossibility, viz. to make land dear where it is extremely plentiful, and labour cheap where, from the nature of things, it must be inadequate to the demand, and consequently dear; I do not think it desirable to reduce the wages of a shepherd, drawing a single ration, below 24*l.* a year, supposing the shepherd to be a full-grown man, because if that man marry, and have to support a wife and one or two young children, he would have to pay 15*l.* for their victuals, and would have only 9*l.* left to buy clothing for himself and family, and to educate his children.

10. Do you consider that you are suffering more at the present time from want of labour, or from want of a market for your surplus stock?—We suffer most from the want of a market, and I do not think that this should be ascribed so much to the want of labour as to the increased price of land combined with the very low price of wool; I do not hesitate to acknowledge, however, that the cessation of assignment has been partly instrumental in preventing persons from purchasing sheep on speculation, although I must add that four years ago, when sheep were at a very high price, ewes bringing so much as 50*s.* a piece, free and freed shepherds obtained within 2*l.* of the rate of wages I am now giving; the chief difficulty that I have to contend with as a flock-master and landholder (not a squatter) is the cheapness of meat; I cannot afford to sell mutton fed on purchased land under 4*d.* a pound.

11. From what class of people do you find shepherds most readily obtained?—From the freed convicts who have been trained to the charge of sheep during their servitude. The English immigrants are not so well qualified as Scotch Highlanders; and indeed we can turn their labour to better account. Men who have been accustomed to occupations of a sedentary character, such, for instance, as cotton-spinners, weavers, tailors, and all similar classes of people, would make better shepherds than agricultural labourers would. There is a strong dislike to the lonely, monotonous, and indolent life of a shepherd among all men who have been accustomed to an active life.

12. What kind of accommodation is provided for shepherds and their families at the establishments and stations?—Slab huts; I allow a hut, containing two rooms, to each family; most of my huts, designed for families, are shingled, and comfortable enough for our mild climate.

13. From your observations upon the probable extent of European emigration, are you of opinion that a sufficient number of shepherds can be obtained from that source?—I should be of that opinion certainly, if the system of introducing immigrants were carried on on proper principles, but not so if the present system were to continue of bringing out chiefly young married couples. Parents with large families of children from 10 to 18 years of age are, in my opinion, the most suitable description of immigrants for this colony, and the most easily obtained at home.

14. Have you formed any estimate of the number of shepherds and watchmen required to attend duly to the sheep in the colony?—I have; and beg to submit it for consideration of the committee, premising that the number actually employed at this moment cannot be far short of 9,000, allowing three men to every 1,000 sheep; my estimate is as follows:—

Sheep	3,000,000	supposed number at present in the colony.
	150,000	given number of casual deaths per annum, at five per cent.
	350,000	supposed to be slaughtered.
	500,000	decrease.
	2,500,000	
	800,000	increase, at 80 per cent., supposing one-third of the whole number of sheep to be breeding ewes.
	3,300,000	total next December.
	3,000,000	total last December.
	300,000	actual increase during the year.

For which, say 1,000 additional shepherds, watchmen, and bullock-drivers would be required.

Each new settler would want a hut-keeper, a bullock-driver, a stock-man, and two farm-servants, able to fence, &c. &c. say five in all,

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Compute the number of new settlers, *i.e.* persons either just arrived, or sons of old settlers, or retired officers, professional men, merchants, and shopkeepers, who may, during the current year, establish themselves as farmers or land-holders, at 400; this will give, as the number of additional farm-servants and labourers wanted - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,000
Number of shepherds and watchmen, according to my calculation - - -	1,000
Required in our towns, as servants, labourers, and mechanics - - - -	1,000
To supply the place of such as shall cease to be servants, especially shepherds, and shall become small farmers, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	1,000
Male Adults - - - -	5,000
Their wives, sisters, and daughters - - - - - - - - -	5,000
Total number of adults of both sexes that, in my opinion, will be required annually for the next two years, by the inhabitants of the Central Colony of New South Wales - - - - - - - - - - -	10,000

I believe that immigration, to the extent here assumed, will keep wages at the rates I have mentioned, or something under. I would remark, however, that the wages of shepherds, unless care were taken to send us a peculiar class of emigrants; viz. men about 50 years old, with sons of 10 to 18 years of age, might rise considerably, because the strongest men, particularly farm-servants, will not become shepherds, if they can get any other kind of employment. I feel certain that I have not under-rated the quantity of labour required, because I have taken no account of the accession which our available strength will derive from the young children, who will every year be gaining sufficient strength to qualify them for service, nor have I alluded to the possibility—I ought to say probability—of the married women gradually superseding the other sex in managing dairies, cooking, and hut-keeping, occupations which only the paucity of women has thrown, in our interior, upon men, who are not so well qualified for them, and might be much more advantageously employed otherwise. If, too, as I apprehend will shortly be the case, our sheep farmers within the boundaries reduce the number of sheep kept by each to 2,000 and 4,000, fewer men will be required by that class of colonists, for if, instead of one settler occupying 20,000 and 30,000 acres of land, and the distance between the settlers' houses being, as at present, 8 to 12 miles, they each occupy only 6,000 acres, and their houses and farm-yards be only three miles asunder, native dogs will be gradually destroyed, and the sheep be left for a portion of the day without a shepherd between the boundary fences, or, at all events, watchmen may be dispensed with, which would at once cause a saving of one man to every 1,000 sheep, or one-third of the number of shepherds required. The principal objection now urged to the employment of married shepherds, viz. the protracted absence of the husband from his home, and the consequent defenceless state of the wife all day, would also be removed. My estimate of the number of sheep at present in the colony is founded upon the quantity of wool exported, taking 2¼ lbs. as the average produce of each sheep free from scab.

15. Is there any other source than that of European emigration from which you think the extent of labour which is required could be obtained?—Yes; if we regard a supply of cheap labour abstractedly, we can be supplied to any extent from the countless population of British India; and I presume, that were an experiment on a large scale made by the Government, it would not be found impossible, gradually, to convert the aborigines of this country, a tribe of indolent hunters, into indolent shepherds. I think the introduction of Coolies would benefit large flock-masters for a time; I do not think that, for the present, more than 3,000 or 4,000 would be brought hither, unless sugar and cotton were grown to the north of Port Macquarie; I do not believe that the large sheep establishments can be continued, unless Coolies or convicts be obtainable, or unless the price of pasture land be reduced to 5*s.* an acre.

16. Do you offer that opinion, after having considered the moral and political consequences of such a measure, as well as its immediate effect upon pecuniary interests?—To the introduction of Coolies, or any other race of men without wives and families, I think there are, in a moral point of view, many serious objections; but in a political, I am not aware of any; the relief afforded to the flock-masters, by the introduction of Coolies, would only be a temporary one, and to the landholder such a measure would not be beneficial.

17. What is the average price of sheep at this time?—From 10*s.* to 12*s.*; a sale of 4,500 sheep was lately effected at 13*s.*, but I do not know the proportion of ewes.

Monday, 5 July 1841.

Edward Hamilton, Esq. of Cassilis, Settler, called in, and Examined.

E. Hamilton, Esq.

5 July 1841.

1. THE Committee understand you are engaged in sheep-farming to a considerable extent?—I have been so engaged since my arrival in the colony, about 16 months ago.

2. What description of labour have you been accustomed to employ in charge of sheep?—I have on my establishment free, convict, and freed men, but there are no free men in charge of my sheep.

3. Have

3. Have you had difficulty, of late, in obtaining a sufficient supply of labour for that purpose?—Very great difficulty at certain times of the year; at shearing time, and at the lambing seasons in particular. At these seasons extra hands are required, and the wages asked are so exorbitant that it is almost better to run the risk of loss, through a deficiency of men, than to employ them on their own terms. I know many instances in which wages at the rate of 15 *s.*, and even 20 *s.* per week, have been paid to shepherds during the shearing season.

4. Have wages, and the cost of other allowances, much increased in consequence?—Except at the seasons before mentioned, the price of labour in the Cassilis district remains tolerably steady at 30 *l.* a year, but with the very large weekly ration of 10 lb. of flour, 9 lb. of meat, 3 oz. of tea, and 1½ lb. of sugar.

5. What is your calculation of the total cost of maintaining a free immigrant shepherd at this time?—A free shepherd cannot be maintained, at the present time, under 50 *l.* a year.

6. What proportion of your flocks is generally within the boundaries?—My flocks are all within the boundaries.

7. Have you sustained many losses in your flocks from shepherds leaving you without due notice, and your being, in consequence, not prepared to replace them by others?—I have not; but some of the proprietors in my immediate neighbourhood have; owing to the extreme facility of getting employment, it is difficult to induce men to enter into an engagement to serve for any length of time; few will bind themselves for more than three months, and at the expiration of that time they invariably strike for an increase of wages. I know an instance in which a flock of ewes and lambs were shepherded during the last season, by four different shepherds within a fortnight; the injury done was very great. Though I have lost no sheep through the desertion of the flocks by any of the shepherds, my sheep have materially suffered in condition from the scarcity of labour, and the impossibility of inducing men to enter into a long engagement. The shepherd who is under an engagement to serve but for a short time, is utterly indifferent about the condition of his flock, and the master is not able to exercise any control over him.

8. Do you keep your flocks in larger numbers than you would wish to do, or would do if shepherds were more easily obtainable?—I do, certainly.

9. Are the sheep, generally, suffering from the over-crowded state of the flocks?—They are not thriving so well as they would if they were in smaller flocks.

10. Do you consider the fleece has deteriorated in quality and quantity from these causes?—My experience is yet too limited to enable me to answer that question; but the deterioration of the carcass is very obvious.

11. If free labour only is to be employed, at the present prices, in the charge of sheep, can sheep-farming be carried on at a profit?—I think sheep-farming on a very large scale may be carried on at a profit, notwithstanding the present high price of free labour; on a small scale I certainly think it cannot, so large is the proportion which the expenses bear to the produce; but I do not think that sheep-farming, even on a large scale, will yield the current rate of colonial interest, namely, 10 per cent. on the capital.

12. Do you consider that you are suffering more at the present time from want of labour, or from want of a market for your surplus stock?—I consider that the want of labour is the primary cause of the present depreciation in the value of stock, because it deters people from making purchases; and unless some measures are promptly taken to relieve the present distress, the depreciation will be still greater; but the flock-master is not only suffering from the impossibility of disposing of his surplus breeding stock, but, owing to the scarcity of labour, wethers are, generally speaking, in poor condition, and the price which the butcher can afford to give cannot remunerate the breeder.

13. From what class of people do you find shepherds most readily obtained?—From the emancipist class; I have not a single free shepherd on my establishment; the few free men I employ having all refused to take charge of sheep at any wages.

14. To what cause do you attribute the general dislike to the life of a shepherd, and the continual disposition to change?—The dislike which Englishmen so generally evince to the life of a shepherd, is attributable chiefly to their being accustomed at home to live in villages and to be employed at hard bodily labour, which has given them a distate for the sedentary employments and monotonous life of a shepherd. The common answer of an active able-bodied man, when asked to hire as a shepherd, is, that he will not "*crawl*" after sheep.

15. What kind of accommodation is provided for shepherds and their families at the establishments and stations?—They have all good slab huts, 20 feet by 12 feet; I have not a bark hut on my establishment; but if I had, I should consider it as comfortable as the residence of any man of that class in England.

16. How many men are generally placed at each station?—Three; two shepherds, and a hut-keeper, who acts also as watchman.

17. How far are the stations generally from each other?—The distance varies from two to eight miles; there is no intercourse allowed between the stations, but I have no doubt it takes place after dark, when the flocks are in the pens; the shepherds are in the habit of meeting on the runs, contrary to express orders, and thereby incurring the risk of mixing the flocks; this habit is one of the greatest evils a flock-master has to contend with, but it is so natural, that I am not surprised at the difficulty of preventing it.

18. From your observations upon the probable extent of European emigration, are you of opinion that a sufficient number of shepherds can be obtained from that source?—Certainly not;

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not; the number of European immigrants who arrive in this colony each year, depe nds entirely on the amount of the land fund; and I see every prospect at present of a diminution rather than an increase of this fund, so that a greater scarcity of labour than what we are now suffering from is much to be apprehended. The principal contributors to the land fund are the flock-masters, and of course they will not purchase without some fair prospect of remuneration. To maintain the land fund at its present amount, something must be done to provide a more adequate supply of shepherds, and I cannot anticipate such a supply from European emigration. I do not think that a twentieth part of the able-bodied men who arrive by any emigrant ship, hire as shepherds; the advantage which the flock-masters derive from European immigrants is therefore small, and always uncertain; and this, as I have before said, is attributable to the general antipathy which British immigrants have to a shepherd's life. Indeed, unless some means are devised of procuring an ample supply of shepherds, independently of those afforded by European emigration, it seems to me that the flock-masters will be ruined, from the combined effects of a still greater depreciation in the value of their flocks, and the increased insubordination of the persons who have charge of them; such a state of things would undoubtedly lead to the abandonment of sheep-farming by every prudent man.

19. What would be the effect upon the colony of the abandonment of sheep-farming, or its general reduction?—A very great diminution of its prosperity, if not utter ruin.

20. Can you suggest no other field of industry in which it would be possible to employ capital at a profit in the colony, so as to produce articles of exchangeable value for imports of external growth or manufacture, and to provide a sufficient substitute for the present export of wool?—None worth mentioning; but if there be, I conceive that it can only be successfully worked in co-operation with sheep-farming; I mean that sheep-farming is the essential condition, if not the only means, of the prosperity of this colony.

21. Does the vital prosperity of the colony then, in your opinion, depend upon its obtaining an adequate supply of sheep-labour at a moderate rate?—It does; in my answer to a previous question I have stated that, in my opinion, every effort of industry must be paralysed if the sheep-farmer be compelled to give up his flocks.

22. Is there any other source than that of European emigration from which you think the extent of labour which is required could be obtained?—I have heard that it is possible to obtain very excellent labourers from India, who would be more likely to make good shepherds than any we can get from the United Kingdom; Coolies have been tried in this colony, and with great success, as I have heard. One great advantage of Coolie labour is, the cheap description of food to which the Coolies are accustomed; they live chiefly on rice; and flour is the most expensive article in the ration furnished to the European.

23. Do you offer that opinion after having considered the moral and political consequences of such a measure, as well as its immediate effect upon pecuniary interests?—I do not think that the moral and political effects of the introduction of Coolie labourers can be otherwise than beneficial to the colony; they are a very orderly well-behaved class of people, and their example might possibly produce some beneficial effect upon the aboriginal natives. I wish to observe that this opinion is given not abstractedly, but with reference to the peculiar circumstances of this colony. If an ample supply of labour could be obtained from European sources, I should certainly deprecate the introduction of Indians; but this is out of the question, and consequently I advocate the importation of Coolies, under the firm conviction that the moral condition of the European labourer will be elevated rather than degraded by it. It is impossible to over-rate the evil influence of a general scarcity of labour; the insolence and insubordination of the lower orders in this colony arise entirely from it; a good character is here of no consequence, as the master is compelled to employ the first comer, without reference to conduct or character; the lower orders are fully aware of this necessity, and avail themselves of it in every way; an utter disregard of the outward decencies of life, as exemplified in habitual drunkenness and the use of brutal language, is one of the many evils which exist to a fearful extent in this colony, and which I attribute to the demand for labour being so much beyond the supply of it. Self-interest is in my opinion the chief motive of good conduct, and under existing circumstances we cannot expect the benefit of its influence. Some persons are averse to the introduction of Coolies, from a fear that the European would feel himself degraded by earning his livelihood in the same field as the Indian; but I think this apprehension quite groundless, and that it arises principally from a disposition to look upon the Indian as a slave; but unless a man's condition depends on his colour, I can see no affinity between the African negro and the Coolie; the latter is industrious at easy labour; he is a trustworthy domestic servant, and excels in various trades, such as tailoring and shoemaking. It should also be borne in mind by those who object to the importation of Coolies, that it must be limited in extent and duration; we require it at the present moment to relieve us from our difficulties, and to enable us to keep up that fund whereby alone we can increase, or rather maintain, the supply of European labour; it will, I presume, be carried on entirely through private resources, which will cease to be applied in that way when the importation is no longer profitable.

24. Do you think that the habits, morals, and condition of the Coolies would be improved by their employment in this colony?—I do not think that the contact of the Coolies with a people who at least profess christianity, can do otherwise than improve their moral condition.

25. What do you consider would be the effect on British emigration of introducing a sufficient supply of labour from any foreign country, to carry on sheep-farming to the extent which the wild pastures of this country, so far as it is yet known, would admit?—I consider that

that the demand for European labour would not be diminished by the introduction of Coolies; the quantity of productive land in this colony, which is now out of cultivation owing to the want of labour, must be enormous, and we should always find plenty of farm employment for the able-bodied emigrants from the United Kingdom, whilst the Coolies would be almost exclusively occupied in the charge of sheep.

Tuesday, 6 *July* 1841.

Stewart Ryrie, Esq. called in; and Examined.

1. HAVE you been long and extensively engaged in sheep-farming?—For the last 14 years, to a considerable extent.

2. In what manner have you, up to this time, provided for the superintendence of your flocks?—Up to the last year, chiefly by assigned convicts.

3. Is their number in your employ now much diminished?—Very much diminished; probably four-fifths reduced; but I cannot state the exact number without reference.

4. Do you suppose that to be the usual case with other persons similarly engaged as flock-masters?—I believe it is; so far as I know, it certainly is.

5. Has the reduction in the number of convicts caused you to experience difficulty in obtaining shepherds?—A good deal, and when obtained it has been at a ruinous expense.

6. What do you estimate the yearly expense of a free immigrant shepherd to be?—Excepting one man and his wife, I have not hitherto employed immigrants; I have been served by ticket-of-leave men, or convicts who have obtained their freedom; I think these latter ask rather lower wages, and are more useful, as they have generally acquired a knowledge of the duties of a shepherd while they have been in servitude; as to the immigrants, independently of the exorbitant wages they expect, they are quite unacquainted with the matter, and for the first few months at least are not of much service.

7. What do you consider the annual average cost of maintaining a man of the class you speak of, wages and rations both included?—I cannot get a man under 25 *l.* per annum wages, on the average; besides giving him a pair or two of boots, and a ration of meat, flour, tea, sugar, tobacco, salt, and soap, which costs 10 *s.* a week, without allowing for the expense of carting from Sydney.

8. In what direction and at what distance are your sheep stations?—Chiefly at Maneroo Plains to the southward, about 270 miles from Sydney, and 100 miles and upwards from my own residence at Arnprior.

9. Are the whole of your flocks beyond the boundaries?—Just now I have from 10,000 to 11,000 sheep beyond the boundaries.

10. Have you increased the number of sheep in each flock beyond what you would wish, in consequence of the scarcity of shepherds?—Generally I have not; sometimes, in cases of emergency, I am obliged to have very large flocks, even as many as two thousand together; but the country where I am is rather favourable to this, as it is open, and therefore a large flock is not so subject to the depredations of the native dog as they would be in a close forest.

11. Is not the keeping of so many sheep together very detrimental to them?—It is very much so; for example, after lambing, if there be two ewe flocks of 600 each, with lambs by their sides, in case one shepherd deserts his flock, the two must be united, making 2,400 sheep in charge of one man; and so they must remain, because afterwards it would be hardly possible to separate them, and to put the proper ewes with the proper lambs; and they suffer greatly from going in such numerous flocks.

12. Do you mean that the fleece suffers as well as the sheep?—The sheep suffer in health, and therefore their fleece also suffers, both in quality and in quantity; as, from being in such crowds, the lambs tear off the wool by treading upon the ewes.

13. In your opinion, at the present cost of shepherding, can sheep-farming be carried on with profit?—Scarcely; all expenses are too high; the price of wool is so low that it cannot yield a profit.

14. If there were a good sale for the surplus stock, would there be a profit?—Certainly there might be, as the wool, at the present rates, might pay the expenses perhaps; but hardly that, where all supplies are to be purchased, and carried by land to a considerable distance,

15. Do you think that a fall in the rate of shepherds' wages, would create a better sale for your surplus stock?—It certainly would.

16. Will you explain how you conceive that would happen?—At present, owing to the high price of labour absorbing all the profits; as I have said, persons will not purchase stock, but put their money out at interest upon some other security; if we had labour more reasonable, I think we should find purchasers; indeed there is not a doubt of it.

17. Do you find ticket-of-leave and freed men more willing to become shepherds than the immigrants who are generally brought out?—I employ in preference those who have been shepherds while in assignment; the immigrants generally have no turn for that employment.

18. How many men are generally employed at each station?—Frequently five; never less than three.

19. Have you considered what probability there is, that a sufficient number of emigrants

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will arrive from Europe to furnish as many shepherds as the colony will require?—I have not formed any opinion on the subject; much will depend upon the produce of the land fund.

20. Without an adequate supply of labour at a moderate rate, is there a probability of any extensive purchases of Crown lands being made?—Far from it; I think purchases will be much fewer than heretofore, because, without an adequate supply of labour, there will be no inducement to buy land, which, in that case, it would be impossible to use profitably.

21. Then cheap labour, purchases of Crown land, and immigration, according to your view, can only go hand in hand?—Quite so; I think they are altogether dependent one on the other.

22. Have you turned your thoughts to any expedient for procuring from any other quarter such a supply of labour as is wanted, beyond what the emigration from the United Kingdom can supply?—I must say I have not; but I do not think that sufficiently energetic measures have yet been taken to bring from the United Kingdom that description of labour which we principally require.

23. What measures would you suggest?—That agents should be sent on behalf of Government, or of the colony, to the great manufacturing towns and districts in England and Scotland, where, I am confident, vast numbers might be engaged to come to the colony, and of the very description we require; spinners and weavers make good shepherds; they do not like harder labour; but I have had some, as convicts, who applied themselves to shepherding and did it very well; after a man has been some time at shepherding he grows fond of it.

24. Has there been a great fall in the price of sheep during the last two years?—Between the last two and three years there has been a fall, as I know from experience, of two-thirds in the price of sheep, or above 60 per cent.

25. Is it likely that this will have the effect of inducing flock-masters to desist from increasing their flocks?—It certainly must; this year I myself ordered my overseer not to breed from 2,000 of my ewes, because I did not know how to have the lambs taken care of; he did not attend to my order, and now I am very much at a loss as to how I shall arrange to provide for their care during lambing time; in future years I am determined to diminish my increase, unless circumstances change altogether.

26. Is it, do you think, the high price of labour, or the want of a command of labour even at that price, that has the greatest influence in keeping down the price of sheep?—The want of labour, decidedly; if we could get a sufficient number of shepherds, even at the present high wages, the sheep might find purchasers; but under existing circumstances no man will buy sheep, because he could not know what to do with them after he had bought them.

Tuesday, 6 July 1841.

***William Lawson,* sen. Esq. J. P. of Prospect, called in; and Examined.**

W. Lawson, sen. Esq.

6 July 1841.

1. AS you have been long and extensively engaged in sheep-farming, the Committee would be glad to learn what description of labour you have hitherto principally employed in charge of your flocks?—At former periods, and until within the last two years, I principally employed convicts; but in consequence of many of them having obtained their freedom since that time, and of not having had an equal number assigned to me to supply their places, I have of course experienced a great diminution in the number of my shepherds.

2. What means have you had recourse to for supplying that deficiency?—Hiring free immigrants; I have also employed men who had obtained tickets-of-leave, or their freedom, while in my service.

3. Do you find the immigrants efficient as shepherds?—At first they know very little, but they learn by degrees; they are not however generally willing to remain, and those who do remain exact a very great advance of wages; to men whom I hired at 22 *l.* per annum, I have ultimately been compelled to give 30 *l.* to induce them to remain; and in shearing time I have been obliged to give even 20 *s.* per week wages; this is exclusive of rations, the cost of which cannot be reckoned at less than from 22 *l.* to 25 *l.* per annum, allowing for the expense of carriage; making the entire cost of an ordinary shepherd, from 50 *l.* to 60 *l.* per annum.

4. Do you get men enough at those wages?—No, I do not; I have experienced so much difficulty in managing my sheep, that last year I had 10,000 ewes from which I did not breed, nor shall I while things continue as they are; many of my lambs I have not been able to wean; in fact, last year I was a loser of 2,000 *l.*, and I am sure I shall lose as much in this; it is impossible to find buyers for the surplus stock.

5. Are other sheep-farmers labouring under the same difficulties?—As the same causes exist everywhere throughout the colony, I presume other people must be suffering quite as much as myself; in fact, I know they are.

6. Do you mean that you actually were a loser of 2,000 *l.* last year by your sheep concerns?—I mean to say that; in order to meet the expenses of the management of my flocks, I was compelled, when I balanced my accounts, to apply 2,000 *l.* in money taken from other sources, to meet the deficiency; it is true I had the increase of a portion of my ewes that year as a set-off against this, but it was, and is, quite unsaleable.

7. To

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7. To what cause do you attribute the want of a market for sheep?—Partly to the low price of wool, but principally to the want of sufficient and cheap labour; if shepherds could be hired at 18 *l.* or 20 *l.* per annum, besides their rations, more persons would be found to engage in sheep-farming, and there would then be a sale for as many surplus sheep as we had to spare.

8. Do you think wages of 18 *l.* or 20 *l.* a year would support a man?—No doubt they would; he has food, lodging, and firing for nothing, and, in fact, nothing to buy for himself except clothing.

9. You speak of the importance of cheap labour; do you not think it of equal importance to have a continual supply of labour such as you may constantly depend upon, and that you should be able to secure the certain services of a man for a period of some duration?—I think it most important to be able always to find men willing to engage when I require them, and for such a period as makes it to my advantage to employ them; a year is not sufficient; it is impossible to estimate the loss and inconvenience occasioned by having men always changing; they stay for the year; after that they will engage perhaps only for a month certain; sometimes for no more than a week; I have latterly engaged men from several parts of England, under indenture to continue in my service for three years.

10. Have you bound them to act as shepherds?—They are engaged to serve as agricultural labourers and shepherds; but I find generally they do not like to be occupied as shepherds.

11. Have you introduced any professed shepherds?—I have not; I have engaged a few who came out as emigrants under the Government bounty, some of whom are now in my service, and they are very useful men, quite competent to take care of sheep.

12. Do you recollect whether, among the convicts, those who had been inhabitants of large towns, such as London, Manchester, and Birmingham, did not make good shepherds?—Very good indeed; but then it must be considered that they could not leave the service unless they absconded, and, therefore, they had time to become familiar with the business; some of those formerly assigned to me, who have since obtained tickets-of-leave or their freedom, had never been brought up to any industrious habits whatever, yet they made the best of shepherds, and some such remain in my service in that capacity even now.

13. Has it ever come under your observation that, owing to the different course of management at home and here, the professed shepherds from England and Scotland object to the occupation here?—Some instances of it have come within my knowledge; in England and Scotland the sheep are inclosed in fields or in a narrower space than here, and therefore do not require so much following and attendance.

14. Has your shearing ever been deferred from the want of labour?—Frequently; indeed we have always suffered more or less from the want of labour; last year there were no men at all to be obtained in the district of Wellington, and my shearing was consequently delayed so long that the grass and other seed began to fall, and there is nothing that injures the worth of wool in the English market more than seeds being in it; good wool, well got up, sold for 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 1 *s.* 8 *d.* per lb., while wool of the same quality, but with seeds in it, sold for no more than 1 *s.* per lb.

15. Have you turned your attention to any means of obtaining a sufficient supply of labour for the charge of sheep?—Within the last year I wrote to my agent in England to obtain 50 men, because I found that without them I could not carry on my concerns; 40 have been sent out, but, owing to a mistake in their agreements, I have not obtained their services; I have only two of them now.

16. Are you disposed to continue the same proceeding?—I must have them or give up my concerns, and therefore I have sent home for a further supply.

17. Does it answer your purpose to bring them out at your own cost?—It does; because they are engaged to me for three years at low wages, so that at the termination of that period, the saving in that respect makes up the cost which I have been at for their passage out.

18. Are your sheep running in larger flocks than is desirable, in consequence of the want of shepherds?—Very much so; I am running them in flocks of 1,500, which is very injurious to them; much smaller flocks are better in all respects, both as regards the condition of the sheep, and the return they make to the owner; I think the staple of my wool has deteriorated of late years, from the over-crowded state of my flocks.

19. Have your agents had much difficulty in engaging men for you in England?—I have not heard that they have; but I was compelled to advance the money for the expenses on the passage out of the men they engaged for me, which amounted on an average to 12 *l.* 5 *s.* per man; if I had not been in a situation to pay that advance, the men would not have been sent.

20. Have you thought of any other source for supplying labour?—Labour is so much wanted, that I would engage men of any sort or colour, if they were useful, and could be obtained at moderate wages; I have entered into an engagement to employ 26 who are to be brought over from Chili, I paying 10 *l.* for the passage of each, and 20 *l.* wages per annum, with a ration of meat and flour only. I should prefer Englishmen to any others if they could be had, but many of the emigrants from home, instead of working for us, become employers themselves; many who come out in the Government or bounty ships have money; one man I knew who had 500 *l.* of his own, and who, when he left my service, managed to take away two or three of my servants to work for him.

21. Have you thought of the Hill Coolies?—Yes; I once made a deposit for the purpose

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of bringing down 60 Coolies, but the agent who went to India for them, could not obtain them, owing to a prohibition of the Government; they would make very good shepherds.

22. Have you considered what would be the effect of Coolie labour upon European emigration; would it affect any other class than shepherds?—I think the probability is that it would; the Coolies cannot do so much hard work as Europeans, but they would be found useful in many ways, as for instance, in dressing vines, planting and curing tobacco, and as house servants; they would also be useful in the maize fields, and in the use of the hoe, which people from England do not like; they are a more docile people than Europeans, and their wages are very low in comparison.

23. Do you think European emigration can continue, unless the sheep-farmers are supported by the introduction of some more available labour?—I do not think it can; at the present high price of wages, land cannot be worth purchasing, for sheep-walks, at 12*s.* an acre.

24. Suppose the sheep were not kept upon purchased lands, but upon land beyond the boundaries, under a squatting license, as it is called, would it answer?—I think not, at the present rate of wages and price of produce.

25. Can you point out any other method of employing capital or labour in this colony, if sheep-farming should fail?—No, I cannot. Wool, I think, is the only article we can export to England in payment for what we import from thence; suspend the export of wool for one year, and it would, in my opinion, ruin the colony altogether.

Wednesday, 7 July 1841.

Terence Aubrey Murray, Esq. called in; and Examined.

T. A. Murray, Esq.

7 July 1841.

1. THE Committee understand that you are engaged in sheep-farming to a considerable extent?—I have been so engaged for the last 12 years, and have numerous flocks in the counties of Argyle and Murray, as well as in the Murrumbidgee and Maneroo districts, beyond the limits of location.

2. What description of labour have you been accustomed to employ in charge of sheep?—Prisoners, or free people, as I could procure them.

3. Have you had any difficulty of late in obtaining a sufficient supply of labour for that purpose?—Yes, considerable difficulty.

4. Have wages, and the cost of other allowances, much increased in consequence?—Yes; the wages of free people are now double what they were when I first settled; at that time, men readily hired for 15*l.* a year, but now it is difficult to engage them by the year on any terms; the wages of those who do hire for that period vary from 25*l.* to 30*l.*, others are generally paid by the week: the allowances of tea, sugar, and tobacco are also double what they originally were.

5. What is your calculation of the cost of maintaining a free shepherd at this time?—I consider that every free shepherd within the limits of location costs his employer about 45*l.* per annum; the average rate of wages may be estimated at 28*l.*, and the rations must be considered worth 17*l.* at least. Beyond the boundaries the expense is much greater: on the banks of the Murray, shepherds cannot be hired at lower rates than 35*l.* or 40*l.* per annum, and even on these wages they will only engage by the week, month or quarter; consequently their employers have no certainty of being enabled to retain their services. The cost of rations and allowances is also much greater beyond than within the limits of location.

6. What proportion of your flocks is generally within the boundaries?—I think, in general, that about two-thirds of my flocks are without the boundaries; and this proportion, I imagine, applies to the colony at large.

7. Have you sustained many losses in your flocks, from shepherds leaving you without due notice, and your being in consequence not prepared to replace them by others?—I cannot say that I have sustained many losses thereby, but I have often been put to considerable inconvenience, and have avoided losses only by going to great expense and trouble in employing an extra number of men.

8. Do you keep your flocks in larger numbers than you would wish to do, or would do if shepherds were more easily obtainable?—Yes; my breeding flocks consist of from 800 to 900, and all the others of at least 1,000 each.

9. Are the sheep generally suffering from the over-crowded state of the flocks?—Yes; I am confident that catarrh, and other diseases which prevail among sheep, have arisen from that cause; the increase of my own flocks falls far short of what it ought to be, through want of persons to attend properly to the lambs at the weaning time.

10. Do you consider the fleece has deteriorated in quality and quantity from these causes?—I cannot say that it has deteriorated in quality, but in quantity it certainly has. In former days, I had in my own flocks about 2¾ lbs. of wool from each sheep; now I scarcely have 2¼ lbs.

11. If free labour only is to be employed at the present prices in the charge of sheep, can sheep-farming be carried on at a profit?—To answer this question would require a nicety of calculation with which I am not at present prepared, and if the interest on capital be taken into consideration, the calculation would be still more difficult; but it seems to me that it would depend altogether on the value of wool in the British market. Under present circumstances,

stances, however, it can scarcely be carried on at a profit; a comparative estimate of the value of the wool exported, and of the expense incurred in raising it, will show this: in 1840, the colony produced 7,668,960 lbs. of wool, which, at 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per pound, was worth 511,264 *l.*; for that quantity, 3,408,426 sheep must have been shorn, estimating the average weight of each fleece at 2¼ lbs.; that number, at the rate of 750 in a flock, required 4,544 shepherds, and 2,272 watchmen; of these, two-thirds may be estimated as having been beyond the boundaries, where the rates of wages are higher than within them. The expenses therefore would stand thus:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
4,544 Shepherds, at 50 *l.* each	227,200	–	–
2,272 Watchmen, at 45 *l.* each	102,240	–	–
757 Overseers, at 60 *l.* each	45,420	–	–
Shearing, at 4 *s.* per score	34,084	–	–
Washing ditto	11,502	–	–
31,954 Bales, at 10 *s.*	15,977	–	–
Carriage, at 15 *s.* per bale	23,965	–	–
Depasturing fees, for two-thirds	4,733	–	–
In all £.	465,121	–	–

Besides which, there are several expenses which cannot be calculated, such as building huts, making hurdles, providing farming implements, &c., as well as the interest on the capital sunk.

12. Do you consider that you are suffering at present more from a want of labour than from want of a market for your surplus stock?—A want of labour certainly is the primary cause.

13. Is it your opinion that the want of a market may be traced to the want of labour?—Certainly; it is the want of labour, and not any doubt of the ultimate profit of sheep-farming, that deters persons from investing their capital in that way; the difficulty of procuring labour for this purpose is so great, that those who do buy, try to get men transferred to them with the flocks they purchase; otherwise they can scarcely procure them. I know an instance, in which gentlemen who bought sheep from myself could not, even after the lapse of months, procure men to remove them, and I was ultimately obliged to lend them people for that purpose.

14. From what class of people do you find shepherds most readily obtained?—There is a great disinclination on the part of all classes to engage as shepherds, but I find newly arrived immigrants more disposed to do so than any others.

15. Do the immigrants continue in your service, or are they frequently changing?—I do not find that they are fond of changing their places; but after the expiration of their first engagements, they can only be induced to act again as shepherds by an increase of wages.

16. To what cause do you attribute the general dislike to the life of a shepherd?—I ascribe it to the natural character of the British people, to their fondness for active and energetic life, and by no means to local causes.

17. What kind of accommodation is provided for shepherds and their families at establishments and stations?—I have no married men employed as shepherds, but I think the accommodation provided for those I have seen at other establishments is sufficiently good for people in their station in life; generally speaking, they live as comfortably as any people of their class in any part of the world; indeed I should imagine more so.

18. How many men are generally placed at each station?—Generally three, two shepherds and a watchman, to attend about 1,500 or 2,000 sheep.

19. How far are the stations generally from each other?—They are generally two or three miles apart.

20. From your observations upon the probable extent of European emigration, are you of opinion that a sufficient number of shepherds can be obtained from that source?—From the extent to which European emigration has been carried during the last few years, I think it highly improbable that a sufficient number of shepherds can be supplied thereby; the demand for labour multiplies so rapidly in the colony, that it is difficult to form any calculation of its progressive increase; towns, villages, and buildings are rising everywhere over the face of the country, and the common labour which even they require is more than immigration, at its present rate, can supply; and if it is not carried on to a much greater extent, I am of opinion that sheep-farming must entirely cease.

21. What would be the effect upon the colony of the abandonment of sheep-farming?—The probable, if not certain result would be, the ruin of colonists and colony together; a great number would be obliged to emigrate, and try their fortunes in some other land.

22. Can you suggest no other field of industry in which it would be possible to employ capital at a profit in the colony, so as to produce articles of an exchangeable value for imports of external growth or manufacture, and to provide a sufficient substitute for the present export of wool?—I cannot. I believe the natural capabilities of the colony to be very great, but I cannot imagine that it will or can, for a century yet to come, produce any article which would be likely to conduce so much to the internal wealth of the colony as wool does now; if it ceases to be a wool-growing country, it ceases to be a place of commerce; if it continue a wool-growing country, its prosperity and its commerce will increase, and the

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colonists will have the means of cultivating other articles of export, which will rise into importance in time, and may prove a substitute for wool in ages yet to come, when sheep-farming may necessarily cease.

23. Does the vital prosperity of the colony then, in your opinion, depend on its obtaining an adequate supply of sheep labour, at a moderate rate?—Most certainly.

24. Is there any other source than that of European emigration, from which you think the extent of labour which is required could be obtained?—Yes; from all I can learn it seems that labour of a description very well suited to our wants can be had cheaply and abundantly from India; but, if it were possible, it would be far more desirable to obtain it from the United Kingdom; in the present circumstances of the colony we ought to procure labour from every quarter that would readily afford it; men must attend to their immediate wants in preference to those which are remote; and our present necessities are so urgent, that 20,000 men, if landed within the next three months, would all obtain employment.

25. Do you offer that opinion after having considered the moral and political consequences of such a measure, as well as its immediate effect upon pecuniary interests?—The opinion which I have expressed, respecting the introduction of Coolies, has reference solely to our immediately pressing wants; I would be sorry to see them permanently established among us, as a mixed race would thereby be formed, which might materially affect the future condition of this country; this is the most purely British colony that has ever existed, and I should like it to continue so; but as I see no prospect of having our wants supplied by emigration from the United Kingdom, I imagine that the ruin of the present colonists must be the result, unless we procure labourers from India; the total number of immigrants introduced last year, was about 8,500, of these about 3,600 were labouring men; the remainder were women and children; the increase of sheep in the colony during that year must have been about 639,000; that number required the services of 852 shepherds, 426 watchmen, 160 overseers, 320 draymen, 100 shearers and washers, besides hut-keepers at head stations, hurdle-makers, and hut-builders, &c., in all about 2,000 men, without taking into consideration the numbers required to supply the places of those shepherds, who, during the year, adopted other modes of life; if the number thus estimated be deducted from that of the effective labourers who came that year, few, I apprehend, will be found to have been available for other purposes; the wants of the colonists for those other purposes are well known, and I am confident that 50,000 persons of all descriptions would have been no more than sufficient to supply them; that number would have afforded about 20,000 labourers, who might readily have obtained employment at remunerating rates.

26. Is the present necessity for labour then so great, as to overcome the repugnance you would otherwise feel towards the introduction of labourers of a different race?—The colony at present suffers from a want of labour, which has been accumulating for years, and now presses on it so heavily, that I think no man interested in its immediate or future welfare should for a moment hesitate in using his best endeavours to obtain Coolies, as the supply of labourers from the United Kingdom is wholly inadequate; nor do I suppose that this would at all diminish the amount of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland, but rather serve to increase it; and to increase it, should be an object of paramount consideration with every colonist; the Coolies, I imagine, would be employed merely in pastoral occupations, whilst European immigrants would be required for agricultural purposes, and as mechanics; this division of labour between the two races would be rather in favour of the condition of the Coolies, as they would be kept altogether apart from European labourers; they would thus have their own society, and still persevere in the observance of their own customs.

27. Do you think that the habits, morals, and condition of the Coolies would be improved by their employment in this colony?—Certainly; but I speak in ignorance of their habits, and moral character; I suppose them, however, to be a semi-barbarous race, and I cannot but suppose that they would be in some degree improved by intercourse with a civilised and christian people.

28. Is that supposition consistent with the expectation you have expressed, that they would remain altogether apart from European labourers?—Certainly; for they would still have full opportunity for observing the superior habits of civilised life, and though kept apart from the European labourers, they would be in constant communication with their employers, and it is rather from them that improvement in knowledge, habit, or conduct would be derived, than from the working classes; and besides, they would still be subject to all the milder influences which it might be advisable to exercise in the amelioration of their moral or religious state.

29. What do you consider would be the effect, on British emigration, of introducing a sufficient supply of labourers from any foreign country to carry on sheep-farming to the extent which the wild pastures of this country, so far as it is yet known, would admit?—I think that an influx of capitalists and labourers from the United Kingdom would be the result of such an accession of labour; the advantage of cheap labour for the purposes of sheep-farming ought, it seems to me, to be obvious to every one; it would redeem the colony from the ruin on which it is verging, and place it in a state of the greatest prosperity.

30. Is not the present high rate of wages one great cause of the prevailing unwillingness to invest capital in sheep-farming?—Yes, certainly.

31. Have you formed any estimate of the number of shepherds and watchmen required to attend duly to the sheep now in the colony?—From a calculation which I have made it seems

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seems that there are about 4,639,247 sheep now in the colony; and, at the rate of 750 in each flock, they would require:—

6,185 Shepherds.
3,092 Watchmen.
1,030 Overseers (one to every six flocks).
2,060 Draymen (two to every six flocks).
500 Shearers, &c.
500 Hut and hurdle makers, &c.

13,367

This calculation is based upon the official returns of the wool exported during a certain number of years; by these it appears that the quantity in

1836 was - - - - -	3,611,118	lbs.
1837 - - - - - -	4,273,715	„
1838 - - - - - -	5,428,993	„
1839 - - - - - -	6,597,981	„
1840 - - - - - -	7,668,960	„

From this statement it appears that the progressive increase of every successive year may moderately be estimated at a sixth; therefore, if the quantity exported in

1840 was - - - - -	7,668,960	lbs.
in 1841 it must have been - -	8,947,120	„
and in 1842 it will be - - - -	10,438,306	„

The sheep to produce that are in existence at present, and if we estimate the fleece of each at the average weight of 2¼ lbs., the number I have stated must now be in the colony; the sheep must increase in the same ratio as the wool, and, if one-sixth be added as the increase for 1842, we shall then have 5,412,454, and in like manner 6,314,529 in 1843; by this, if the calculation is extended, it will appear that we shall require 5,000 persons to attend to the increase of sheep alone in those two years; the number of persons required to take charge of the increase of 1839 and 1840 was by no means so great, yet we suffer much from want of labour now, although 1,417 prisoners were assigned, and 4,446 male immigrants arrived in 1839; and 1,556 prisoners were assigned, and 3,637 adult male immigrants arrived in 1840; being a total for those years of 11,056; the colony would of course require a much greater number for the next two years.

32. What proportion does the increase on your own establishment bear to the entire number of your flocks?—I think one-third of the total number may be added on that account.

33. What is the average price of sheep at this time?—I think the average price at present may be considered to be about 10 *s.*, but it is very difficult, almost impossible, to effect sales.

34. What was the average four years ago?—About 25 *s.*, and sales were readily effected.

35. Four years ago, when those high prices prevailed, was it customary to receive immediate payment?—Immediate payment was easily obtained, but now, sheep cannot be sold even on credit.

Thursday, 8 *July* 1841.

Captain *Philip Parker King*, R. N. called in, and Examined.

Captain *P. P. King*, R. N.

8 July 1841.

1. As Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company, you have, of course, great experience in the practical business of sheep-farming?—I have had the experience of about 10 years; as a private settler, in the first instance, and latterly as Commissioner of the company.

2. How long have you filled that office?—Rather more than two years.

3. Do you find any increasing difficulty in carrying on the management of the company's flocks, and if so, from what cause does it arise?—Yes, very great difficulty, owing to the scarcity of labour; shepherds are so scarce that the flocks which formerly usually contained only 400 sheep, are now averaging about 800; and wherever the character of the country will admit of it, they contain from 1,000 to 1,100 sheep.

4. Have the wages and expenses of shepherds much increased of late, as well as the difficulty of obtaining them?—Within the last two years shepherds' wages have increased one-third, and the difficulty of obtaining them is so great and increasing, that to provide in any manner for the care of the sheep, the company is compelled to give up agriculture, to a great extent; I should explain, however, that the great difficulty is, once to obtain servants, for after they have engaged themselves to the company, they usually remain; from the nature of the company's establishments and stations it has an advantage over private settlers, as it is very much removed from thoroughfares, and separated from other establishments which might hold out inducements to the men to leave its service; in this espect, therefore, the difficulties are rather less than those of the private settler.

5. What is the yearly cost of each shepherd to the company, supposing him to be a free man?—At Port Stephens a free shepherd's wages is 25 *l.* a year, and the cost of his rations

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may be estimated at about 20 *l.*, so that his yearly cost to the company may be stated at 45 *l.*; on the stations in the interior, however, the wages have recently been increased to 30 *l.* a year; most of our free servants have families, and in this case the wife receives two-thirds, and each child one half a man's ration, which of course considerably increases the expense of such men.

6. Do you think that the interests of the company are injured by the practice which you have been forced to adopt, of keeping the sheep in such large flocks?—Very much so; from the crowded state in which, from the want of a sufficient number of shepherds, the flocks are necessarily kept, in order to their being within view of the shepherds, our wethers, which used to average 50 pounds each, do not now exceed 40 pounds. This, however, applies only to the sheep kept in the wooded country; in the open country they do not deteriorate, or lose in weight. With regard to the wool, it is difficult to say whether it has deteriorated or not, from the crowded state of the flocks when feeding, for there are many other causes which may operate to improve or deteriorate its quality; there is no doubt, however, that when flocks are so large, they become delicate in constitution, from the limited pastures to which they must, under these circumstances, be necessarily confined; and the strength and elasticity of fibre, for which the wool of this colony has hitherto been so much celebrated, has in this way lately very much deteriorated.

7. Do you think that, under present circumstances, sheep-farming is remunerative?—Under present circumstances, I should say certainly not; and if sheep-farming only be considered, it is certainly not remunerative even to the company, although in the aggregate of its large concern, the profits of one department counterbalance the losses upon another. Speaking as a private sheep-holder, the returns of a sheep establishment do not meet the expenses, and a great sacrifice has to be made yearly to meet them.

8. What is the practice of the company with regard to the disposal of their surplus stock?—By a yearly public sale, when it can be effected; but at the last sale only one-fourth of the usual number was disposed of. The increase of sheep last year was nearly 20,000, half of which would have been sold if purchasers had been present. I attribute the company not having sold the usual number to an expectation on the part of many that the sheep would be sold at whatever price they would fetch, a large number of ewes having been, about the time of the sale, sold by private individuals, pressed by circumstances, for from 5 *s.* to 7 *s.* a head. The price at which a few were sold, namely, 15 *s.*, was much greater than their marketable value.

9. Should you suppose that, if shepherds were more easily obtained, there would be a readier sale?—I have no doubt this circumstance operated to prevent the sale being so large as usual, because I believe there are considerable sums of money in the hands of individuals, who would purchase if they could procure shepherds.

10. Have you noticed among emigrants from the United Kingdom an indisposition or dislike to the occupation of a shepherd?—Very great; and, unless indented to serve as shepherds, the immigrants will not do it. The company have lately imported 100 Irish labourers from the neighbourhood of Cork, indented to serve as agricultural labourers, at wages of 15 *l.* a year, and rations. On their arrival, upon being desired to take charge of sheep, they generally refused; a few were however prevailed upon, and some ordered to do so, but they either lost large numbers or starved their flocks, so that I was under the necessity of removing them; and notwithstanding that 10 *l.* a year, in addition to the wages they originally agreed for, was promised to them, if they took proper care of the flocks, not one of that importation of labourers is now in charge of sheep.

11. Are you aware whether the same dislike to the care of sheep exists on the part of emigrants arrived in the colony from other parts of Ireland, or from England and Scotland?—I think the dislike to shepherding prevails equally among all classes of European labourers, whether from Ireland, England, or Scotland.

12. Can you account for such a feeling; is it anything in the nature of the employment itself, or peculiar to this country, which occasions it?—It is so different a mode of life from what they have been accustomed to, that they do not like it.

13. Is it reasonable to expect, that out of the whole number of emigrants from Europe during the next year or two, a sufficient supply of shepherds will be furnished to remove or abate the present distress?—Judging from past experience, I do not think there will be a sufficient supply; generally speaking, every person having sheep would, I think, require to double his present establishment, and would do so, if labour could be obtained at a sufficiently cheap rate.

14. Have you ever taken into consideration the possibility of obtaining from any other source a sufficient number of men qualified to act as shepherds?—I have, and have made representations to the directors of the company on the subject. I have looked principally to Chinese, proposing to employing them as shepherds, under their own countrymen as overseers. I have been in correspondence with a gentleman in China on the subject; but the late disturbances there have put an end to my negotiations. With respect to the Hill Coolies, I originally felt an antipathy to the employment of them, but our want of labour is now so great, that the colonists, I believe, would generally be glad to avail themselves of their services.

15. As you have served on the coasts of South America, you may have been able to form an opinion as to the advantage of engaging any of the inhabitants of Chili?—I do not think it would answer for general service; I have six in my employment now as horse-breakers and muleteers; but I think they would be useless for any other service, unless perhaps stock-keeping. They would also be very expensive, as we should have to incur the

expense

expense not only of their introduction, but also of their return at the expiration of three years, which could not amount to less than 50*l.* for each man, besides wages of 25*l.* a year and rations. I have not tried them as shepherds, feeling satisfied, from the wandering mode of life in which they have been brought up, that they would not do justice to the flocks; and, from the independence of their character, that they would not be submissive enough to be employed in the dry, unvarying daily routine of a sheep station. In the employments I now have them engaged, I find them very valuable and useful servants. To derive advantage from the services of any foreigner, it would be, I think, in most cases, absolutely necessary to employ them under the superintendence of their own countrymen, or at least of persons speaking their language.

16. You have stated that you were at first opposed to the introduction of Coolies, but that, under present circumstances, you think the colonists would be glad to employ them; is it meant by this that your objections are so much abated, that you think it would be for the advantage of the colonists to have them, and that you yourself would employ them?—Doubtless there are disadvantages which would attend their introduction. I consider the mixture of blood as a great disadvantage, and their religion to be equally objectionable; but, in the present extreme scarcity of labourers, it would be better to have them than none at all, because I think, from the character I have heard of the Hill Coolies, that they would be likely to make good shepherds, if well selected; there would, perhaps, be great difficulty in distinguishing the good from the bad, so as to make a good selection.

17. Should you contemplate their employment in any other capacity than that of shepherds?—I am not aware that they are fitted for any other employment; but I am very ignorant of their habits.

18. If it should prove to be the case that they are capable of performing other kinds of labour, might they not prove competitors with the emigrants from the United Kingdom; and would not the knowledge that such was the state of things here tend to discourage our own countrymen from coming to this colony?—I think it would tend to reduce the price of labour, and might, in that way, discourage the emigration of our own countrymen; but I have never contemplated the employment of Coolies in any other way than as shepherds.

19. Would there not probably be also a disposition, among the labouring class of Europeans, to engage the services of Coolies, instead of themselves continuing to work for hire?—Only as shepherds and domestic servants.

20. Have you not, in consequence of the terms of the company's charter, had a larger proportion of assigned convict servants within the last two years than has fallen to the share of the settlers generally?—No, certainly not. The assignments that have lately taken place to the company have been to the coal works at Newcastle, in which service I am pledged to the government to employ them. To the agricultural establishment at Port Stephens, during the two last years, we may have had about 20 assignments, but have lost by some of them obtaining tickets of leave, and others becoming free, upwards of 150 convicts. In comparison with other large establishments, the Australian Agricultural Company have not had apparently their fair proportion.

21. If from 10,000 to 12,000 working hands were to arrive in the colony during the next 12 months, do you think that number would exceed the wants of the colonists?—I do not think it would.

22. What proportion of that number, do you think, would be required as shepherds?—I think that one-fourth of that number would find ready employment as shepherds.

23. Had a sufficient number of emigrants from the United Kingdom been brought into the colony during the last three years, to keep up something like a fair proportion between the supply of labour and the demand for it, do you think the difficulty to which you have alluded, of inducing those immigrants to become shepherds, would exist in the same degree?—I do not think the difficulty would have been in the least decreased; the objection to that particular employment would still be the same.

24. Do you not think the objection to become shepherds may, in some degree, be attributed to the facility of obtaining highly lucrative employment in towns, and in the more thickly settled districts?—Yes.

25. Have you had any opportunity of observing the effect of the present high rate of wages upon the moral character and general habits of the working classes?—As far as my experience goes, I should say that their habits of industry and subordination have greatly deteriorated, the facility of obtaining a subsistence enabling them to spend half their time in dissipation. I am speaking here of labourers in or near to large towns; but in agricultural establishments, and at sheep stations, the bad effect of such high wages is not so conspicuous.

26. Do you think that the real hardships of a shepherd's life in New South Wales are greater than those in England, or other parts of Europe?—I think the shepherd's life in Australia is perfectly different from what it is in any other part of the world. The antipathy to it, on the part of those who are shepherds, arises chiefly from its monotonous character, and from their being shut out from communion with their fellows. This feeling, however, is gradually diminished by habit; for I believe that convicts, who have been obliged to serve their time as shepherds, in most cases prefer that mode of life, for they generally engage in the same employment upon obtaining their tickets of leave, and make the best shepherds that the colony at present possesses.

27. Should you not think that, by perseverance in attempting to induce Europeans to take up the occupation of a shepherd, and by endeavouring to improve the social comforts of those who do engage in it, so as in some degree to remove the monotony complained of,

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Captain *P. P. King*, R. N.

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the present disinclination might gradually be subdued, even among the free population?—Yes, I think it might among the well-disposed; but I look more to the rising generation for the growth of such a feeling; the readiest and surest means to produce such a feeling would be, to give the shepherds some interest in the flocks committed to their charge.

28. Has your experience led you to think ill or well of the state of society in countries where there exist superior and inferior races, the latter of which is chiefly employed in labour; and is not the effect of this mixture to cause labour to be regarded as somewhat disreputable, and to generate habits of sloth in the superior class?—Considering the question as one of a general character, I do not think I should be induced to anticipate favourably of such a state of society, nor is it unreasonable to fear that the mixture alluded to may have the result supposed by the question.

29. If the sheep in this colony were to be generally put under the charge of Coolies, can you see any probability of Europeans, or their descendants, ever resuming the occupation of shepherds, so as to admit of the service of Coolies being dispensed with after they have once been introduced?—If Coolies answered the purpose of shepherding, I think the occupation would remain in their hands for a considerable time; other laborious occupations, more suited to European immigrants, and for which the Coolie is unfitted, will readily present themselves; how long this state of things would last, must depend upon the number supplied by European emigration; if the number be small and restricted, the necessity for employing the Coolie must for some time be maintained; but as it may be naturally expected that the increase of emigrating families will, in the course of years, be considerable, I think there can be little doubt that the colony will, after a time, be sufficiently supplied with labour to dispense with the further introduction of labourers from India.

30. Taking the evils and disadvantages probably attendant on such a state of things into the account, would you nevertheless recommend the trial to be made of introducing Coolies into this colony?—I have before stated that I am not an advocate for the introduction of Coolie labour, if it could be avoided, but I see no possibility of meeting the difficulties that now present themselves to the exertions of the colonists in maintaining the prosperity of the colony, by the production of its only staple, fine wool, without availing themselves of every description of labour that can be procured; Coolie labour has been already introduced on a small scale, with success, and I therefore do not hesitate to recommend in the strongest way, the fair trial of the experiment.

Thursday, 8 *July* 1841.

Major *Edmund Lockyer*, of Ermington, in the County of Cumberland, and of Lockyers-leigh, in the County of Argyle, called in, and Examined.

Major *E. Lockyer*.

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1. As a sheep farmer on an extensive scale, have you experienced much difficulty of late in obtaining a sufficient number of shepherds; and if so, will you have the goodness to state to the committee from what causes this has arisen?—I have had great difficulty; but my principal establishment is situated at Lockyers-leigh, in the county of Argyle, a distance of 100 miles from Sydney, and on this account, perhaps, the difficulty I have experienced in obtaining labour has been greater than it would have been had my establishment been nearer to Sydney, the principal labour mart; as it is, however, when shepherds leave my employ, which is frequently the case immediately on the expiration of the term for which they are respectively engaged, unless induced to remain by a great augmentation of wages, it is next to impossible to supply their places; the average wages which I have been usually in the habit of paying to each of such men employed on my establishment at Lockyers-leigh, are 25*l.* per annum, besides rations, the cost of which I estimate to be at least 20*l.*; one great cause of the present scarcity of labour in my neighbourhood is the abolition of assignment, and the absence of all other means of obtaining servants but from immigrant ships, the labourers by which are generally all engaged immediately on their arrival at Sydney, so that only very few reach the interior; under these circumstances our chief dependence is on the labour of ticket-of-leave holders, and persons becoming free by servitude; but their numbers are very inadequate to our wants.

2. Do you think it possible to carry on sheep-farming upon those terms, permanently, with a prospect of profit, either upon purchased land of your own, or upon Government land held under license beyond the boundaries?—Under the present circumstances of the colony, and at the existing high rate of wages, it is quite impossible to carry on sheep-farming profitably even on my own purchased land; and if I were to depasture my flocks on Government land, it must be at the risk of the land being purchased from me by some one else, after I had expended considerable sums in such improvements as are always absolutely necessary on an establishment of any magnitude; the present low prices of wool, too, and the impossibility of effecting sales of stock, combine to shut out the flock-master from any adequate cash return for his outlay of capital in meeting the necessary expenses of his establishment. I myself have stock to sell, and have even had offers to purchase; but I advised the friends who applied to me, not to purchase, because I knew they could make no advantageous use of the stock.

3. Do you think it probable, from the experience you have had, that European emigration will furnish a sufficient number to make labour as plentiful and cheap as is necessary to carry on sheep-farming with profit?—It is my opinion that it will not; I do not think that one-fourth of the immigrants introduced on bounty are employed as farm labourers

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or shepherds, having reason to believe that many take small farms on clearing leases, whilst others remain about the town, engaged in various mechanical employments; immigrants generally have a great dislike to engage in any employment which would take them into the interior.

4. Have you formed any judgment as to the number of labourers, shepherds especially, required to remove the present difficulty and expense of engaging them?—I should say that from 10,000 to 12,000 would not be more than sufficient. Many proprietors have ceased to increase their flocks, from the impossibility of obtaining shepherds; and to show how completely the flock-master is at the mercy of those in charge of his sheep, I may mention that 12 of my shepherds left me a few weeks ago, because I would not increase their wages from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per annum, from which circumstance I have of necessity been obliged to increase the number of sheep in each of my flocks. Previously to this I usually had 400 sheep in each flock; but now I have from 600 to 700, which is a number by far too large, and more than any one shepherd can do justice to. I know by experience that sheep kept in larger flocks than from 300 to 400 do not thrive nearly so well as those kept in flocks of about those numbers, nor is their wool by any means so good; and when breeding flocks in particular are kept in larger numbers than from 300 to 400, the loss is very great indeed.

5. Would the introduction of so large a number be likely to reduce the rate of wages so much as no longer to afford a fair and sufficient remuneration to the labourer?—I should think that, in the present scarcity of labour, it would certainly not reduce the average rate of wages below 25*l.* a year.

6. Have you directed your thoughts to any other source from which such a supply of shepherds as the exigency of the colony requires may be obtained?—I have; being unable to sell my sheep here, I sent 1,000 lately to Valparaiso on speculation, and directed that 20 Chilians should be engaged for me. Other persons have also ordered Chilians to be engaged for them, to the extent, as I have heard, of from 300 to 400. The gentleman who is to bring them, and who has lived 12 or 14 years in Chili, says that he can obtain them at about 20*l.* a year wages and their rations, which are not to include tea or sugar. A very useful class of people could also be introduced from India as shepherds and labourers; from the knowledge which I acquired of these people during a military service of 16 years in India, I feel convinced that they can be obtained in great numbers from Poonah, in the Mahratta territory, near Bombay, which is a pastoral country, and at half the rate of wages usually paid to Europeans; I think these people would prove more useful than the Hill Coolies. A class of Mahrattas might be obtained, also, who would make excellent bricklayers, rough carpenters, brickmakers, masons, house-servants, horse-breakers, farriers, &c.; in fact, there are among them numbers who could be advantageously employed in every description of labour.

7. Are there such associations among the Indian tribes as are composed of robbers and murderers by profession?—Yes, there are; among all the various tribes of India there are associations, the members of which are bound together by secret engagements to commit every species of crime, robbery and murder included; but I do not think there is any risk whatever that people of this description would volunteer to emigrate from their country.

8. Do those associations exist principally among the people in the towns or in the country?—They have such associations everywhere throughout India, from the towns on the coast to the far interior; notwithstanding which, it is my opinion that if there were 30,000 Asiatics introduced into this colony, there would not be so much thieving among them as there would be among a third of that number of Europeans.

9. As the associations are secret, the individuals who compose them cannot be generally known to the police?—The individual members of these associations are not generally known to the police; but I have recently heard accounts of some of these people having been detected by the police in acts of outrage, and made to suffer the penalty of their crimes. The members of these associations are often engaged in trade, and it is customary with them whenever by chance they meet a person in the course of their business whom they have ascertained to possess money, to show him every kindness, and to enter into conversation with him calculated to inveigle him into a situation where he would be completely within their power, and then to rob and perhaps murder him.

10. Would your knowledge of the facts you have stated, and of their general character, cause you to hesitate in employing these persons?—So far from it, that if I could get the same number of Indians that I now have of Europeans, I should be very glad to discharge every European, and have none but Indians in my service; my reason for this is, that the Europeans in my service, knowing I cannot replace them at pleasure, set no bounds to their exactions, and are constantly dissatisfied, though they have never been so well off before. We are also put to great expense by the issue of tea and sugar as part of the European ration, the quantities being a quarter of a pound of tea and two pounds of sugar per week to each individual, an exaction which I think the settlers ought to resist, as the men might just as reasonably insist on tobacco being issued to them as part of their ration. The Indian labourers would be much more contented with considerably less wages, and would be more easily managed, and by a due observance of the terms of their respective agreements and kind treatment, they would soon acquire a competent knowledge of our usages in herding sheep. I am of opinion, also, that there would not be the difficulty which many apprehend in respect to their food, as they will eat both flour and meat, but not so much of the latter as Europeans would. Rice, however, is their common food in India, being cheaper than flour; but I always found them prefer flour or bread, when they could obtain it. They

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would not require tea, but I should recommend their being allowed a pound of sugar each per week, which the settler could well afford to do, as their wages would not be more than from 12*l.* to 15*l.* a year. These are my only reasons for preferring Indians to Europeans; if the latter were to be had on equally reasonable terms, I should not require Indians, I should prefer Europeans.

11. Do you suppose that any of the Hill Coolies are engaged in the associations you have mentioned?—No doubt of it; there are persons of all classes engaged in them.

12. Have you ever made the experiment of employing the aborigines of this country; and if so, to what extent, and with what success?—I have made every endeavour to induce them to undertake some steady occupation, and have employed one as a constable, but I never could induce any of them to remain with me for any length of time.

13. Was that individual in the receipt of regular wages as a constable?—No, he was not; but he was always supplied by me with whatever he wanted. On the occasion of the murder of Mr. Roach, an overseer of the late Mr. Futter, this aboriginal was the means of the murderers being detected; and on another occasion, he and another native captured five armed bushrangers. I used frequently to employ the aborigines in washing sheep, but I was obliged to desist in consequence of the bad treatment they received from my European servants.

14. Did you ever place that one man, or any of them, in this condition: that if they went away when invited by their countrymen, they would lose the wages which they would earn by remaining at work?—Never; they knew, however, that when so employed they might have had wages if they pleased, but they were so much under the influence of their tribe, that none of them dared to accept of them.

15. Supposing that all the aborigines in your district were to engage themselves as servants, are they in sufficient numbers to produce any sensible diminution in the dearth of labour which you describe to exist there?—Certainly not, and they are diminishing fast; there are now very few remaining; I do not think that 10 of the Goulburn tribe are now to be found in the district.

Tuesday, 13 *July* 1841.

George Cox, of Winbourn, Penrith, Esq. called in, and Examined.

George Cox, Esq.

13 July 1841.

1. THE Committee understand you are engaged in sheep-farming to a considerable extent?—I am; having about 7,000 sheep.

2. What description of labour have you been accustomed to employ in charge of sheep?—Formerly I employed prisoners, but since the discontinuance of assignment, I have employed ticket-of-leave men, and freed convicts, with a few immigrants and their wives.

3. Have you had difficulty of late in obtaining a sufficient supply of labour for that purpose?—I have frequently experienced much difficulty in obtaining labour.

4. Have wages, and the cost of other allowances, much increased in consequence?—Fully 100 per cent.

5. What is your calculation of the total cost of maintaining a free immigrant shepherd at this time?—From 45*l.* to 50*l.* per annum, including rations.

6. What proportion of your flocks is generally within the boundaries?—All my flocks, but one, are within the boundaries.

7. Have you sustained many losses in your flocks from shepherds leaving you without due notice, and your being, in consequence, not prepared to replace them by others?—Only by being compelled, on such occasions, to give even a higher rate of wages to others to supply their places than that already stated.

8. Do you keep your flocks in larger numbers than you would wish to do, or would do, if shepherds were more easily obtainable?—I keep them in larger numbers than formerly, but not so large as materially to injure them.

9. Are the sheep generally suffering from the over-crowded state of the flocks?—I believe they are, in many instances.

10. Do you consider the fleece has deteriorated in quality and quantity from these causes?—I should say it has not, judging from the condition of my own wool.

11. If free labour only is to be employed, at the present prices, in the charge of sheep, can sheep-farming be carried on at a profit?—Looking to the prices of sheep and wool at this time, I should say, that at the present rate of wages, sheep-farming does not pay above five per cent. on the capital employed in it.

12. Do you consider that you are suffering more at the present time from want of labour, or from want of a market for your surplus stock?—I am myself suffering at present more from the latter than the former cause.

13. Is it your opinion that the want of a market may be traced to the want of labour?—The high rate of labour causes us to feel most severely the greatly depreciated state of our stock market; no doubt the want of a market for breeding stock, particularly sheep, arises principally from the difficulty of obtaining shepherds; therefore I may say, that the want of labour is in a great measure the cause of the great depreciation in the value of breeding stock; besides, if there were more mouths to eat it, butcher's meat would be higher also.

14. From what class of people do you find shepherds most readily obtained?—From ticket-of-leave men, and freed convicts.

15. Do

15. Do the immigrants continue in your service, or are they frequently changing?—Immigrant labour has been so high, that I have not until lately, and then from compulsion, employed much of it; I cannot therefore speak positively to this question.

16. To what cause do you attribute the general dislike to the life of a shepherd, and the continual disposition to change?—I cannot say that shepherds in my service have been more prone to change than other labourers; most freed prisoners like a change, which is attributable, perhaps, more to the desire to show they now can change, than to any other feeling.

17. What kind of accommodation is provided for shepherds and their families at the establishments and stations?—Those with me have each a slab or bark hut, containing two rooms.

18. How many men are generally placed at each station?—Three; two shepherds and a yard-cleaner; but if one of the shepherds be a married man, his wife performs the latter duty.

19. How far are the stations generally from each other?—From two to ten miles, according to the quality of the pasturage.

20. From your observations upon the probable extent of European emigration, are you of opinion that a sufficient number of shepherds can be obtained from that source?—Most certainly not; as, were it not for the freed prisoners, I should think more than half the sheep in the colony would be without shepherds.

21. What would be the effect upon the colony of the abandonment of sheep-farming, or its general reduction?—This is a question of too much importance for me to venture any positive opinion on; but I certainly think its effect would be most ruinous; and yet a continued want of labour must lead to it sooner or later.

22. Can you suggest no other field of industry in which it would be possible to employ capital at a profit in the colony, so as to produce articles of exchangeable value for imports of external growth or manufacture, and provide a sufficient substitute for the present export of wool?—I do not myself know of any other resource that we have, which would compensate us for the loss of our wool and mutton; but being almost colonial myself, I am not a competent judge of what our climate can produce; that has not yet been tried.

23. Does the vital prosperity of the colony, in your opinion, depend upon its obtaining an adequate supply of sheep labour at a moderate rate?—Much of our prosperity certainly depends upon our procuring a sufficient supply of shepherds; if this could be obtained, it would tend also to reduce the cost of all other descriptions of labour.

24. Is there any other source than that of European emigration from which you think the extent of labour which is required could be obtained?—I can only answer this question by repeating what I have heard others say, who know more of the people of other countries than I do, which is, that Coolie labour would be cheap.

25. Do you offer that opinion after having considered the moral and political consequences of such a measure, as well as its immediate effect upon pecuniary interests?—I should infinitely prefer our own countrymen, in a religious point of view particularly; but, as the old adage says, necessity has no law; and seeing no other means at present of obtaining a sufficient supply of labour than that open to us by the introduction of Coolies, I do recommend its adoption forthwith.

26. Is the present necessity for labour, then, so great as to overcome the repugnance you would otherwise feel to the introduction of labourers of a different race?—I do think it is, and I fear it is likely to become even more so.

27. Do you think that the habits, morals, and condition of the Coolies would be improved by their employment in this colony?—What their habits or morals are I do not know; but I certainly think their condition would be improved by it, as I have always understood they live badly in their own country.

28. What do you consider would be the effect on British emigration of introducing a sufficient supply of labour from any foreign country to carry on sheep-farming to the extent which the wild pastures of this country, so far as it is yet known, would admit?—I should think we could find abundant employment for all the British emigrants that are likely to come to our shores, at remunerating wages, but certainly not at such high rates as the scarcity of labour now enables them easily to obtain.

29. Is not the present high rate of wages one great cause of the prevailing unwillingness to invest capital in sheep farming?—I think it is a principal one.

30. Do you not think that, independently of the high rate of wages, the difficulty of obtaining any shepherds whatever, occasions the great repugnance which now exists to the employment of fresh capital in sheep-farming?—I think there are two causes which occasion it; one is, that many people do certainly find great difficulty in getting shepherds; and the other is, that sheep are now at so low a price, that people are afraid to purchase them, fearing that a continued scarcity of labour will make capital vested in sheep even less lucrative.

31. Do you find that the native youths of British descent frequently become shepherds?—I do not recollect more than one instance of it; the life is too tame—too monotonous for them; they do not like it; they prefer being stock-keepers.

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John Mackay, Esq.

14 July 1841.

Wednesday, 14 *July* 1841.

John Mackay, Esq. late of Bengal, Indigo Planter and Merchant, now of Sydney, re-called, and further Examined.

1. In the event of the present restrictions on the emigration of Indian labourers being removed, and of their being extensively introduced into this colony, are there any precautions you would recommend in selecting them in their own country?—I would strongly urge that the selection of all the emigrants from India should be confided to one agent at each of the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to no more; and that these agents should, if necessary, be placed in communication with an agent here, appointed under the sanction of this Government; my reasons for this are, first, that I think it the only method of ensuring the best selection of Coolies; secondly, that it will also ensure their being sent to us in the proper season; and thirdly, that it will show the people and government in India that the abuses which did formerly exist in sending Coolies from that country will be avoided so far as respects New South Wales.

2. Can you state what those abuses were, or those chiefly complained of in India and elsewhere?—When the demand for Coolies became general and urgent in the Mauritius some years ago, all parties employed their own agents to select them, in consequence of which, and of the vast numbers daily required, many low unprincipled hirelings, such as crimps, &c. were so employed, who, instead of going into the country, where alone the proper description of people could be obtained, engaged all the idle vagabonds about Calcutta, including thieves and robbers eluding justice; but this was not all; many people of higher caste, and numbers who were not labourers, were seduced in various ways, and packed off on board ship before they knew what they were about, or where they were going; very similar abuses were prevalent in our own country not many years ago, in enlisting men for the army or navy; latterly, however, the Bengal government established very proper regulations for the suppression of these abuses, but it could not prevent from embarking men of bad character, who were desirous of leaving their own country only to elude justice; and in some instances, too, the crimps I have spoken of got hold of young men of good connexions, and others, and seduced them into drunkenness and the perpetration of various outrages, in order to induce them to quit the country.

3. How do you think the appointment of only one agent at each presidency would guard against those abuses?—The respectability of the party I consider in itself as no small guarantee in that country; and the employment of only one agent would also prevent competition, which I look upon as the only source of such abuses. I should observe, too, that the Government regulations formerly existing, and which would now no doubt be renewed, provide that all must pass the examination of a medical officer belonging to the Government service, to ascertain that no person embarks who is either deformed, or under the influence of any local or chronic disease; and that after such examination they must all appear before the proper police officer, in order that it shall be seen that they all understand the nature of their engagements, and that they quit the country of their own free will. The medical officer is authorised to receive a fee of one rupee for each person examined.

4. How are the agents to be paid, and how could respectable persons be obtained to fill the situation?—The highest rate of commission was 30 rupees for each Coolie embarked, which is ample remuneration, provided the whole go through one hand or firm.

5. By whom is the agent to be nominated?—I think the government here should appoint a competent individual to act as agent for Coolie immigration in Sydney, in conjunction with whom there should also be a committee of the most respectable and intelligent colonists, who should be in correspondence with the agents in India, who should also be approved by this government, and that these agents should not be changed except with the sanction of this government, and under the recommendation of the committee; the agent here should be paid by a small fee on each Coolie introduced, and his duty should be to carry into effect the resolutions of the committee; no Coolies should be introduced except those ordered through the agent and committee, for settlers whose applications have been approved by them.

6. Are there any other precautions which you would recommend to be used in bringing Coolies to Sydney?—I think the captains of the ships bringing them should, besides their passage-money, be allowed a premium on every man pronounced by a Government medical officer here to have arrived in good health. I do not mention any regulation as to food, accommodation, &c., as these are matters which will be looked into by the agents in India, where the Government regulations provide for a sufficient quantity of sound food being put on board, under the superintendence of an officer of the Customs department; but a sufficient supply of suitable clothing should be stipulated for by the agent here, to whom and the local committee all these preliminary arrangements should be wholly entrusted.

7. Do you think Coolies should be introduced indiscriminately on the application of all parties desirous of employing them, or would you recommend any restrictions in this respect?—As I conclude the Coolies will come only for a limited period, say five years, and that few, if any, will settle permanently in the colony, I think the parties applying for their introduction should be required to show to the satisfaction of the agent and committee here, not only that they really have the means of employing them after their arrival, but also of defraying the expense of their passage back to India, should they desire to return there after the expiration of the terms of their several agreements; and, with respect to applicants resident

resident in the country, they should also be required to come under engagement to pay the earnings of each individual Coolie monthly into the savings' bank, either in person or by an agent; this latter regulation I should consider of great importance, as it would not only secure to the Coolie the regular payment of his wages, and tend to establish in him habits of saving, but would prove to the government of India, not only that the Coolies will be better treated here than in their own country, but also, that whenever they return to India they are likely to take with them ample means for their comfortable subsistence during the remainder of their lives; and, from the more civilized habits which they will have acquired during their sojourn here, be better able to appreciate the value of their improved condition. I would not recommend that Coolies should be employed in any part of the colony where they would be more than one day's journey from a magistrate, to whom, if oppressed or in any way aggrieved, they would soon find their way; and from the facility with which many of them make themselves understood, I feel sure they would soon be able to make their case known; no Coolies should be brought from India excepting under indenture or agreement to persons whose applications have been previously approved, as before suggested, and none should be allowed to be brought on speculation; this would prevent the many needless disputes between the Coolies and their employers which would otherwise arise, and from which both parties would be sure to suffer considerably; neither should any transfer of indenture be allowed, even with the sanction of the Coolie himself, unless with the approval of the nearest magistrate. In sending Coolies from India, they should be embarked at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in the months of November, December, and January only; as, if much later embarked, the passage here would occupy double the time, and its commencement would be, in all probability, in adverse, stormy, and unhealthy weather.

Wednesday, 14 *July* 1841.

Robert Scott, Esq. of Glendon, called in, and Examined.

1. You have been engaged and are still engaged in sheep-farming?—Yes, very extensively, in the Darlington district, on the Hunter's River; it is about 18 years since I bought my first flock from Mr. Macarthur.

2. In what way have you hitherto been supplied with shepherds?—In the first instance I employed convict shepherds, but latterly the greater part of my servants have been free men.

3. Have you been able of late to engage as many shepherds as you required?—On the contrary, I have experienced very great difficulty in engaging shepherds, and have been obliged to take any description of men I could get, many of whom have been wholly ignorant of shepherding; these observations apply to every description of labourers.

4. Have wages and other expenses greatly increased?—Very greatly.

5. Can you state the yearly expense at present of a free immigrant employed as a shepherd?—I should think it cannot be under 50*l.*, including rations and all other expenses; the wages would be about 30*l.*

6. Do you keep your sheep at this time in larger flocks than formerly, and than you yourself would wish, if labour were more attainable?—Yes, in much larger flocks than they used to be or ought now to be kept in; formerly I employed four men to every 1,000 sheep, three of them as shepherds, and one as watchman, besides the superintendents; but now the same number of men have charge of from 1,500 to 1,800 sheep, and even 2,000.

7. Do you think that the sheep are injured by going in such large flocks?—I have not the slightest doubt of it; there are no fat sheep at all now, except such as are placed in small flocks, and at choice stations; the sheep are more harassed in large flocks, and they have greater distances to travel for their food, as the homesteads are trodden and eaten bare for a long way round.

8. Is it in the quantity of their wool, or in its quality, or in their general condition, that the sheep are injured?—I do not think it is the quality of the wool that is injured; that I think remains as fine as it used to be, or better; but the quantity both of wool and mutton is certainly much diminished, although so far as respects my own flocks, I have taken the greatest pains to keep up both, by a constant supply of fresh rams, without any regard to expense, and never using any until by actual weighing at shearing time, their wool is found to come up to a given standard; indeed I have observed that my flocks have been deteriorating in weight for some years, although I keep a stud flock expressly for their improvement.

9. If free labour only is to be employed at the present cost, and at the present returns for wool and stock, can sheep-farming be carried on at a profit?—It cannot be carried on profitably anywhere, except perhaps on the interior stations beyond the boundaries, where the cost of land is nothing more than the fee for a squatting licence, and the assessment, and in those open countries where sheep may be kept in flocks of 1,000 each; but to attempt to carry on sheep-farming on purchased land would be certain ruin.

10. Have you observed that the pasturage is also injured by sheep going together in such large numbers?—I have no doubt that it greatly injures the pasturage, especially where the flocks are folded; I am aware that in England folding is considered beneficial, but here I know it to be positively injurious.

11. Are you at the present time able to dispose of your surplus stock to advantage?—I am not; I cannot sell even my fat stock at anything like reasonable prices.

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12. Is the want of a market, in your opinion, attributable to the scarcity of labour, or to what other cause do you assign it?—In a great degree it certainly is attributable to the scarcity of labour, inasmuch as that sheep-farming, owing to this scarcity of labour, is at present decidedly a losing concern, and therefore persons will not now engage in it, thereby rendering our surplus stock unsaleable, and the prices of fat stock are kept low by the excessive competition of needy persons forced to sell during the present period of general distress; none can now enter into sheep-farming except such as, having money, take advantage of the market and the general distress, and purchase stock for a fourth part of its full value, speculating upon a rise hereafter, and treating it rather as a mercantile transaction than a regular and permanent branch of business; but such depreciation in the value of stock, consequent on the present scarcity of labour, cannot otherwise than ruin the proprietors of purchased land, who may be considered as representing the true and best interests of the colony.

13. When free immigrants engage as shepherds, is it their general disposition to continue in the same employ, or do they frequently change?—I think it is their disposition generally not to remain long with one master; I do not assert this to be characteristic peculiarly of shepherds; it is, I think, the disposition of servants generally in this colony; and I am sorry to say that I think one cause of this disposition to change arises out of the conduct of the masters themselves, who very frequently endeavour to obtain the services of their neighbours' servants, by bribing them with offers of higher wages, and taking them without a character; such is the extreme scarcity of labour.

14. Do they appear generally to prefer the life of a shepherd to other kinds of employment?—So far as my observation has gone, I should say they do not, particularly the newly arrived immigrants, who seem to have an unconquerable dread of the bush, black fellows, &c., as is clearly proven by the fact of our being obliged to give as high wages to a shepherd to perform a duty which either a boy or a weakly man could perform equally well, as to a hard-working agricultural labourer; indeed, so great is the difficulty of inducing newly arrived immigrants to engage in the business on any terms, that I now never attempt to hire them from the ships.

15. To what causes do you attribute that dislike among the free immigrants?—The solitude of a shepherd's life is, in the first place, contrary to those habits of unrestricted intercourse with their fellows in which the generality of immigrants have been brought up; and, in the next place, the loitering and listless nature of its duties is altogether opposed to the energetic character of the British people, accustomed as they usually are to active employments; besides these causes which operate to deter them from engaging as shepherds, the newly arrived immigrants are, as I have said before, full of imaginary fears of the bush, black fellows, snakes, &c.

16. Are the shepherds employed by you chiefly married or single men; and what is the nature of the accommodation for them at the stations?—I cannot at this moment tell the proportions of married and single shepherds in my service, but I have both; I think the married men are the steadiest, that is, they are not so much inclined to wander from service to service as the single men are. As to their accommodation I am peculiarly situated in that respect, having a large extent of land of my own, on which, ever since I foresaw the approaching termination of the assignment system, I have exerted myself to build good substantial double cottages, of which I have now from 20 to 30, having two rooms in each, and fit for the accommodation of the 50 families for whom I have sent to England on the bounty system; at the stations beyond the boundaries, where the occupier of Government land has not an hour's certain tenure, no man in his senses would go to the expense of building good or permanent cottages, and the consequence is, that the shepherds, and even their masters, live in a state of great discomfort.

17. Should you imagine, judging from past experience, that a sufficient supply of shepherds can be relied on from Europe?—Certainly not; and every year the demand and supply are becoming more disproportionate.

18. What do you consider will be the consequences on the general prosperity of the colony if immediate measures be not taken to obtain an adequate supply of labour at reasonable wages?—Inevitable ruin; for we cannot, as it is, raise even the necessaries of life, or convert others into a state fit for the market. This is distinctly shown by our immense imports of flour, salt meat, butter, cheese, hams, &c. &c. &c. to the value, I should think, of not less than 200,000*l.* yearly; and these are articles all of which ought to be, and indeed could be raised in the colony, if we had a sufficient supply of labour.

19. Can you suggest any source from which the present deficiency of shepherds you have described may possibly be supplied?—I have long been endeavouring to get labourers from the agricultural districts of India; from among the Hill Coolies, Mahrattas, and the people of Madras.

20. What number of Coolies do you suppose will suffice to supply that deficiency?—Taking the total number of sheep at present in the colony at four millions, and allowing three Indians to every 1,000 sheep, the number at present required would be 12,000; an addition of 2,400 would be wanted the following year, and an annually increasing number in proportion to the increase of the sheep; that is, if the whole of the sheep were to be tended by Indians; but this would not be the case, as many Europeans, from choice or inability to perform more laborious or arduous duties, would continue to be shepherds.

21. Do you contemplate the permanent employment of Indians as shepherds in this colony?—Certainly I do not desire that, but on the contrary, whenever a sufficient number of European labourers could be obtained at a moderate rate of wages, I would altogether dispense

dispense with the services of the Coolies; and I would form a fund from the beginning to return them to their native country, which I am led to believe they would all have a strong desire to do.

22. Will you explain to the committee what regulations you would propose in order to obtain the introduction of Indian shepherds to secure their proper treatment whilst in this colony, and to enable them to return to India at the expiration of any given period?—I would propose that the Coolies should be introduced into this colony only through the intervention of the Governments of India and New South Wales; that in this country there should be a committee appointed by the Government, through whom all applications for Indian labourers should be made, and through whom they should be introduced under a form of indenture approved of by both governments; that these indentures should pass through the police authorities in India, in order that the Indians should fully understand their contracts, and that no improper castes or people should be engaged; that the people should be examined by a medical officer in India, in order to ascertain their bodily and mental health before sending them; that there should be but one authorized agent in each presidency to hire the Indians; that no private agents should be employed at all; that upon the arrival of the Indians in this colony, their indentures should pass through the committee, and be countersigned by them, and that none but such should be legal; that upon the indenture being delivered to the master here, he should deposit a given sum to enable the Indian to return to his native country on the expiration of the term of his service, if he should so desire; that the Indians so introduced should be subject to the laws of the colony in the same manner as European servants; and that the indentures should be of the description referred to in the New South Wales Act.

23. Do you know that there are, throughout India, associations of professional thieves and murderers?—I do, and the precautions of having only one highly responsible agent to engage the people in India, and of requiring the indentures to pass through the police authorities there, have been suggested with a view of providing against the introduction of any members of such castes here, and they would be found, I think, quite sufficient to guard against any danger which might otherwise be apprehended on that head; in proof of which I may mention, that out of 43 Indians introduced by Mr. Mackay, only one man was suspected to be of that description, and he is considered the cleverest man amongst them, but his association having been broken by his removal here, he is now reformed and behaves very well. I ought to mention here that the men introduced by Mr. Mackay, all underwent the inspection of the police and medical authorities at Calcutta.

24. Are you aware whether any means have been adopted at the Isle of France to prevent the introduction of persons of bad character from India?—I believe none, and it is in consequence of the evils reported to have resulted there, from the introduction of Indians of bad character, that we insist upon so many precautions being taken before engaging any to be introduced here.

25. How do you propose that the agents at the Indian presidencies should be appointed and paid?—I would propose that those agents should be appointed by the Indian government, with the approval of the government of this colony; or if that were found to involve too much delay, they might be appointed in any other way which promised to secure the services of men of high character; they could be paid by a commission of 30 rupees for each approved man they sent to us, which sum is the highest commission ever paid on such a transaction.

26. Do you conceive that the payment by a commission per head would be the best mode to secure a proper selection of persons by the agent?—I know of no better mode, provided the agent be of the highest respectability.

27. You have spoken of the existence in India of associations of bad characters; what do you believe to be the character of the class of Indians whom you propose to introduce into this colony for shepherds?—All that I have heard of them, from persons well acquainted with the agricultural population of India, has been extremely in their favour; they are said to be a quiet, tractable, and harmless race of people.

28. Do you consider them to be inferior to Europeans physically, or in general capacity?—They are clearly inferior to Europeans, both as respects their physical and mental capacity; that is, they are unequal to such employments as require great personal strength or endurance, or demand the exercise of the higher intellectual powers.

29. Do you contemplate the adoption of any means by which their moral character and intellectual capacity may be improved during their residence in this colony?—The mere associating them with a superior race of people would in itself tend to elevate their intellectual capacity; and as to their moral conduct, I believe it will be found to bear favourable contrast with their brother labourers with a white skin; moreover, association with Europeans will tend to remove their prejudices, and consequently render them more susceptible of future improvement.

30. Would the indenture, to which you have alluded in a former part of your evidence, be of the same description as that prescribed by the New South Wales Act for English labourers emigrating to this colony?—The indenture which I should propose would be the same as that appointed by the New South Wales Act, modified to meet circumstances; in short, I would recommend that they should be engaged in every respect upon terms similar to those on which we engage British free labourers, with the addition of a stipulation that they should be returned to India on the expiration of the period for which they were engaged.

31. Should you consider the introduction of Indian shepherds so desirable, were it not

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for the cheap rate at which their labour may be obtained?—Their cheapness is certainly a very great inducement to employ them, as well as their docility and fitness for the occupation.

32. Would you continue to employ Indian shepherds, supposing that you could obtain Europeans at the same rate of wages?—Certainly not, if I could obtain a sufficient number of European labourers of a suitable description; but I think that impossible at present.

33. Do you propose to introduce any Indians, except under indentures?—Certainly not; I propose to bring none but such as shall be indented to the persons who apply for them; I would by every possible means prevent their being imported upon speculation.

34. Is it a part of your plan that the expense of the passage should be defrayed out of the land revenue?—No; my plan is, on the contrary, that every expense, both in India and here, present and future, should fall upon the individual to whom the Indian is indented, which in itself I think will be sufficient security that not more than is absolutely necessary will be introduced.

35. Do you suppose that the introduction of Indians as shepherds will lead to an increase of the land revenue?—Cheap, abundant, and efficient labour, from whatever source derived, will bring renewed prosperity to the colony at large, and no doubt investments will be made in land, which cannot be done with any view to sheep farming at the present prices of land and wool in a country where the usual calculation is three acres to the maintenance of one sheep, which would, at 12*s.* per acre, give an annual rent of 3*s.* 7*d.* per sheep; more than the net value of any fleece.

36. Would not the creation of capital in the colony lead to the purchase of land, and thus increase the land revenue, and the means of introducing European labourers?—Yes; I think it a natural result that some portion of the capital gained would be employed in the purchase of land, and the creation of capital would to that amount increase the fund available for the introduction of European immigrants.

37. Are you aware of any article of export, besides that of wool, which can be advantageously produced in this colony at the present time?—No; I am not aware of any article of export that we could produce at present in the colony, with any prospect of being able to enter into successful competition with other countries producing the same commodity; indeed we do not raise the very necessaries of life in sufficient quantities for our own consumption; but had we labour, we could not only do this, and so reduce a large amount of our imports, but also produce many exports for which the climate and soil are well adapted; such as silk, many dyes and drugs, vegetable oils, flax, timber, salt, meat, tannin, &c.

38. Do you not consider it probable that European immigrants, who are brought out by means of the land fund, may themselves become employers of Coolie labour?—As the European immigrants acquire wealth and farm establishments for themselves, there is every probability that they will employ Coolies indiscriminately with other labourers; connected with this subject, I may mention, that numbers of Coolies, who were indented to the planters at the Mauritius, are now, after the expiration of their indentures, employed at a very high rate of wages, as high, I have heard, as five dollars a week; in fact, the Coolies are quite as well aware of the value of their labour as Europeans are, and can make equally good bargains for themselves.

Thursday, 15 *July* 1841.

James Denham Pinnock, Esq. Agent for Immigration, called in, and Examined.

J. D. Pinnock, Esq.

15 July 1841.

1. THE committee are desirous of obtaining from you a statement of the progress of immigration, from the date of the returns which you furnished last year, to the present time?—Government immigration ceased previously to the date of the report from the last committee, and all the immigrants who have arrived since that time, have been imported on bounty: I hand in a return on this subject in continuation of that furnished by me to the committee of last year; and also one showing the number of outstanding absolute and conditional permissions to import immigrants on bounty, which have been granted by his Excellency the Governor, up to the 30th June 1841. (Returns put in.)

2. Have you observed, during the past year, an equal demand for labour of various kinds and an undiminished facility of obtaining employment at the same rate of wages as before.—The demand is as great and the wages as high as ever; I produce a table of the average rates of wages given at present. (Table put in.)

3. Has the cessation of Government emigration caused any relaxation in the careful selection of emigrants for whom the bounty is claimed?—No; I do not find that there is any disposition to introduce persons of an inferior description since the Government system has been discontinued.

4. Has the bounty been refused on behalf of any for whom it was claimed during the past year?—Yes, it has been refused on many; whenever the parties on whom it is claimed are not in strict accordance with the regulations, whether as regards age, health, or any other adequate cause, the regulations are enforced, without, however, seeking occasions to throw captious difficulties in the way; they are in fact fairly construed.

5. Do you think the proportion of those who deserved to be rejected has exceeded one in 100?—I should say not.

6. Have there been instances in which the Governor has not confirmed the recommendation.

dation of the Board, when it has been in favour of the bounty being paid?—None; and on the other hand, when their recommendation has been to withhold the bounty, it has in every instance been approved by his Excellency, although frequently appealed against.

7. Can you state whether the amount of bounty withheld in such cases has been so great as to operate as a check to persons engaged in bringing out emigrants?—Certainly not; there seems to be a general disposition on the part of the importers to adhere to the regulations; they are of course liable, in their turn, to be imposed upon by intending emigrants, but I do not think that any importer wilfully attempts to evade the regulations.

8. Do you see any reason to apprehend that persons, not really of the class of labourers, are brought out as such in the bounty ships?—I have no doubt that we may have been occasionally imposed upon, but there is no system which would be entirely free from this risk.

9. Have any instances been detected of attempts to introduce parties of that description under the bounty system?—Yes; there have been some few instances in which the bounty has been improperly paid, and others in which it has been improperly claimed; in the former, the amount has been received back from the importer, and in the latter altogether withheld.

10. Have you detected similar attempts at delusion in the Government ships?—Such instances have occurred.

11. Was the passage-money recovered back in such instances?—It was not; there is no remedy in such cases in Government ships.

12. These cases, however, bear so small a proportion to the general number, that they probably constitute the exception rather than the rule?—Decidedly so, under both systems.

13. Do you consider the gratuities which are now granted to different officers and overseers under the bounty system, amount to so much as 1 *l.* 10 *s.* per head for each immigrant landed?—No; I make the amount to be about 18 *s.* 9½ *d.*, according to the calculation, viz.:—

	s.	*d.*
Surgeon	10	6
Master	3	–
First Mate	1	6
Second ditto	1	–
Third ditto	1	–
	17	–
There is also granted to the schoolmaster, 5 *l.*; to the hospital assistant, 3 *l.*; and 2 *l.* to every overseer over each 50 passengers; these sums will, in an average bounty ship bringing 250 passengers, amount to 18 *l.*; and divided amongst that number give, per head, about	1	6
The surgeon is also allowed a gratuity of 10 *s.* 6 *d.* per head for infants under one year of age and for those born on board, and for whom bounty is not paid; these generally average about three per cent., say seven in a ship of 250 immigrants; divide therefore 73 *s.* 6 *d.* among that number, and it will give per head an additional	–	3½
And, as before stated, a total per head of	18	9½

14. Has the system of gratuities answered?—Decidedly; it has been found of great advantage.

15 Have any instances occurred of the gratuity being withheld?—Yes; in consequence of misconduct on the part of an officer of one of the ships, the Immigration Board was directed to inquire into the case; and the Governor, on their report, ordered the gratuity to be withheld.

16. Do you think the bounty system has improved, or otherwise, as regards the health, comfort, or respectability of the immigrants, since you gave your evidence last year?—Generally speaking, I think it has improved; we are getting a better class of immigrants every year; the immigrants by the last ship, the "Earl Grey," are as fine a body of people as I have ever seen.

17. Do you think that the recent regulations, requiring the previous approval of the local emigration agents in England, will tend to throw any obstacle in the way of the bounty system?—I think it very probable that such will be the case.

18. Will the principle of granting certificates interfere in any way with the check which has been imposed here for the purpose of preventing the importation of improper persons contrary to the regulations?—It will entirely supersede it, because we cannot refuse to grant bounty claimed on account of those on whose behalf is produced the commissioner's certificate.

19. Have you any suggestion to offer for the improvement of the bounty system?—No.

20. Are you of opinion that there is a probability of an adequate number of immigrants being brought out under the bounty system?—I do not think that any system will supply the number required to meet the rapid increase in the demand for labour in the colony.

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21. Do you imagine that the number of emigrants likely to be brought out under the bounty system will absorb the funds which it is probable may be at the disposal of the Government to appropriate to this purpose?—I should say that any number of eligible immigrants could be procured under that system, and that the limit must be determined only by the amount of disposable funds.

22. Do you consider that the parties who have received promises of bounty will avail themselves of them to the full extent?—No; many of those promises will soon expire, and others will not be acted on; but I calculate that about 15,000 persons will be imported on bounty during the present year; about 6,000 have already arrived, and I think 9,000 more may be expected; one half, perhaps, will arrive at Port Phillip.

23. Are you aware of its having been publicly stated that a great and increasing proportion of the emigrants from the United Kingdom are Roman Catholics?—I have certainly heard such a statement made, but it is incorrect.

24. Are there documents in your possession from which the accuracy of such statement can be ascertained?—There are.

25. Can you furnish a return showing what the proportion has been from 1838 to the present time?—I can.

26. The committee will be glad to receive that return?—I will immediately prepare it.

27. Are you aware whether any considerable number of the immigrants avail themselves of the accommodation on board ship, which, under the late regulations, the owners are bound to allow them for 10 days after their arrival?—Nearly all.

28. Is there still a prevalence of those scenes of distress and impropriety which were said heretofore to have occured, in consequence of their being compelled to leave the vessel almost immediately after their arrival, and in many cases when they had no place on shore in which they could obtain shelter or accommodation?—Most decidedly not; unless brought on themselves by refusing a fair rate of wages prior to the expiration of the 10 days, in which case they are compelled to leave the ship.

29. Can you suggest any mode in which such disorders can be prevented, which would be preferable to the mode proposed in the last report of this committee, and since adopted, of allowing them the option of remaining on board, if they pleased, during a time within which, in the generality of cases, they might meet with employment?—I can suggest no method in substitution for that which compels the importers to maintain them on board ship for 10 clear days after their arrival, unless the old system adopted in reference to government immigrants be applied to bounty immigrants; viz. that of receiving them into the immigrant barracks. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my conviction that such a measure would be fraught with the evils which I formerly alluded to as existing when that system was in operation; I must, in repeating this opinion, disclaim the most remote idea of being actuated by any feelings of harshness against friendless immigrants arriving in the colony, or a desire to prevent them from obtaining a fair rate of remuneration for their services—the competition of masters to obtain them will always prevent such an attempt; but neither do I wish to encourge immigrants, brought out at the cost of the colonists, in combining to keep up too high a rate of wages; such was the result when they were received into the barracks; and as I am satisfied that no person need be out of employ at the expiration of the 10 days, provided he will accept fair wages, I feel it my duty on these grounds, and not from motives of mere economy, to recommend its continuance. I may observe, however, that there is certainly some inconvenience attached to the necessity of proceeding on board ship to engage labourers; but I think that that may be easily and economically obviated by an immigration office and yard being provided near the shipping wharfs, and in a more central situation, as recommended by me to the committee on a former occasion; such an arrangement would soon create a regular labour market, and remove the inconvenience before alluded to. I would also recommend that bounty immigrant ships should be prohibited from breaking bulk, and thereby greatly incommoding their immigrants by filling the 'tween-decks with lumber, &c., until the expiration of the 10 days; and also that they should be compelled, if possible, to be moored alongside some wharf or other place convenient of access.

CIRCULAR.

REPLIES to the following Circular Letter on the subject of the Aborigines, addressed to Gentlemen residing too remote from *Sydney* to expect the favour of their personal Attendance upon the Committee.

No. 41–4.

Sir, Council-office, Sydney, 12 June 1841.

HIS Excellency the Governor, in his opening address to the Legislative Council on the 8th instant, having suggested the possibility of having recourse to the services of the aboriginal natives of this colony, with a view, in some measure, to supply the prevailing want of labourers in all agricultural and pastoral operations, the committee which has been re-appointed by the Legislative Council, to consider and report upon the subject of immigration, are desirous of obtaining such information as to the practical success which has attended the employment of the aboriginal natives, as may enable them to decide how far the same may be feasible upon a more extended scale.

I am

I am therefore directed to request, that you will have the goodness to reply, at your earliest convenience, to the following questions, for the information of the Committee, and to enable them to report their opinion to the Governor and Council upon this highly important subject; your replies to be written on this sheet (with the addition of more sheets, if necessary) and returned under cover to me.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Macpherson,*
Clerk of Councils.

1. Have you been in the habit of employing any of the native blacks upon your establishment?
2. If such be the case, please to state what numbers you have generally had so engaged, whetherthey have continued in constant employ; what has been the nature of their occupation; and how you have been satisfied with their assiduity?
3. Have they been accustomed to receive wages, or other remuneration for their labour; and if so, of what kind, and to what amount?
4. From your experience of their disposition and capacity, what opinion have you been able to form of their usefulness; and also as to the possibility of attaching them regularly to the establishments of settlers, in the capacity of hired servants, whether as shepherds or farm-labourers.
5. Can you offer any suggestion as to the means by which they may be more readily induced to engage in the above, or in any other useful occupations?
6. Please to state the amount of labour which you have known any of them to accomplish, by the day, week, or month; what you consider their average services as compared with those of Europeans; and in what manner they may be most readily induced to exert themselves?
7. What do you consider to be their prevailing character and disposition as labourers; and what are their numbers, so far as you can form an estimate, in your immediate neighbourhood; describing the limits to which your calculation extends?

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Rev. *Joseph Docker* to His Excellency Sir *George Gipps*, dated the 31st December 1840.

Rev. *Jos. Docker.*

31 December 1840.

IN consequence of the unfortunate occurrences which took place at the stations of Messrs. Mackay and Chisholm, both near neighbours of mine, and of rumours of murders and depredations elsewhere committed by the blacks, it has lately been extremely difficult, I may say almost impossible, to procure free labour here at any price. At different times I have applied to my agents both at Yass and Melbourne to hire and send me men, but without success. Although unrestricted as to wages, their answer has been, that labourers cannot on any terms be induced to come. Under these circumstances, I determined to employ the aboriginal natives as shepherds and watchmen. I cultivated a more intimate friendship with them in September last; I gradually employed them; found them to be excellent shepherds, faithful and honest; and I now have the pleasure to report that they have the sole charge of my sheep, consisting of between 6,000 and 7,000, young and old; thus engaged, 14 men receive regular supplies of food and clothing, and eight or ten more are occasionally employed and fed.

Henry Bingham, Esq. Commissioner of Crown Lands, Police Station, *Tumut* River.

H. Bingham. Esq.

24 June 1841.

24 June 1841.

1. I HAVE one native aboriginal policeman, and when not on duty with me in the bush, he will do anything he can that I may require. My public duty does not admit of my attending to any other pursuits, or I have no doubt I could attach others to me.
2. I have frequently had the natives to cut bark, and grind wheat, though not wanting it, in order that they might do something for any food or presents I might give them, and they have performed the work cheerfully.
3. The remuneration the native blacks most desire, is a very liberal allowance of fresh meat and tobacco.
4. I consider the aboriginal natives are a very shrewd, cunning, and intelligent people, and a people of great observation and quick powers of imitation; but there are great difficulties in the way of attaching them to the establishments of most settlers, as otherwise they would make most able, excellent, and superior shepherds and stock-keepers. The assigned servants have generally a great dislike to them, and are jealous of seeing them employed, and threaten them, and the natives, finding themselves uncomfortable, will not, of course, remain at the stations; the treatment that they have been in the habit of receiving from this class of men, and from the parties who ought to have known better, until recently checked by the establishment of the border police, has been one great and baneful source of all the hostilities and aggressions committed on the whites; the spirit of revenge lies deep and long in their breasts, and the innocent suffer at times for the guilty; and I would further remark on this point, that the unfortunate promiscuous intercourse that has taken place so much in this colony between the settlers' assigned servants, and the native abori-

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ginal women, until recent measures have partially checked the same, has much increased the dislike of the aboriginal natives to the whites; and it is melancholy to dwell on the fact that infanticide is frequent among them, as the native aboriginal men cannot bear to see the half-caste children, and the gins destroy them in the wild bush.

5. I have remarked that where the assigned servants are kept from much intercourse with the blacks, the latter will more readily engage, if required, in such pursuits as shepherding and stock-keeping, provided there is a kind and humane person at the head of the establishment; I should consider that a large increase of married immigrants in the interior beyond the limits, would be one great means of attaching the blacks to the stations; and the exercise of a more liberal and generous spirit among the wealthy stockholders beyond the limits, by permitting their superintendents to give them fresh beef occasionally, instead of directing their stock-keepers uncourteously to drive them off their runs. on the fatile grounds that they frighten the cattle, would tend much to the same great end; the parties themselves would, if they understood their own interests, save most considerably by the line of conduct I have pointed out; as if the blacks are kindly requested to traverse any particular direction of a cattle run, when hunting, they will do so, if on friendly terms; they have no desire to disturb the cattle, but it is an excellent and good excuse for indolent stockmen, who in some cases see their master or superintendent but seldom.

6. I have known some of the aborigines of both sexes (particularly the gins) who, during the day, performed as much work about a house or farm as any European house servant; I have seen them milk cows, drive a team, &c.; but I consider that, as shepherds or stockmen, they would be most useful; I do not think them adapted either by climate or temperament for direct hard manual labour.

7. I consider that they do not fancy the simple occupation of an agricultural labourer; it is inimical to their disposition and temper; bnt as shepherds they could still range the forests, and as stockmen they could do the same. The number of blacks in the Murrumbidgee district may be estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000.

Graham D. Hunter, Esq. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

District of Bligh,
Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, 26 June 1841.

G. D. Hunter, Esq.

26 June 1841.

Sir,

In answer to your circular regarding the Aborigines of this colony, I beg to say that I have always found them to be of an indolent, lazy, and careless disposition; I am aware of some instances in this district where a black is found to do the work of a European, but these are exceptions to the generality of them. I consider the work done by a native black, compared with that of a European, to be about one-third; the native blacks are never paid in money for what they may do for the settler, but in rations, such as tea, sugar, tobacco, flour, and meat. I am perfectly certain that no settler would risk his flocks in the hands of a native black. The female blacks used at one time to herd sheep, and they did it very well, but that was from their being taken from the blacks to whom they belonged, and made slaves of, which often led to bloodshed, but which has been entirely put a stop to within the last two years. A native black will for a few days work well for you; he will then tell you, that he must go to the bush and look for his brother black fellows; if you are angry with him or harsh, he will leave your place, and that clandestinely.

I have, &c.
Graham D. Hunter,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Wm. Macpherson, Esq.
Clerk of Councils.

William Ryrie, Esq. Yereng, on the Yara Yara.

8 July 1841.

Wm. Ryrie, Esq.

8 July 1841.

1. I have frequently.

2. Various numbers; never more than a dozen or 15 at one time, and only for three or four days continuance; they have been employed in cutting bark, washing sheep, and gathering potatoes when the crop was lifted; when there was any person to overlook them, they finished the work they engaged to perform, but with a good deal of urging.

3. They have always received food in return for their labour; also tomahawks when cutting bark, every day they were employed they had a large mess of soup made from beef, with vegetables in it, and a portion of bread for each, ready for them when they returned from work; two or three of the women undertook the cooking of the food, and in the evening, before returning from their camp, they received a further reward of one pound of flour, and a few ounces of sugar each.

4. The adults are all able to work, but are not all alike disposed to do so; many of them on arriving at a station are anxious to get employment during their stay, while others would not perform the most trifling piece of work for any remuneration, preferring to go hunting to joining the others in any sort of labour; some would willingly remain at the stations which they have become attached to, and make themselves useful were they allowed to do so by the rest of the tribe; I consider that their wandering habits which appear to be guided by those who possess most influence in the tribe, completely prevent their being voluntarily attached to any establishment in any capacity.

5. As

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Wm. Ryrie, Esq.

8 July 1841.

5. As they have never remained more than a few days at a time upon my station, and even then shifted their camps to different parts of it during their stay, I am unable to state any means by which they might be induced to remain permanently in any capacity on an establishment; but as some have expressed a great desire to ride on horseback, a few might be made useful as stock-keepers.

6. The principal work they have done for me has been cutting bark, of which I did not keep any account. The only opportunities I have had of comparing their services with those of Europeans, were during sheep-washing, at which they assisted well during the first hour, but subsequently flagged in their exertions, and frequently came out of the water to warm themselves at a fire, complaining of the coldness of the water, which was unfelt by the Europeans; they would have taken more than double the time to wash the sheep than the Europeans, if they alone were employed. The method I have invariably pursued to induce them to work, and found to be of most avail, is to give the promised reward to those only who will work, and on no account to give anything to the idlers.

7. They have no steady habits of labour, and whatever they undertake is performed by fits and starts, requiring to be urged pretty often to go through with their job, particularly if it should be of three or four hours' continuance, as any trifling occurrence that takes place will divert their attention. I can form no estimate of their numbers in this neighbourhood, as they merely pay flying visits, and are generally accompanied by natives from other tribes. I am consequently unwilling to hazard even a guess concerning the number of the tribe which belongs to the Yarra Yarra.

James Walker, Esq. J. P. Wallerowang.

8 July 1841.

James Walker, Esq.

8 July 1841.

1. I have, both here and at my out-stations on the Castlereagh River.

2. I have had a native of the country on the Castlereagh River living with me here for upwards of two years; he has assisted in milking cows, riding after cattle or horses, and accompanies me on any journeys I have occasion to make to my stations; there are usually four or five at my breeding herd station on that river; they milk the cows, bring them home in the evening, &c., and generally remain on the spot, performing many services which it would be almost impossible now to get white people to do.

3. Those who have been employed about the stations get milk, flour, meat, and occasionally tobacco, tea, and sugar; generally speaking, they get all the food they require while they remain; their services are very valuable, looking up stray cattle, and breaking in heifers to milk, &c.; to the young man (about 18 years of age) who has lived with me two years, I give all the clothes he requires, which are of the same quality as are used by free mechanics; he gets his food with the other servants in the kitchen, and I have branded two of my best three year old heifers for him; I allow him 10 *l.* a year as wages.

4. Their services are most valuable and highly useful; their capacity is equal to the care of any kind of stock; their dispositions are good, but they are susceptible of fits of passion and sullenness, which, however, soon wear off; they seem fickle, and sometimes appear to act from motives or impulses, which it is not easy to account for satisfactorily, from any analogy our own feelings or sympathies enable us to apply; kindness and justness in all dealings with them will attach them to the service of a settler; they would, however, I think, occasionally break their engagements at first, from their imperfect knowledge of the nature of a mutual contract, though after a time, when they become acquainted with their advantages, and are aware that they are protected by authority, and considered as being hired and entitled to receive rations and wages in the same manner as white men, they will in all probability remain, and be regular at light work, particularly riding amongst stock, and in many cases they will follow a flock of sheep.

5. I would suggest that the terms on which they are hired should be registered, and their wages or live stock accounted for to some authorised individual or body; they would themselves either dissipate or be cheated of their earnings: in some cases the white people of the lower classes would view and treat them with jealousy, as being competitors with them in the labour market; I cannot say I think any plan to ameliorate their hard fate and make them useful to the settler could be devised, that would not be surrounded with many difficulties for a time, from the very different relative positions in which we have heretofore stood towards each other; those who have been longest in contact with the white population, are the least useful, whilst they have adopted our vices.

6. I can only state generally, that the quantity of labour they perform when at work is small, indeed they have never come under my notice as labourers for more than an hour or two at a time in harvest; hard work is not suited to their disposition; they prefer riding, driving cattle, going out on journeys, &c.

7. They like uncontrolled liberty and freedom; amongst themselves they appear to have few restraints; they are acute, intelligent, and shrewd, and well disposed; in short, it is impossible that Europeans, taking possession of a country, and living amongst the aboriginal inhabitants of it, could maintain a better understanding with them than for many years past has subsisted in this part, and also on the Castlereagh River, since stock was first taken out there; we have abridged all their natural sources of existence, and they appear satisfied to receive our food in exchange for services occasionally rendered us; in this immediate neigh-

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James Walker, Esq.

8 July 1841.

bourhood, that is, the country from the northern borders of Argyle, by the Abercrombie River to Bathurst Plains (not including the Bathurst tribe), and from thence to Capiti, I suppose there are not above 40 or 50 of both sexes and all ages; their number I think has diminished since I first came to this part in 1823; though they are occasionally seen intoxicated and resort too frequently to the neighbourhoods of public-houses, they have not abandoned their natural mode of procuring food, but still continue to place their chief dependence for a supply in hunting.

Edwin Rouse, Esq. Guntewang, near Mudgee.

9 July 1841.

Edwin Rouse, Esq.

9 July 1841.

1. Yes.

2. I have employed six native blacks occasionally to assist my stockmen in the care both of horses and cattle, and also to assist my bullock-drivers, and have invariably been satisfied with their conduct.

3. I have allowed them a sufficiency of clothing, food, and tobacco.

4. From my experience of the disposition and propensities of the aboriginal natives of this district, I am led to believe that the present generation will be of very little service, either as shepherds or farm-labourers; there is, however, a possibility of attaching them regularly to the establishments of settlers in the capacity of hired servants.

5. The suggestion I have to offer is, that every aboriginal native who may be disposed to hire or engage, for any time or period, should be considered beyond the control or authority of elders and chiefs of the district or districts to which he or she may belong, otherwise, whatever kindness may be evinced towards them, or however attached they may become to any family or establishment, they will, so long as their native rulers are allowed to exercise an unjust influence over them, be valueless to the community, and every effort to render them a permanent benefit will be fruitless.

6. The amount of labour they perform, and their average services as compared with Europeans, I must leave others to determine who have seen them work; I believe they will be most likely to exert themselves in assisting at sheep-washing, bullock-driving, and stock-keeping.

7. My opinion of their prevailing character and disposition as labourers is, that they are indolent and prone to wander; their numbers seem to be fast decreasing, as I cannot muster above four or five who really belong to the immediate neighbourhood in which I reside.

G. B. Boulton, Esq. Native Dog Creek.

16 July 1841

G. B. Boulton, Esq.

16 July 1841.

1. I have.

2. I have never had more than three, and never succeeded in keeping them on the establishment for a longer period than three weeks at any one time. I have never been able to get them to do more than assist in washing sheep or cutting bark; for two or three hours they work very well, but after that they are of little or no use.

3. When employed cutting bark they are paid in rations, but during the shearing I pay them 6*s*. per week, and allow them 12 pounds of flour, 15 pounds of meat, six ounces of tea, four pounds of sugar, and half a pound of colonial tobacco per week.

4. They are very useful in tracking lost sheep, cattle, and horses; also, as I before stated, in cutting bark and assisting in washing sheep. I do not think it possible to attach them regularly to establishments, as, generally speaking, they seldom remain longer than a week or ten days in one place; I have repeatedly tried to engage them as shepherds, and offered 25*l*. per annum and rations to them, but have not been able to get one to stay with me. As labourers they would not, in my opinion, be worth their rations, they are so excessively indolent.

5. I believe the settlers have tried every means to induce them to work, but with very little success. I do not see the slightest possibility of inducing the adults to engage in any useful occupation; but I have every reason to believe, that if schools were established for the education of the aboriginal native children, they would in a few years, in some measure, supply the demand for labourers, and be of great benefit to the colony.

6. I have never known one of them to do a day's work; I consider an European's labour per day to be equal to what it would take four natives to do; they are not at all adapted for hard work, and the only way they could become of any real benefit to the settler would be in following sheep, if they could be induced to give up their wandering habits.

7. As I before stated, they are too indolent to become of any real use as labourers. I need only add, they are too indolent to grind wheat when it is given them. I only know of two instances of their staying for any length of time on an establishment, and these men at times take to the bush and remain away for a month or six weeks; no dependence can be placed on their staying.

As none of the questions relate to the aboriginal native children, I avail myself of this opportunity of stating my opinion, that if some means could be adopted by the Government for the education of the aboriginal native children, they would in a few years, in some measure, supply the demand for labourers; I would therefore recommend that schools should be

NEW SOUTH WALES.

G. B. Boulton, Esq.

16 July 1841.

be established in the different districts for the education and conversion of these unfortunate children, whence, after remaining for a time until they are in some measure weaned from their former habits, they should be removed to schools down the country, which would prevent any of the tribes having influence over them; I am well convinced, if rewards were given to those natives who would give up their children to be educated that they would willingly do so, and by this means more would be accomplished in twelve months towards the conversion of these unfortunate people to Christianity than has hitherto been done since the mission was first established. The progress made by the children now under the care of Mr. Watson will fully bear me out in this assertion, as they know and understand a great deal more of the contents of the Bible than most European children do of the same age. The Government having now 15 per cent. of the land fund set apart by authority, to be expended on the aboriginal natives, I am sure they could not expend it better than by establishing schools for the education of these children: as a proof of what little can be done with the adults, I need only mention the little success that has attended the very great exertions made by the mission at Wellington Valley.

Mr. *Benjamin Barber*, Hume River.

16 July 1841.

1. Yes.

Mr. *B. Barber*.

16 July 1841.

2. Various numbers, as they occasionally visit the station; one boy, about 14 years old, has been in my service for two years attending cattle, and in very few instance has lost any; he has also been on the road with the team, and was very useful in tracking bullocks when they were lost, or driving cattle or sheep up or down the country; others have also been engaged and performed this duty faithfully; and some have been entrusted with flocks of sheep, but their stay never exceeded a few weeks; in one instance I had a black for three months to attend a flock of sheep, and he did it as well as a white man.

3. We pay them with articles of food and clothing, which seem to satisfy them best, as they do not know the value of money; if they stay for a month or two, they are satisfied with these articles, and a blanket when they leave, which must be promised beforehand as a reward for their good conduct, and on no account withheld from them.

4. In some things they are truly useful; for instance, in cutting bark, and assisting in washing and shearing sheep. To attach them to a place would be impossible, although they frequent those stations most where they are best fed; if they could be induced to leave their tribes and to indent themselves to kind and humane masters in distant parts of the colony, they would make faithful servants. The only way this could be effected, would be to persuade them to volunteer their services, and to obtain permission from the other blacks, otherwise it would cause discontent, and perhaps bloodshed; they are best adapted for shepherds and stockmen, as they are averse to hard labour.

5. The only means that I can suggest, would be for the settlers to feed them well; also to endeavour to reconcile those white people who are averse to them, as the nearer they are allied to the whites, the nearer they approach to civilization; also to distribute them to the settlers so that each may have his home; and the settlers not to encourage each others blacks if they leave the stations; they may be induced to stay at a station, simply by giving them a brass plate, and they ever afterwards designate the giver as their master.

6. I have had one black in my service for three months, attending a flock of sheep; during that time his services were equally valuable as those of an European at sheep-washing; I consider two blacks equal to one white man in minding sheep, for which they are best adapted, and if they could be induced to do so their services would be equally valuable as those of Europeans; by promising them a blanket or a brass plate, and by treating them kindly, they become attached to their masters, and while they will stay they can always be made useful in some way.

7. They are not disposed to continue at any kind of labour for more than a few hours in a day. To induce them to stay at one kind of labour would be impossible. There are three distinct tribes in this neighbourhood, the Hume or Uradgerry, the Weiro or Ovens, and the Unangan or Lower Hume, consisting of about 200 in each tribe. The Hume blacks are the most civilized, and approach the huts without fear. We are in the centre of these tribes, and they extend over a country of about 1,000 square miles.

To conclude, it is much to be wished that a person were appointed who would endeavour to organize a system in each district, to protect the blacks from oppression; a person in the character of a missionary or catechist would be the most desirable, as he could instruct the whites, and endeavour to cultivate their morals, as well as those of their sable brethren, as it is certain there is a deficiency in morals among the whites as well as the blacks; under such circumstances we might hope to see the blacks make themselves useful, but at present they have an example of nothing but vice before them, from our own countrymen, who are in a sad state of moral discipline, religion appearing to be entirely forgotten among them; and I fear little can be done for the blacks until the whites themselves become better men.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

J. J. Phelps, Esq.

16 July 1841.

J. J. Phelps, Esq. Wellington.

16 July 1841.

1. Yes.

2. The greatest number at any time engaged on my establishment has been 14 males, who have continued for three and four months at a time; they were principally engaged in sheep-washing, at which work I found them as efficient as white men.

3. At sheep-washing, I allow them 1 *s.* per day, and as much rations as they and their wives, &c., if any, can consume. I have known them to earn 3 *l.* in two months, besides being amply supplied with food.

4. Owing to their independent spirit, and love of a wandering life, acquired before their knowledge of white people, I fear the difficulty of turning the present generation to permanent useful purposes would be great, as I have known them to leave their work in the most hurried time, and go off into the bush to attend meetings of their tribes, &c.

5. I fear there would be little use in attempting it with the present race of adults, for the reasons above stated, but I am of opinion that the younger ones, if properly trained to agricultural pursuits, &c., at some public institution, could in time be made useful members of society, as I know from experience, that after associating for any time with whites, when young, their ideas and native habits become quite changed.

6. One shilling per day is the highest wages I have known them to get; in many instances their services are fully equal to those of Europeans, though the contrary is the case with the majority of them; kind treatment, and placing them, as much as possible, on an equality with yourself, most readily induce them to exert themselves, as they look down with the greatest disdain on convicts, perfectly understanding the cause of their inferior condition; they are also well aware of the great disadvantage they labour under in a court of justice, and, in case of dispute, of the difficulty of recovering wages due to them, owing to their evidence not being admissible.

7. They are too unsteady a race to engage in any permanent employment, but when they give their mind to it they are good labourers; I calculate their number from Wellington, along the Macquarrie to Mount Harris, to be about 1,000, besides women and children.

J. W. D. Passmore, Esq. Molong Nyrang.

19 July 1841.

J. W. D. Passmore, Esq.

19 July 1841.

1. Yes; in 1838, I had about 15 natives employed in sheep-washing; since then, two have, at different periods, been employed in taking care of horses, say for three or four months at each time; and one for a short time as shepherd.

2. This is answered in part by my reply to Question 1; in answer to the latter part, I cannot say I was satisfied with the manner the work was performed.

3. Yes; the usual ration given to my free hired servants has always been allowed to the natives when at work, and in addition, tobacco, blankets, and slops; in many cases making the labour of each cost 10 *s.* extra per week.

4. I consider that although they may be for a time usefully employed in some light occupation, which, from its novelty, conveys to their minds pleasure, rather than the means of gaining a livelihood, such as riding after stock, horses particularly; yet, speaking of the present generation, it is impossible to count upon their remaining permanently at any establishment, for so soon as the novelty in their improved condition wears off, they invariably resume the roving life they have been accustomed to, returning only at uncertain intervals, when hunger, or the caprice of the moment, may direct them.

5. I have already stated that I consider it impossible to work any useful reform in the adult native; some good might be effected among the rising generation, by the formation, in the interior, of an establishment, similar in its working to that proposed by Mr. Robert Owen for the benefit of the lower orders of the mother country; such an establishment would require a clergyman, and several strictly moral married artizans, for the purpose of teaching the natives their various trades. The profits arising from the sale of the various articles produced at the establishment should be equitably divided among those who assisted in bringing the articles into a marketable condition. Small grants of land might be offered as premiums to the natives for good conduct; they should be encouraged to take an interest in agriculture, and having thus made the native feel the comforts of a home, and that he has some property at stake, I think he would soon lose his taste for a precarious living in the bush. Religion could, in the meanwhile, be gradually instilled into their minds, but force or restraint of any kind should be avoided as much as possible. It would be absolutely necessary to forbid the white population from approaching within a certain number of miles of the proposed establishment, as it is, I believe, but too well authenticated, that while the natives are slow enough in acquiring the useful qualities of the convict population with which they are surrounded, they show great aptness in picking up all their vices.

6. With regard to the first part of this question, it will be seen by my replies to questions 1 and 2, that I cannot satisfactorily answer the point; comparing their work with that of Europeans, I should say one of the latter was fully equal to ten of the aborigines. The plan I adopt to induce them to exert themselves is, never to give them even their rations until

until the work for which they have contracted is completed, otherwise they would invariably sleep and smoke their time away instead of working.

7. They are indolent and cunning; the former inherent, but much of the latter acquired from mixing with the convicts. It is difficult to form an estimate of their numbers; perhaps there may be about 200; I speak of the tribes of Molong, Borea, and Billibong.

J. W. D. Passmore, Esq.

19 July 1841.

William Roadknight, Esq. South Geelong.

19 July 1841.

W. Roadknight, Esq.

19 July 1841.

1. I have been in the habit of employing the black natives upon my establishment, from June 1836, up to the present time; they assisted me in 1836 to build a bridge over the Maraboul River; this was the first bridge erected at Port Phillip.

2. During the years 1837, 1838, and part of 1839, I had them employed in numbers varying from three to twenty; three lads have continued to be employed on my establishment up to the present time, with an occasional absence of a few days, when they generally inform me of their intention; in 1839 I did not find them so well disposed or willing to work; in 1838 I had them employed as shepherds; one man continued that duty for three months in succession; others were employed assisting to clear land for cultivation and fencing. I employed them at this early period, not with any view to profit, but to conciliate them, being convinced, from my experience in Van Diemen's Land, that if not brought to habits of usefulness they would ultimately be exterminated. I have been perfectly satisfied with the assiduity of many of them; perhaps there is as much difference in them as among white people.

3. I have made it a rule not to give them money, from an idea that it would be improperly used by them in their present condition; those who have only worked occasionally with me, I have remunerated with flour, rice, and sugar, and those who continued at their work, with clothing, blankets, knives, and tomahawks; the lads who have so long remained with, and who, I believe, are attached to me, I supply with food and clothing regularly; their clothing may cost about 5*l.* per annum, and their food, varying little from that of Europeans, about 20*l.* per annum. In this manner I have expended, from 1836 to the present time, three and a half tons of flour, 100 pairs of blankets, besides clothing, knives, tomahawks, rice, sugar, &c.

4. Generally speaking, I think them well disposed, and in point of capacity not inferior to Europeans. Of their usefulness there can be no doubt; under judicious management, I am of opinion they might be induced to attach themselves to settlers; their tastes for occupation vary much in the same manner as white people's.

5. There will doubtless be much difficulty in accomplishing this most desirable object, yet I am not inclined to consider it impracticable; very much will depend upon the persons under whose management this important measure may be attempted. In the first place I beg to suggest the propriety of making a small reserve of land for each tribe; and I am induced to believe that if a small hut and piece of this land, with blankets, mattresses, cooking utensils, and implements for the cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables, (nothing being allowed to be removed from the establishment,) were allotted to each family, with a moderate supply of provisions, judiciously issued, many would be induced to locate themselves; thus a village could be formed where their labour would be useful and available to the white population: some would in a short time be induced to hire themselves (under the guidance of the person placed in charge of the village or settlement,) to the settlers, in different occupations. In no case should two tribes be encouraged to meet; they have always some injury, fancied or real, to revenge, and bloodshed is commonly the result of such meetings. This I consider to be one great cause of the failure of all the attempts hitherto made for their civilization.

6. As stock-keepers, and even shepherds, when they can be induced to remain, their labour is little inferior to that of the generality of our uninstructed European servants. At laborious employment, such as cutting timber with a cross-cut saw or an axe, I have known some of them perform in one day as much labour as Europeans of the description I have named, but on an average, the labour of a native is perhaps not more than one half that of a European. To induce them to exert themselves, I have found it necessary to provide a hut and blankets for them, with a regular, though not over abundant, supply of food, at the three usual meal times.

7. I consider them perfectly honest towards their employers; I do not consider them generally industrious, though I know of some exceptions; I have found them quite tractable under kind and humane treatment, accompanied by a proper degree of firmness, and I can bear testimony to their gratitude. I have not, at this moment, an opportunity of forming a correct estimate of their numbers; that portion of the county of Grant, commencing at the Wairaby River, and extending 30 miles west of Geelong township, may probably contain about 140 men, women, and children; and I beg to add that it is of these tribes only I am enabled to speak.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

John Rae, Esq. Hume River.

20 July 1841.

John Rae, Esq.

20 July 1841.

1. I have been constantly in the habit of employing the native blacks upon the different establishments under my superintendence.

2. I have had, generally, one or two who remained a great portion of their time on the station; I have always found them most useful, and willing to do anything in their power that I required them to do. I have frequently employed them in searching after stray cattle or horses, and have been much pleased with the way in which they did their business, and the care they took of their horses; they are particularly fond of riding, and it is my opinion, if properly trained, they would make most excellent and careful stock-keepers; in such pursuits I have found them shrewd and intelligent. I have frequently had seven natives, stripping bark for rooffing huts, &c. and have always found them most willing to get me any quantity I required.

3. The remuneration for their labour, in a great measure, depends on the distance from a township or store; when near either they soon learn the value of money, and expect, and ask, for some trifling sum; in the Mannas country, money is of no value to them, and I usually pay them with some article of clothing, or a blanket, tomahawk, &c., according to the quantity of work they do; I always give them rations when at work, and have their meals cooked for them; they have no care beyond the present, and I have known them make away with a week's rations in one day: I have had one or two on regular rations, but finding it impossible to make them use anything like economy, I have discontinued giving rations to them.

4. From my knowledge of their disposition and love of change, I think it next to an impossibility to employ them as shepherds, or labourers, in sufficient numbers to enable the settlers to feel the benefit of their labour.

5. It has frequently come under my observation, that when a native black has been retained on a station for any length of time, the tribe to which he belongs use every means in their power to induce him to leave, and in the event of not doing so, I have known instances in which the life of the party was in danger until he did leave; I cannot assign a reason for this. It also appears to me, that there is a very bad feeling towards the blacks prevailing in the minds of the assigned servants and labourers generally; the blacks are often badly treated by this class of persons, who get them to do some work under promise of a reward, and when the reward is earned they drive them away without giving it. Such treatment the blacks do not forget, and the character of laziness they have acquired is, I think, in a great measure, to be attributed to their unwillingness to be a second time imposed upon; they never forget a promise made to them, and if broken, they will never again trust that person. I have frequently seen the natives remain contentedly and work well, when away from their own part of the country and not under the control of their own tribe.

6. It is impossible to form an estimate of their services as compared with Europeans, the usual work of each being so very different; however, in any work they have been accustomed to, I think their services would be of value. In stripping bark, I consider one native can do as much as two Europeans; they generally stripped for me 10 sheets each per day; I have known them strip so many as 15 sheets per day. The sheets average generally six feet long and four feet wide. As stockmen, I consider an intelligent black to be very little inferior to a European. By exciting some degree of emulation amongst them, I have found them exert themselves exceedingly.

7. As farm labourers or shepherds, I do not think they could be induced to remain. Their love of change is so great, that no reward could induce them to remain a single day longer than it suited their own convenience. As stockmen, I think they could be readily induced to remain for some time; but they are so wedded to their wandering life, that I think, when the novelty of that pursuit was worn off, they would leave. The tribes that usually frequent this part of the district amount to about 45 men, women and children. My calculation extends 21 miles south to the Hume River, about 60 miles north towards the Bugong Mountains, west about 16 miles towards Mr. Osborn's station, and east about 20 miles towards the head of the Hume River.

T. Aubrey Murray, Esq.

21 July 1841.

T. A. Murray, Esq.

21 July 1841.

1. I have occasionally employed them for a day or two, but have never been able to establish them permanently on my farm; they in general show a determined dislike to settled habits of any kind.

2. I have never been able to employ more than one or two at a time, unless when bark was to be stripped, when they engaged in greater numbers, that pursuit being more consonant with their usual habits of hunting.

3. They in general receive either clothes or rations, rather than wages, as remuneration for their labour; generally speaking, I do not think the amount adequate to their services. I have myself been more successful in employing them than my neighbours, chiefly because I have made it a rule that they should receive allowances proportionate to the value of the work performed.

4. I have

NEW SOUTH WALES.

T. A. Murray, Esq.

21 July 1841.

4. I have seen a great deal of them in every way, and consider it impossible to make them useful labourers; their love of independence is too great, and habits of wandering too strong to admit of it.

5. I can offer no suggestions on the subject, being convinced that the attempt would be useless; besides, I question whether their condition would be improved by the change.

6. The greatest amount of work I have ever known performed by a black was not more than one-third of what a white man would have done in the same space of time.

7. As labourers, I consider them to have shown no character, as they have been but little employed; in general, perhaps, they are idle; their numbers in my part of the country are limited, and are not more than one to ten square miles. This calculation extends to the Queanbeyan district; in some parts of the colony they are more, and in others far less numerous; generally speaking, I think it impossible to render them useful as labourers; they are aware of the great superiority of civilized life, and consider themselves, to use their own term, stupid in comparison with white men; but they are so wedded to their own habits, supporting themselves with so much ease by the chase, that it can scarcely be expected they should adopt ours.

P. P. King, Esq. Captain R. N. and Commissioner for Managing the Affairs of the Australian Agricultural Company.

21 July 1841.

P. P. King, Esq.

21 July 1841.

1. Several native blacks have been employed by the Australian Agricultural Company, but the Company is so situated that the conduct of the natives resident within its influence cannot be fairly comparable with that of those resident in other parts of the colony; one principal reason for this is the absence of public-houses, around which, wherever they are, the natives congregate, and by the prostitution of their wives, find ready means to purchase drink; another is, there being no individual in the immediate neighbourhood of the Company's establishment to interfere with the protection and kindness shown to the natives by the Company's servants; under these circumstances the Company possess an influence over them that is perhaps known in no other part of the colony. I allude more particularly to the natives of the Gloucester and Manning, for those of Stroud and Carrington, being nearer to the public-houses of the William's River and Raymond Terrace, are less useful and more inclined to leave any service or work in which they may be engaged. Throughout the establishment the greatest care is taken to prevent any aggression on the part of the Company's servants towards the blacks; this is well known and valued by them; in consequence of this, the occasions of ill-treatment are very rare; all serious cases are brought before the police magistrate, whilst for slighter aggressions, punishment is given by stoppage of indulgence or gratuities, as the case may deserve.

2. The number engaged or employed varies very much; very few can be considered as permanently employed; three or four have herded flocks, with little or no cessation, for six and eight years; and a few have acted as constables, and some as domestic servants; they are fond of being employed as stockmen, but they do not like the trammels of constant attendance; when disposed to absent themselves, they go off without in the least considering our convenience, or apprising us of their intention; their absence is frequently long, and when they return they resume their employment, if permitted, quite as if nothing had happened.

3. We have recently engaged two blacks as stockmen, at eight pounds a year, with slops and rations; how long they will stop with us remains to be seen; it is an experiment worth trying, but I have little expectation of its success. The remuneration generally to blacks is rations and clothes, and occasional jobs are paid for by tobacco and flour, sugar, and tea.

4. I can form no favourable opinion of their usefulness, principally on account of their volatility and dislike of being expected to be regular in their attendance; and if no dependence can be placed in them, they cannot be very useful; I am of opinion, that it will be unavailing to attempt to attach them to the establishments of settlers, except in very rare cases; however well disposed individual blacks may be, the other blacks will prevent them remaining long in any one place.

5. Every inducement has been held out to them to engage in useful occupations for a continuance, but generally without success.

6. I cannot offer a satisfactory reply to this question; I do not think any act of labour is performed by them, unless it be pulling in a boat, which, at Port Stephens, I have known them to do for many hours, frequently from 20 to 30 miles a day; as messengers also, they are very active, and will easily travel 20 miles a day. I do not think they would undertake any work of a laborious character, such as digging, carrying weights, &c.; if they did, they would soon get tired and sneak off.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

P. P. King, Esq.

21 July 1841.

7. The numbers are difficult to trace, but judging from a muster of natives last Christmas when the Company gave their usual feast at each of their stations, the numbers are not under the following statement:—

In the neighbourhood of Carrington, there may be about		60
— Booril - - - -		20
— Stroud - - - -		100
— Gloucester - - - -		130
Say - - - -		310

There is a considerable extent of country between the Australian Agricultural Company's east boundary and the sea coast, from which few of the natives visit the Company's establishments; probably the number may be 150 or more, certainly not less. Their character as labourers may be summed up in a few words: whilst at work they are willing and cheerful; but if idly disposed, no inducement can prevent their slyly walking off. They are impatient of control, and require to be coaxed to do anything; if payment is promised and given before the work is completed, they will do no more. On the whole, if they were inclined to work, they would, for pastoral services, be more useful to the settler; but from their general character, I conceive them to be in a great measure very useless. As the questions do not relate to their character and disposition, otherwise than as pastoral and agricultural labourers, I shall leave the subject without further remark.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Expense incurred in paying Native Blacks, the Nature of Services performed, and the Number of Blacks permanently employed, from 1st January to 31st December 1840.

Blacks permanently employed, who receive regular rations and clothing:	
At Sheep Stations - - - - - - - -	15
Cattle - ditto - - - - - - -	4
Horse - ditto - - - - - - -	1
In Boats - - - - - - - - -	1
As a Constable - - - - - - - -	1
TOTAL - - - - -	22

AMOUNT of Expense incurred on account of Native Blacks, being the Cost Price of Provisions and Clothing, and the Estimated Value of Provisions produced on the Estate.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sheep Department: Cost of articles supplied - - -	254	1	6			
Add, say for 10,469 lbs. of meat, being produce of the estate - - - - - - - - - -	174	9	8			
				428	11	2
Cattle Department: Cost of articles supplied - - -	41	11	11			
Add, say for 1,314 lbs. beef, 438*s.*; 42 lbs. pork, 14*s.*; 7 ¼ lbs. tobacco, 14*s.* 6*d.*; being produce of the estate -	23	6	6			
				64	18	5
Stud Department: Cost of articles supplied - - - -	5	15	3			
Add, say for 156 ½ lbs. beef, produce of the estate - -	2	12	2			
				8	7	5
Boats: Cost of articles - - - - - - - -	8	7	9			
Add, say for 6-16 lbs. of tobacco, 9*d.*; 496 lbs. flour, 156*s.* 4*d.*; 258 lbs. beef, 86*s.*; being produce of the the estate - - - - - - - - - -	12	3	1			
				20	10	10
Incidental: Cost of articles supplied for blacks, as constables, killing native dogs, and going on messages - - -	26	10	7			
Add, say for 656 lbs. beef and mutton, being produce of the estate - - - - - - - - - -	10	18	8			
				37	9	3
			£.	559	17	1

The blacks have three bullocks supplied as a Christmas feast, not included in the above.

There were no blacks upon wages in 1840, but two commenced on 1st April last, at the rate of 10 *l.* per year each.

John Peter, Esq. Yass.

21 July 1841.

John Peter, Esq.
21 July 1841.

1. I have.

2. I have sometimes had as many as 20 employed at one time, and generally have about seven; of these there are only six on whom I can depend; two of them have been employed regularly as shepherds for the last 12 months; another for a shorter period; the fourth is a boy, who has been with me for upwards of two years; the remaining two are young gins, whom my wife has taken under her care; one of them has been with me upwards of two years, the other not quite so long; none of the six show any inclination to join the tribe in their excursions, more particularly the gins, who, notwithstanding the frequent threats of the tribe, testify the utmost reluctance to join them; I have found them useful principally in washing sheep, stripping bark, reaping, and shepherding; I may likewise mention that there are others who would stop with me, if I could find any occupation for them other than shepherding, which many dislike; in every case in which I have employed the blacks, I have been well satisfied with their assiduity.

3. I have never been in the habit of giving them wages, or any other remuneration but their rations, and a little woollen clothing during the cold weather.

4. From the experience I have had amongst them, I am of opinion that they might be made useful, and attach themselves to stations, only for the inroads which other tribes are constantly making, which keep them in a constant state of alarm, and seem to me the principal cause of their wandering habits; until this is put a stop to, and so long as they are permitted to fight their own battles, and kill those who are domesticated--which is a frequent occurrence—they can never be got in any numbers as shepherds.

5. By kind treatment on the part of the settlers, who should take care that those they employ are kept as much as possible separate from the European servants, who look upon them with jealousy, and treat them harshly; and by teaching them to apply to the commissioner of the district for redress of any depredation committed by other tribes, and by severely punishing those who take the law into their own hands, the natives would no longer have the same inducement to wander about.

6. I have known some of them to strip 40 sheets of bark in a day, reap three acres of wheat per week, and assist in fencing, &c., and in all cases in which I have employed them, I have found them very little inferior to the assigned servants; and by occasionally giving them a few articles of clothing, they will exert themselves to the utmost.

7. As labourers they are rather slothful, but when employed for any length of time, this gradually wears off, as it is only the natural result of their previous habits; from the point where the Port Phillip road crosses the Murrumbidgee, for 50 miles down and 20 back, the aboriginal population does not much exceed 100, of whom not more than 45 are males above the age of puberty.

George Shelley, Esq. of Tumut.

21 July 1841.

G. Shelley, Esq.
21 July 1841.

1. Yes.

2. I have had four native youths employed at different periods; one remained one year, assisting among cattle, and then deserted; another remained for a period of three years and then left, returning occasionally, as best suited his own inclinations; the third remained about four years, at different employments, then joined his tribe; he also returned when asked to assist in collecting cattle, or in any light employment, but he will not remain more than six or eight weeks at one time; the fourth has been in my employment about 10 years, never leaving me during that time, except for a night or so, when his tribe happened to be in the neighbourhood; he is usually employed as shepherd, or stockman's assistant; the services of those spoken of have not been of much value to me; there has been a great want of diligence and activity shown; their services could not be depended on for one day; if put to laborious employment, they are constantly idle, even when most required to act.

3. The principal remuneration they receive is clothes and food; with the exception of one or two, they know not the value of money; and unless supplied with clothes when applied for, they become dissatisfied, sulky, and lazy, and will refuse to work; the generality of them require more remuneration than their services are worth.

4. I am of opinion that it is impossible to attach them to an establishment so as to make certain of a continuance of their services; they will not adhere to any agreement if it interfere with their habits of wandering when they wish; judging from my experience, now 16 years, of their manner, habits, and customs, I should say that they are such as preclude the possibility of making them useful; lads from six to ten years, are the only ones that possibly can be persuaded to stay, but upon arriving at the age of manhood, even they will join their tribe; as stockmen and shepherds only will they answer.

5. I have offered every inducement to the men to give up their children to me, but they have no control over them, and it rests with the child itself; and in very few instances can they be persuaded to leave their parents; the only suggestion I can offer is, to get the children from the parents, and teach them to work from their infancy.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

G. Shelley, Esq.

21 July 1841.

6. I have not known an instance of a black fellow performing laborious work for even one day; one European would do as much laborious work in one day as four black fellows; nothing would induce the married men to work at any thing but cutting bark or sheep-washing, and at the latter work, they cannot remain in the water more that half the time a European can, if the day is at all cold; food and clothing is the only inducement for the young men to stay.

7. They are too lazy and idle, and when asked to perform work which requires manual exertion, they will immediately leave your establishment; the number in this district, known as the Murrumbidgee district, I conceive to be about 400.

Thomas B. Wilson, Esq. J. P. Braidwood.

21 July 1841.

T. B. Wilson, Esq.

21 July 1841.

1. Ever since I became a settler in the interior (upwards of five years ago) I have been in the habit of employing the aboriginal natives; more so, perhaps, than any other landed proprietor in this neighbourhood.

2. I have had occasionally upwards of 50 men, women, and children, on the farm; from 12 to 20 at work; none of them ever continued in constant employment; it is in vain to expect that any of them will do so; the aborigines have chiefly been employed by me in clearing land, and in this way they have rendered me some benefit; but I was obliged to be constantly with them, as so soon as I left working so did they; they have also been of service during sheep-washing, and, very rarely, during harvest; they are occasionally very useful as stockmen.

3. All the aborigines employed by me have always had rations issued to them in the same manner and proportion as issued to my hired and assigned servants; the chief usually came to the stores and witnessed the issuing of the rations, according to the fixed scale; they were also supplied with slop clothing, tea, sugar, and tobacco; but I never gave them any money, being aware that they would put it to an improper use.

4. I have gained some knowledge of the disposition and capacity of the aboriginal natives of New Holland, from an uninterrupted friendly intercourse with them (viz. on the north, west, south, and east coasts,) for upwards of 20 years, as is known to several honourable members of council, and the conclusion I have come to is, that the present race of the aborigines will never be generally useful, and that it is impossible to attach even the most civilised of them regularly to any establishment, however well regulated, in any capacity whatsoever; they may be, as they have been, occasionally useful as stockmen and messengers, but they are totally useless as farm servants or shepherds; any attempt to employ them, especially in the latter capacity, would only end in vexatious disappointment.

5. On this subject a fine-spun theory might easily be formed, but as no good practical result would follow, I decline entering on the question, which I consider a problem, not yet, and never likely to be, satisfactorily solved.

6. I cannot accurately answer this question; but I may state in general terms, that the amount of daily labour of the aborigines falls far short of that of the European. I may here observe that in answer to *Q.* 2, I have stated that none of the natives have continued in constant employment; I shall state one exception, an aboriginal native (son of the chief of the district) remained with me upwards of two years; he was latterly employed in the kitchen and to wait at table, in which latter capacity he acted when his Lordship the Bishop of Australia did me the honour of a visit; I certainly thought that he was civilised, but after having obtained possession of a new suit of clothes, &c., he left the place about midnight, and the next time I saw Mundilly, he was (perhaps more becomingly) dressed as a savage chief; he evidently preferred a precarious existence, perfectly uncontrolled, to every comfort in a state of thraldom.

7. An invincible antipathy to any regular and continued labour, however moderate, I consider to be one of the principal features in the character of the aborigines; and that in consequence they are not, and never will be, of any real use to the settler. In this district the aborigines are rapidly diminishing; the births, from sufficiently obvious causes, bearing a very small proportion to the deaths; and I am of opinion that in a very few years the aboriginal race will entirely disappear. The present native population of this district does not, I am certain, exceed 50, although I believe upwards of 200 blankets are yet supplied; in these times of reform and economy this is deserving of attention. Although this subject could easily be swelled to many pages, I shall conclude by observing, that from the days of Bennelong to the present time, the manners of the aborigines have not changed, nor are they likely to change, and that the committee therefore, in devising means for obtaining colonial labour, ought to leave the aboriginal inhabitants of New Holland altogether out of the question.

Hugh Murray, Esq. Lake Colac.

21 July 1841.

Hugh Murray, Esq.
21 July 1841.

1. I have.

2. I have frequently employed five or six of the youths on my establishment at light work, such as driving bullocks, planting potatoes, and shepherding; they do their work well, but do not generally remain constant at it; in a few instances they have shepherded for me for three or four months, without a fault, and in these instances I have found that they did not leave from their own inclination, but were compelled to do so by their tribe.

3. I have always given them food, clothes, or tobacco, for their labour; they expect to be so remunerated.

4. I consider that they have sufficient capacity to render themselves useful to the settler in almost every branch of a pastoral establishment; but so great is the attachment of each to his tribe, and of the tribe to its locality and habits, that I do not think it possible to attach them regularly to it in their present state; their civilisation to a great extent must first be effected.

5. I am of opinion that youth only could be worked upon to advantage, avoiding coercive measures; I cannot suggest any more feasible means for their civilisation than that of institutions, in which industry may be made the ground-work of it, extensively spread throughout the colony, and conducted by practical men, under the inspection of the commissioner of the district. I do not think it out of place to remark here, that I consider the establishment of protectors to the aborigines, to be unattended with the slightest beneficial result either to the natives or the colony, and therefore a useless and extravagant waste of money, which has caused great dissatisfaction in every district I am acquainted with.

6. They are invariably so unsteady at laborious work, that I cannot judge of the amount they might perform; at light work, such as I have described, I have often known them perform as much as a European; a promised reward of food or clothes is the only means I have ever used to induce them to exert themselves.

7. I consider them apt to learn, and clever at work; trustworthy when property is put into their charge, submissive, and easily taught obedience and respect; but, on the whole, naturally inclined to indolence. I estimate the number in my immediate neighbourhood, Lake Colac, to be about 35; in a circumference of 20 miles from that point I consider there are about 300.

Alexander F. Mollison, Esq. Melbourne, Port Phillip.

24 July 1841.

A. F. Mollison, Esq.
24 July 1841.

1. Occasionally.

2. I have had four lads at different times; they were employed only in bringing in horses from the run, and on errands: they remained a few weeks and then returned to their tribes. I have frequently employed the natives in stripping bark, in assisting to drive sheep, and as guides; they were very soon tired of even this light and desultory employment.

3. Food and tobacco while employed, and occasionally clothes.

4. I have known only one aboriginal native permanently employed, he was a shepherd, and did his duty steadily and judiciously for more than a year. I believe them to be quite capable of acting as shepherds, bullock-drivers, or assistant stockmen; but I do not think that the adults will ever generally become domiciled as servants in any employment.

5. I conceive that we must first learn their language more perfectly, or teach them ours, before we can hope to effect any great change in their habits. I would further suggest, that the orphan male children (whom the tribes readily give up) should be interchangeably removed 200 miles from their tribes, and apprenticed to settlers; also, any other boys, not orphans, whom their parents would consent to part with.

7. The tribe inhabiting the country in which my stations are placed, are called the Jajowrongs. I do not know their numbers. I have not seen more than 15 adult males, but believe them to be much more numerous. I do not believe that (even with the best management) a sufficient number of aboriginal natives will ever be trained as shepherds or farm labourers to make any sensible impression on the demand for labour.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Alexander Thompson, Esq. a resident of Six Years amongst the Aborigines of Australia Felix, and formerly Colonial Surgeon of Port Phillip.

1 August 1841.

A. Thompson, Esq.

1 August 1841.

1. Often.

2. Two or three at a time as shepherds; they stop sometimes a week, and sometimes a month.

3. Clothes, blankets, and food.

4. The plan of attempting to attach the aboriginal natives to the establishments of settlers as labourers, without some previous preparatory moral instruction, is fraught with so many and serious considerations, affecting the collective interests of the natives, as to render any experiment of this kind entirely unadvisable. By this plan I know not what provision could be made for the aged and infirm. Very few settlers, it is presumed, could be induced to incur the burden of supporting the women and children, whose usefulness must be very limited; nor could the settlers give that personal attention to the peculiar habits and wants of these people, which would be necessary to secure their orderly behaviour and promote their comfort. However well inclined towards the aborigines might be the disposition of the settlers, their necessary intercourse with the prisoners and other servants employed on large establishments, would subject them to the most dangerous moral influence, and augment, to a fearful extent, the occasion of those miseries which have already, in so many instances terminated in loathsome diseases, conflict, and death. Under the present state of things, no one but a personal observer is capable of forming an opinion of the increase and increasing miseries of these people, arising from their intercourse with the white population. One of these calamitous results which I will mention for the sake of illustration, is the increase of prostitution, and the aggravated misery by which it is followed. The motive of avarice, or the desire of European property, added to the dictates of depraved passions, are inducements to the commission of this crime; it is become a kind of traffic, carried on at the expense of degradation, suffering, and destruction of life; it is followed, not only by the misery and sometimes death of the unhappy victims of this intercourse, but its bitter effects are suffered by their offspring, while numbers of half-caste infants are murdered as soon as they are born. To this source of evil might be added many others, which tend to lessen their numbers, debase their morals, lead to violence and outrage, and create a barrier to the spread of knowledge and civilisation. Were it determined by any coercive measure to compel the blacks to remain at stations contrary to their inclinations, their condition would be aggravated by the annexation of slavery. But such a measure is wholly inapplicable to the condition of the blacks, inasmuch as it furnishes no motive to the aborigine sufficiently powerful to induce him to forget the habits and pursuits of savage life. To promise him a grant of land at the end of three years' settled servitude with one individual would have no influence, for he considers the land to be his own; indeed every family has its separate portion. To work, in order to his being fed and clothed, is a tax much too great; and as his inclination is a much more powerful principle than his judgment, the motives for wandering are strengthened by the price required for its relinquishment. This course of remark applies not only to this particular mode of civilising, but to every other which offers motives of no higher import.

5 & 6. To suggest means for the amelioration of the wretched condition of the aborigines of this country, at once appropriate and efficient, it is indispensable that the true cause of their calamities be ascertained; for if the remedy proposed be applied only to circumstances which are obviously the effects of a cause, the insidious operation of which is not duly estimated, disappointment must necessarily ensue; a careful consideration of this perplexing subject will, it is presumed, lead but to one conclusion, viz. that the vagrant and indolent habits existing amongst these people, as well as the distressing privations, civil and social, which they endure, are traceable to no other cause than their fallen and sinful condition, a condition which involves no radical distinction between them and other communities, save that which presents the relative changes resulting from the elevating influence of moral instruction, and consequent christianisation. It is submitted, then, that the most advisable, nay, the only certain means of bettering their condition, is to make them acquainted with our holy religion, by introducing amongst them such ministers of the Gospel as are influenced by the constraining love of God, who, while they engage in the undertaking after the apostolic example, "counting not their own lives dear to them," strive to convince them in life and manner how they ought to labour, and thereby support themselves. In introducing amongst them even this plan, regard must be had to their relative and civil circumstances; it must be remembered that the numerous tribes are in every respect distinct, that the country occupied by each tribe has, amongst them, well-defined limits; that there are almost endless variations in the dialects peculiar to the several tribes; that they are very jealous of their hereditary interests, are often involved in fierce contentions, and are little disposed to confide in those who profess equal concern for the welfare of every tribe; hence the establishment of missions to separate tribes is likely to operate most successfully in insuring the entire confidence of the people, lessening the difficulty of attaining an adequate acquaintance with their language, manners, and customs, as well as ascertaining and obviating the causes of those frequent collisions which occur both amongst themselves and the colonists. The Right honourable Lord John Russell, in a late despatch to his Excellency Sir George Gipps, on the treatment of aborigines of New Holland, states (when speaking of the difficulty in making reserves of land for the natives), that "there are two sources of mischief," which "mar the most benevolent designs of this nature; the one arising from the inaptitude of the natives to change their desultory habits, and learn those of settled industry; the other

from

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A. Thomson, Esq.

1 August 1841.

from the constant inroads of Europeans, to rob, corrupt, and destroy them." But these two sources of mischief are so far from being obstacles in making reserves, that they may be urged as very powerful reasons why such portions of land should be appropriated for their use. For, notwithstanding the erratic habits of the natives, their strong inclination to indolence, and natural dislike to acquire a knowledge of and to engage in arts of civilised life, yet the transition from their present circumstances to that in which they would be placed on reserves, would be scarcely felt, especially so when contrasted with the change they must undergo if they are attached in small parties to settlers, when they would be cut off from their endearing attachments, and deprived to a very considerable extent of social intercourse. In regard to the inroads of Europeans, I see no means of preventing these, unless such reserves are made, or the natives themselves banished from the land of their birth. His Lordship in the despatch just referred to, states also, "it is but too clear that the only effectual remedy for this lamentable evil is an organised force, adequate to keep both parties in check, and confine each to the limits which the Government shall assign. But this remedy is so expensive, and requires so much vigilance, so much temper in every soldier and constable, and the territory to be traversed is so large, that it is after all imperfect." To remove these difficulties, and to meet the emergency of every case, I would recommend the following simple plan, and I venture to predict, that if 15 per cent. of the land fund were appropriated for the use of the natives, (being guided in my calculations by the last year's revenue,) that the temporal and spiritual wants of every native within the territorial limits of Australia Felix, would be amply supplied, so far as human agency is necessary.

1st. That a reserve of land be made for each important tribe, a part of which ought to be hunting ground.

2d. That a missionary be appointed to each station, to take the spiritual charge of the natives, and to have the general management.

3d. That a respectable person be appointed to take charge of the temporal department, who should also instruct the natives in agricultural and other operations.

4th. That the establishments be connected with, and under the control of, one of the missionary societies in England. This would secure piety in the principal agents; and the whole would be conducted on the most economical principles.

5th. That abstracts of the accounts, and reports of the progress of the natives, &c. be made to Government twice a year.

In pursuing the work in this manner, it might be advisable to restrain the tribes to th limits of their own territory, and prohibit their resorting to the stations of settlers without permission; this, I apprehend, might at first be very easily accomplished by the extension of a vigilant and active police, who should occasionally visit the stations until the natives were acquainted with the regulations. In every instance of aggression they should be brought to justice, and slightly punished, whether these aggressions be perpetrated on the persons and properties of the colonists, or on their own people, even though they be in the execution of their own barbarous and savage customs. I perfectly agree with the opinion expressed in Captain Grey's report on this subject, for the reasons there assigned, and that they ought also to be amenable to British laws, and be allowed to give evidence in court, both when natives only are concerned, and when aggressions are made upon them by Europeans. That civilisation would proceed in a ration proportionate to the moral influence of Christian instruction, is demonstrable by the universal concurrence of all historical testimony, whether reference be made to the invariable triumphs of the Gospel, or the universal failure of all mere civilising schemes. Under discreet management, therefore, and by the blessing of Almighty God, it might be hoped, in process of time, that such would be the proficiency of the natives in industrious pursuits, that proper persons in want of labourers might be allowed to hire them on just and equitable terms.

7. Three tribes between Geelong and the Lakes, about 400.

The Reverend *Joseph Docker*, Melbourne.

3 August 1841.

Sir,

Rev. *J. Docker.*

3 August 1841.

In reply to your letter of the 23d ultimo, in which you request me to communicate to you for the information of the committee of the legislative council appointed to consider the subject of immigration generally, whether the aboriginal natives formerly employed by me are still in my service, I have the honour to state, that in the month of March last, having had occasion to visit Melbourne, I received a letter when there acquainting me that the blacks were committing outrages, and that several heads of the sheep under their charge had been discovered near some water-holes; on my return to the Ovens they had all fled, from a consciousness, I suppose, of their misbehaviour, and an apprehension of my displeasure, and I have not seen a black since. This circumstance, however discouraging it may be to the expectation of their being rendered permanently useful, does not alter the opinion I had formed of a great many of them, were a few of the worst characters weeded out, and summarily punished on the spot when detected in the act of committing offences, by solitary confinement or otherwise; and could the great body of the different tribes be kept at a distance, and not permitted to mix with the well-behaved, I still think a certain number of them might be safely and usefully employed as shepherds; but to keep all right, it would be requisite that a judicious overseer should constantly live among, and be himself one

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Rev. *J. Docker.*

3 August 1841.

of them. At the time I expressed my opinion to His Excellency, the Governor, I felt justified in describing them as good shepherds and honest men, for, with their assistance, under the guidance of one white man, I had from a flock of 1,200 ewes, an increase of not less than 96 per cent; and what induced me to believe them to be honest was, that when I left my tent in the midst of them, at the distance of three miles from my head station, I never found that anything had been stolen; I also felt at all times secure from danger; they were always glad to see me; I never carried fire-arms. There are other traits in their character, which exhibit them in a very favourable light, which prove that when well treated, they have a regard for the safety of their master's property. I recollect on one occasion, when alarmed by a report that on the following day they were to have a hostile visit from some of their white neighbours, they brought each man his flock (6,000 and upwards) within sight of my hut, and then went away, saying, " we will return in two or three days, when cooler (white man's wrath) is all gone." This they did, and I again employed them, although I suffered much from the mixtures of the different flocks.

You wish to know how I remunerated them; I gave them as much as they could eat; to each shepherd, a ration of beef or mutton, and that of the best quality, for there are epicures even among the blacks, viz.: 4 lbs. per diem or 28 lbs. per week, also 8 lbs. of the best Sydney flour, ¼ lb. tea, 1 ½ lb. sugar, and 3 or 4 figs of the best tobacco—" baal (not) colonial." To several I gave blankets, but the number I do not recollect. Having replied to the queries contained in your letter, which I received this evening, I must defer answering the circular to a future day, although from my imperfect knowledge of the aboriginal character, and brief experience of the bush life, I fear I shall not be able to furnish much information that will be found to be practically useful.

I have, &c.

Joseph Docker.

Wm. Macpherson, Esq. Clerk of Councils,
&c. &c. &c.

F. Mackenzie, Esq. King Parrot Creek, Goulburn River, Melbourne.

4 August 1841.

F. Mackenzie, Esq.

4 August 1841.

1. I am occasionally in the habit of employing the native blacks.

2. I seldom employ more than from five to ten, male and female; they seldom can be induced to remain more than from two to six days at a time, and work irregularly, and only for a few hours a day; the men strip bark for roofing, &c., lop the boughs of trees injurious from their shade, bring in fire-wood, grind wheat, weed cultivated ground, dig potatoes, and look for stray horses or cattle; the women do the same work with the exception of stripping bark and lopping trees. They work quickly, but not steadily, and never can be induced to remain long in one place.

3. I have been accustomed to pay them for their services in wheat, potatoes, garden-stuff, sugar, and other food, in proportion to the work they do.

4. I do not know how the adults can be induced to relinquish their wandering habits, which must be the first step towards rendering them useful; but if seminaries were established for the purpose of civilising and educating the children, I think most of their parents would be induced to leave them to the care of Europeans, on being convinced that they would be fed and not ill used; coercive measures would probably be necessary at first, in order to induce the children to remain. Those seminaries ought to have a certain quantity of land attached to them, for cultivation, and depasturing some sheep and a few quiet cattle; a master to instruct the boys, and a matron for the females and younger children, with assistants, according to the number of blacks kept at the establishment, would also be necessary; they might be taught to read and write, and accustomed by degrees, to labour, and look after sheep and cattle.

5. If kept in these seminaries for four to six years, and accustomed to the use of European food and clothing, I think they might eventually become useful members of society.

6. Their services are so desultory, that it is impossible to state the amount of their labour, or give an estimate of the proportion it bears to that of Europeans. The rewards which will induce them most readily to work, are warm articles of clothing, especially blankets, and food, as flour, rice, sugar, fresh meat of any kind, particularly mutton; they are also very partial to the small axes usually called tomahawks, as well as to clasp-knives, pipes, and tobacco.

7. They work quickly, but not steadily; there are seldom more than 20 at my station at once, and generally not more than half that number; and I think not more than 100 to 150 who visit me at various times; their country is the upper part of Goulburn River and its tributaries; they however travel down to Melbourne, a distance of 60 miles, being on friendly terms with the Yarra tribe.

H. Oakes, Esq. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

4 August 1841.

H. Oakes, Esq.

4 August 1841.

1. Occasionally, as guides in travelling.

2. From 10 to 20. While they remained with me I have been satisfied with their conduct, but I have known them commit robbery and murder immediately afterwards.

3. They have always looked for payment at the end of my journey, which I have invariably given them, in food, tobacco, and clothes, giving to each man a suit and a blanket.

4. When they have fallen into the hands of Europeans at an early age, they have frequently become good stock-keepers and shepherds, as well as tolerable house servants; they have been usually well fed and clothed by their masters. It has not been customary to give them wages, though I have known them highly gratified by the receipt of money.

5. If such natives as I have above referred to, could be prevailed upon to go amongst the wild tribes, which I think they might be, by means of rewards, I am of opinion that numbers of all ages would come in, which might lead to the civilisation of some few of them; I very much desire an opportuuity of making this experiment.

6. I have had no opportunity of judging, but if anything could induce them to work, tomahawks, small axes, and clothes would; by means of tomahawks and axes they would be enabled to procure a living without resorting to robbery.

7. I cannot yet form any correct opinion of their numbers; those I have seen of the wild tribes are lively, intelligent, and contented, so long as they are well fed and encouraged in idleness, but the moment they are required to work, however easy of performance the task may be, they take their departure.

(No. 16.)

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Legislative Council, Wednesday, 25 August 1841.

Present: his Excellency the Governor and Ten Members. Absent: his Honor the Chief Justice; his Excellency the Commander of the Forces; the Auditor-general; and James Macarthur, Esq.

Report of the Committee upon Immigration, and Mr. Jones' proposed resolutions relative thereto, considered in committee; and the following resolutions severally moved and adopted.

1. Resolved, That this council having had under consideration the report presented on the 13th of August instant, by the committee appointed to inquire into, and report on the subject of immigration, concurs in, and adopts, the opinions therein expressed.

2. Resolved, That as in the opinion of this council, the continued influx of eligible immigrants, will, in proportion to their number, increase the demand for land, enhance its value, and replenish the fund applicable to the encouragement of immigration, no temporary deficiency in its amount (the reverse of which is happily the case at present) should be allowed to interrupt the requisite supply of labour; and this council therefore guarantees to the utmost of its ability, a speedy re-imbursement of such sums as the government may find it necessary to advance, in anticipation, towards promoting an object of such vital importance.

— No. 23. —

No. 23.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
20 April 1842.

No. 164.
26 August 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 20 April 1842.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, forwarding the Immigration Report of the committee of the Legislative Council, for the year 1841.

I am, &c.

(signed) *James Stephen.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No 24.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 7 May 1842.

— No. 24. —

Copy of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Honourable *E. E. Villiers* to *James Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 7 May 1842.

With reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo, enclosing a copy of the report of the Committee of Legislative Council of New South Wales on immigration, we have the honour to state for Lord Stanley's information, that we have duly perused and considered the contents of this document.

We do not find that there are at the present moment any practical questions on which it is necessary that we should submit any remarks to Lord Stanley with reference to this report. We will merely state in general terms, that, with regard to the mode in which emigrants should be sent out by the aid of public funds, we entirely agree with the council in thinking that the sole object to be arrived at is the promotion of that method, or of that combination of methods, which may be found most conducive on the whole to the welfare of the emigrants and of the colony.

In regard to the kind of persons who may be with benefit admitted into the number of free emigrants, we shall not fail to bear in mind, on any future occasion in which we may have to act upon the subject, the additional information supplied by the Committee of council in their present report.

Upon the important question of encouraging the immigration of Hill Coolies, it has been very gratifying to us to observe the firm, and, as we believe, the sound conclusion of the Committee, notwithstanding the force of the temporary motives that might have been felt to expend upon this object some part of the public funds available for obtaining a supply of labour.

With reference to the nature and the extent of our superintendence of the emigration upon bounty, we have had much pleasure in perceiving that our course of action has accorded with the opinions expressed by the Committee. A right was reserved to our Board, of ascertaining that persons going out by the aid of public funds were not induced to emigrate by misrepresentation, and we made use of the power to prevent the circulation on behalf of any one colony of tracts or advertisements containing passages in disparagement of others; but we in no case caused the institution of inquiries among individual emigrants in the nature of those which the Committee of council justly point out, would be so little suited to practical purposes, and might be attended with so much inconvenience. We have also never interfered with applicants for a free passage upon the ground of personal unfitness under the colonial regulations, but we think it desirable that the certificates of the character of the emigrants, and to the correctness of the statements which they make respecting themselves, should continue to be examined at this office; first, because we have means of examining into their authenticity, which could not be possessed by a board sitting in the colony; and next, because experience has proved that our inspection is useful in detecting forgeries; no evils, on the other hand, so far as we are aware, have resulted from these documents being submitted to us. Amongst the 18,000 emigrants who left the United Kingdom last year under our general supervision, whilst there are several cases in which we have the satisfaction of believing that we interposed with advantage to the passengers, and to the place for which they were destined, we are not aware of one instance in which a complaint was preferred of our having interfered unduly, or with harshness; nor can we call to mind any case in which it could be alleged that the interference was to the detriment of the colony to which the emigrants were going.

We have only to add, with reference to the concluding passage of the Committee's report, that the question of the religious creed of intending emigrants is one which is never raised at our Board; and that we fear that the ports of the United Kingdom which the Committee indicate as desirable ports of embarkation, would not be found well suited to the filling up and despatching of large emigrant ships. But as the question does not at the present time arise in a practical form, it would probably be superfluous that we should enter into any detailed explanation on the subject in this communication.

We ought not perhaps to conclude, without drawing attention to the circumstance that, in his despatch enclosing the report, Sir George Gipps again adverts to the question of the repayment of the advances made from New South Wales to the colonies of New Zealand and South Australia; and also expresses his hope that

that in the event of any actual deficiency, he may be allowed to look for relief to the military chest.

In answer to Sir George Gipps' request for information on the sales effected by this Board, we have the honour to state that the former inquiry to which Sir George Gipps refers, was not forwarded to our Board. The agent of the colony in London has been cognisant of any sales that were made, and returns of them were sent to Mr. Latrobe, at Port Phillip, in which district the lands sold have been almost exclusively situated. We now beg to transmit, for the Governor's information, a return of all sales from the beginning. The public has not shown much disposition to effect purchases in this country, of colonial lands; but at any time at which further sales may take place, we shall not fail to take measures for duly apprising the Colonial government.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

RETURN, showing the Quantity of LAND in *New South Wales*, for the Purchase of which Money has been deposited to the Account of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in England; with the Date of Deposit, the Name of the Purchasers, the Price per Acre, the District in which such Lands were situated, and the Total Amount realized.

DATE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF ACRES.	PRICE PER ACRE.	AMOUNT.
1840:				£.	£.
April - 15	Barker - -	Port Phillip	- - credit for the amount deposited, to be given in any purchase effected in the colony - -	- -	100
May - 20	Child - - -	N. S. Wales		- -	500
August 29	Dendy - -	Port Phillip	5,120	1	5,120
September 11	Cross - - -	- ditto -	640	- -	640
— 15	Wood - -	- ditto -	640	- -	640
— -	Officer - -	- ditto -	640	- -	640
October 2	Mackenzie - -	- ditto -	320	- -	320
— 19	Bunbury - -	- ditto -	320	- -	320
1841:					
January 14	Goldsmith - -	- ditto -	320	- -	320
February 8	Lindsay - -	- ditto -	320	- -	320
April - 27	Payne - - -	- ditto -	320	- -	320
June - 4	Campion - -	- ditto -	320	- -	320
December 19	Spencer - -	- ditto -	- - credit for the amount deposited, to be given on any purchase effected in the colony - -	- -	200

Total Amount realized - - - - - £.9,760.

Total number of Acres 8,960, exclusive of the number purchased by Mr. Barker, Mr. Child, and Mr. Spencer, after their arrival, by virtue of their respective deposits.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 1.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 30 August 1841.

WITH reference to my letter of the 24th of February last,* in which I informed you that as soon as the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land should have reported that the local government had a sum of 10,000*l.* to appropriate to the service of emigration, his Lordship would be prepared to recommend to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that such an amount should be intrusted to you to be devoted to that colony, I am now directed by his Lordship to convey to you, with the concurrence of the Board of Treasury, his authority for taking the necessary measures for such emigration accordingly.

Lord John Russell has further intimated to Sir John Franklin, that Her Majesty's Government propose, should the land revenue admit of it, to devote in future years 30,000*l.* per annum to the purpose of emigration to that colony, under your superintendence.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

* For Letter of 24 Feb., *vide* Correspondence, Emigration, Australia, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 26 Feb. 1841, No. 81, page 63.

— No. 2. —

(No. 120.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *John Franklin* to Lord *John Russell*, dated Government House, Van Diemen's Land, 6 August 1841.

No. 2.
Extract Despatch from Sir John Franklin to Lord John Russell, 6 August 1841.

A NEW department has been formed, for the purposes of carrying out the views of Her Majesty's Government in the very important matter of providing a supply of labour for this colony.

I beg to assure your Lordship that my most anxious endeavours will be employed in giving force to the instructions and suggestions I have had the honour to receive on various occasions from your Lordship.

For the present, the sum of 1,200*l.* has been voted for defraying the expenses of this department, as you will perceive by a reference to the estimates.

I have appointed Lieutenant Davies, R. N., a gentleman of great practical knowledge; who, from having been a settler in the island since the year 1826, has acquired much useful information, which will be of advantage to himself and the colonists generally, in the performance of his duties of immigration agent. I have appointed Mr. Robert Officer to be the health officer, who was for many years in the Colonial Medical Establishment, but resigned last year, and proceeded to settle at Port Phillip, but subsequently returned to this colony.

These officers will, however, at present receive a reduced salary of 300*l.* for the agent, and 150*l.* for the health officer, to be increased as the influx of immigrants shall involve a greater amount of labour and responsibility.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

EXTRACTS from ADDRESS of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Legislative Council, 19 June 1841.

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

THERE are, however, two or three points of general interest to the colony upon which I am desirous of making a few observations; of these, the first in importance are, the measures now in course of being carried into effect to promote immigration. At an early date, this community may reasonably expect to receive a considerable accession to its numbers, consisting chiefly of individuals and families selected in England for the service of the respective settlers, who have availed themselves of the facilities afforded to them by the Government. The colony has happily passed through that period when the public means were not more than adequate to the ordinary expenditure, and when, even had its condition

condition in that respect been otherwise, the application of the resources of the territory in aid of immigration would have been attended with the effect of increasing the population, not of Van Diemen's Land, but of the new Australian colonies. But there is at present even a return of the tide, showing that labourers may now be brought in with a reasonable prospect of permanent advantage. I have also to congratulate you upon the fact, that the funds now in the treasury available for this service are sufficiently ample. There will not be any difficulty in providing for the charges occasioned by the arrival of successive vessels with immigrants. To conduct the duties connected with immigration in a satisfactory manner, I contemplate the appointment of an agent, and also of a health officer. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

There has been experienced of late, as you are all aware, a considerable contraction of the money-market, no doubt referable, in some degree, to the outlay occasioned by importations of meat from the coast of New Holland, but still more to the large absorption of capital resulting from the sales of land at Port Phillip. The diminished demand for our wheat in the new colonies at present may also have had some effect. But that this country has advanced, notwithstanding, is convincingly shown by the amount of the ordinary revenue for the first quarter of the present year, and by the results of our commerce and agriculture, as will be more fully explained to you in my minute on finance.

Assignment, you are aware, having ceased with respect to all convicts who arrived subsequently to June 1840, a course of probation, founded upon the separate system, has been introduced in its stead, by direction of the Right honourable the Secretary of State. Tasman's Peninsula and the unsettled districts will be the seat of this new form of convict discipline in its earliest stages; the men subjected to which will, however, ultimately increase the general supply of labourers in the occupied portions of the colony.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

EXTRACT from Financial Minute for 1842.

Council Chamber, 19 June 1841.

ON laying on the table for your consideration an estimate of the expenditure proposed for the service of the year 1842, I have much pleasure in communicating to you that the revenue has improved, and continues to improve, in a most satisfactory manner. Encl. 2, in No. 2.

By referring to the probable amount of revenue estimated for the year 1840, you will find that it was computed at 106,050*l.* from the ordinary, and 14,650*l.* from the extraordinary sources.

The actual amounts were, however, for the former, 120,510*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; and for the latter, 59,733*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, making the receipts above the estimate nearly 60,000*l.*

Up to the present period of the current year, the revenue has been as prosperous; and, if it continue at the rate already realized in the first five months, it will amount to upwards of 200,000*l.*

Such an increase could not of course have been obtained, had there not been a proportionate increase in the trade, commerce and agriculture of this colony; which I have the satisfaction of informing you is as follows:—

		Inwards.	Outwards.
Vessels,	1839	452	456
„	1840	492	506
Tonnage,	1839	79,283	77,556
„	1840	85,081	86,701
Imports,	1839		£.746,887
„	1840		988,356
Exports,	1839		£.875,165
„	1840		867,007

The vessels belonging to the ports of Hobart and Launceston were, in 1839, 123; tonnage 10,833: in 1840, 141; tonnage 12,491.

In agriculture, the number of acres in crop were, in 1839, 100,348; in 1840, 124,103.

The number of horses has increased from 1839 to 1840 from 9,868 to 11,850; of horned cattle, from 75,915 to 92,101; of sheep, from 868,590 to 1,089,987.

Under such circumstances, I feel no doubt that the estimate which I now place before you, of the probable amount of revenue of 1842, will be realized, which is taken at 154,205*l.* from ordinary and extraordinary sources.

You will observe, that it is calculated there will be a balance available for the service of the year 1843, of nearly 60,000*l.* But I confidently hope and believe that that sum will be absorbed by immigration.

Nevertheless, I cannot conceal from you that this amount has only been obtained by my having sacrificed many present wants for public works in every district, to the higher and more important object of importing labour.

Indeed, I am sure I may confidently appeal to your own experience in support of my opinion, that the public wants, with respect to buildings and bridges throughout the colony, are not likely to be sufficiently provided for by any surplus revenues which may be available for those purposes, so long as the existing necessity continues for providing adequate funds to carry on immigration.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 3.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 8 March 1842.

No. 120. 6 Aug. 1841. Extract.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 8 March 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you the enclosed extract of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, in which, in forwarding the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the present year, he adverts to the means available for the purposes of emigration; and with reference to the letters addressed to you on the 24th February 1841 and the 30th August last, Lord Stanley would wish to be informed as far as possible of the number of emigrants who may have gone out to the colony under the system of bounty first projected by the local government, and also of the number whom it may now be practicable or advisable to send with reference to the probable demand for labour, and the means of the colony to defray the cost of conveying the emigrants.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 4. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 4.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 6 May 1842.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Sir, Westminster, 6 May 1842.

IN obedience to Lord Stanley's directions contained in your letter of the 8th March, we have the honour to submit the following report of the numbers of persons who have gone or are going to Van Diemen's Land, under the system of bounty at first projected by the colonial government, and on the number of emigrants it would appear practicable or desirable to send, with reference to the probable demand for labour, and the means of the colony to defray the cost of their introduction.

The practice of sending out emigrants to Van Diemen's Land on bounty commenced in this country about April 1841, and has therefore been in operation a twelvemonth. The number sent, up to the 30th April 1842, has been 353. Of this number 191 were the labourers, servants or artisans actually named in the bounty orders, and 162 consisted of their wives and families, the total being as above stated, 353. The additional number of labourers for whom certificates have been approved at this office, but who have not yet actually gone, amounts to 120, or, including their families, 209. The amount payable on the arrival of the 353 who are gone will be about 5,420*l.*; and assuming the same rate of cost per head for the 209 whose certificates are passed, and who, therefore, may be considered about to start, the charge for them will be 3,208*l.*, making a total charge of 8,628*l.* for bounty emigrants actually gone, or immediately expected to go.

With regard to the future, it is not possible to state on any certain grounds what numbers may go on bounty. On the arrival of Lord John Russell's despatch, dated the 24th February 1841, it is probable that the issue of bounty orders will cease; but we have not the means of knowing, on the one hand, whether the lists that have yet reached us include all that may have been issued to the end of the system; nor, on the other hand, is it by any means to be assumed that all that are issued will be executed; on the contrary, only a small proportion of the orders have hitherto been acted upon. Private proprietors in the colony, or their agents in this country, have not to any considerable extent been disposed to take the trouble or risks connected with the undertaking; but the use of the orders might nevertheless at any time become more general, without our being able at this moment to foresee it. The period for which they will continue in force does not appear to be limited.

Having thus explained that no positive inference can be drawn from the past, as to the numbers that may be expected to go, we will merely state that the whole number of labourers and servants for whom orders have been notified to this office is 1,403, and that 311 having been already selected, the remaining number

number not yet acted upon is 1,092. Supposing that they were accompanied by their wives and children in the same proportion as the number of 311 labourers whose certificates have already passed this office, the gross number of emigrants who might be conveyed to the colony under orders registered here, but not acted upon, would be 1,973; or supposing that, under a suggestion which it will be our duty to bring under Lord Stanley's notice in a separate letter, the equality of the sexes were insisted upon in this as in all other descriptions of emigration to Australia, the entire number of souls in proportion to the labourers taken out would be still larger. But, as we have already said, no conclusion can be drawn from the numbers who may be sent as to the numbers that will actually go; all that can be said is, that if the emigration on bounty should not proceed more rapidly than hitherto, there seems no reason to suppose that the number of persons will in any event exceed about 500 in the course of the present year.

Having submitted these remarks upon the number of emigrants on bounty, we proceed to Lord Stanley's inquiry on the amount of funds available for a further emigration to Van Diemen's Land. From the Lieutenant-Governor's address to the Council, of the 19th June last, it appears that there would be a balance available for the service of the year 1843 of nearly 60,000*l.*, unless it should be absorbed by immigration. In other words, whether in 1842 or 1843, 60,000*l.* would appear to be disposable, if required, for immigration purposes; but we have shown that the cost of the bounty emigrants, for whom certificates have actually been passed, would not exceed 8,628*l.* The further charge that may accrue under this head remains indefinite, for the reasons we have explained; but, without attempting to make any precise calculations in figures, where there are not sufficient data for the purpose, we may perhaps be permitted rather to observe that, looking to the gratifying nature of the general accounts of the prosperity of the colony, and to the large amount of the excess of revenue named by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the address above referred to, we apprehend there could be no risk, in a financial point of view, in sending out as many ships as would perhaps at any rate be deemed prudent, as regards the demand for labour, in the first year of the renewal of emigration to Van Diemen's Land. We should presume that six ships would probably be as many as would be thought right for this purpose: they might be estimated to convey a body of from 1,600 to 1,700 persons, and assuming the bounty emigration at between 300 and 500 persons, would probably create a total of upwards of 2,000 persons of all ages. The number of ships could be increased, if later advices should appear to render it expedient. The total cost of six ships, at the usual average, might be expected not greatly to exceed 20,000*l.* Two vessels have already been despatched by us this year; and we are in treaty for a third, under the general authority we hold to carry on an emigration of this kind to Van Diemen's Land; and should Lord Stanley approve of the views we have just thrown out, we would propose to make arrangements for sending three more ships.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred^k Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 5. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Sir, Westminster, 6 May 1842.

No. 5.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 6 May 1842.

IN reference to our other letter of this day's date, transmitting, by Lord Stanley's desire, some information on the progress of emigration to Van Diemen's Land on bounty, there is one point in the statistics, connected with that emigration, which we feel it necessary to bring under his Lordship's notice.

The original scheme of this emigration, as it was propounded in the colony, contemplated a mutual engagement between the importing proprietor and the labourer who went out, consisting of an obligation on the part of the former to employ the labourer, and on the part of the latter to render his services to the

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proprietor for a limited time, to the exclusion of other employers. The use of an indenture, and of a contract between the two parties, being essential to the scheme, the chief object attended to in each bounty order was the description of the particular labourer or servant for whom the colonial proprietor applied, and no notice was taken of the question, whether or not he should be accompanied by a family.

Not finding any direct mention of this subject in any of the official papers which had come home, we communicated with Mr. Dowling, a gentleman who had been appointed by several proprietors agents to execute many of the orders; and we found that he had himself raised the question in the colony, and received from the Colonial Secretary a letter, of which he furnished us with a copy, stating that there would be no objection to pay for the families of the servants named in the various orders for bounty. We did not hesitate, upon this evidence, to pass the certificates of such eligible families as were tendered to us, though the orders had not expressly named more than the labourer who constituted the head of the family. But notwithstanding the extent to which we took it upon ourselves to deviate in this particular from the exact letter of the orders, we find that amongst the persons who have gone out up to the end of last month, the number of adult males was 280, and of adult females, only 106.

Adverting to the formidable evils which have always been ascribed to the disproportion of the sexes in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and considering the general desire which has been expressed to avoid increasing that disproportion through any free emigration carried on with the aid of public funds, we feel bound to submit the subject to Lord Stanley, and to apply for authority to make a further modification in the rules under which the bounty emigration to Van Diemen's Land is now in progress. The change which we made, and which we have above explained, that we knew to be no more than in accordance with the meaning of the colonial government, only rendered the carrying out of families permissive, but did not make it imperative. Seeing the extent to which, if the practice continues on that footing, there will be an excess of single men, we would request permission to acquaint all parties who may henceforward be acting in execution of bounty orders from Van Diemen's Land, that they must make selections subject to the same regulations for securing an equality of the sexes which prevail in the selection of emigrants under this Board, and which also form the rule of proceeding in the emigration on bounty to New South Wales.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred^k Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 6. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 6.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 18 May 1842.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 18 May 1842.

I HAVE laid before Lord Stanley your letter of the 6th instant, in which you propose to make the following modification in the rules under which the bounty emigration to Van Diemen's Land is now in progress; viz. that parties executing bounty orders from that colony shall make their selections agreeable to the same regulations for securing an equality of the sexes which prevail in the selection of emigrants under your board, and which also form the rule of proceeding in the emigration on bounty to New South Wales.

His Lordship directs me to convey to you his sanction of that regulation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Stephen.*

—No. 7.—

No. 7.
Despatch from Sir John Franklin to Lord John Russell, 3 December 1841.

(No. 166.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *John Franklin* to Lord *John Russell*.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
3 December 1841.

My Lord,

UPON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch (No. 176) of the 24th February last, which reached me on the 31st August, I lost no time in bringing the important matter which formed the subject of it fully before the Legislative Council, in order to obtain that assistance from the members which their local experience qualified them to render. I informed them that Her Majesty's Government had been pleased to disallow the contract for three years, which formed one element in the bounty system adopted in this colony; and that so soon as existing engagements are satisfied, that system will be wholly discontinued.

For Lord John Russell's Despatch, 24 Feb. 1841, vide Correspondence, Emigration, Australia, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 26 February 1841, No. 81, page 57.

I directed the immediate formation of a Committee of the whole Council, for the purpose of considering the question, and of collecting evidence upon the following points:—

1. The present rate of wages for different classes of labourers.
2. The classes of immigrants now in demand, or most in demand.
3. The number of immigrants of each class that might now with propriety be sent for, to arrive within the next two years.

I further requested the committee to consider:—

4. The sums of money they would be prepared to vote.
5. The measures which appeared best calculated to secure the introduction of useful immigrants; and
6. The measures best calculated for the effectual protection of the immigrants themselves.

I have now the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the result of their labours, consisting of a large mass of evidence, derived from wealthy landed proprietors, settlers, merchants, small farmers, emigrants and others; of some concise and perspicuous tables, compiled by Mr. Davies, the immigration agent, and of the report of the committee; from which documents your Lordship will, I think, be of opinion, that the duties intrusted to the committee have been discharged in an able and laborious manner, and that a very clear perception of the wants of the colony, as regards the introduction of free labour, has been elicited.

I would draw your Lordship's attention to one observation contained in this report, in which I fully concur, namely, that the condition of Van Diemen's Land, as regarded in connexion with the immigration question, is wholly different from that of any other of the Australian colonies, and requires arrangements equally distinct. The present state of this colony does not require, nor indeed could it bear, a large and indiscriminate influx of labourers. Our moral are greater than our physical wants, and it can only be by a careful and judicious selection of labour that we can expect to improve the condition of this community.

I do not deny that the present rate of wages is too high to yield remunerating prices to the employer for his produce. It is for this reason that I am anxious, while I would, by a moderate amount of immigration, gradually reduce the high rate of wages, at the same time offer to the intending immigrant a true picture of the improvement in his condition which he may reasonably expect by a removal hither, without giving rise to extravagant hopes, that can never be realized. And I would also carefully guard against the injustice that might be committed towards those labourers who have already, at some sacrifice, repaired to this colony, by a too sudden reduction in the scale of wages.

Your Lordship will find it clearly shown, in the accompanying report, that there is at present a fair opening for a certain number of thorough-bred farming men, of good steady character, and that, while the introduction of such men would materially benefit the colony in general, and the settler in particular, the consequent fall in wages would not be sufficiently marked, either to injure the labourers already established here, or to form any just cause of complaint or dis-

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appointment to the future immigrant, although the improved style of farming might more easily remunerate the landholder.

The average rate of such wages appears to be at present, for female servants, from 16*l.* to 25*l.*; common labourers, 20*l.*; first class farm servants, 25*l.* to 30*l.*; overseers, 40*l.* to 80*l.* per annum; all with rations.

It is gratifying to me to perceive, from your Lordship's despatch, already quoted, that no difficulty will arise in fulfilling the existing engagements with various parties. Those engagements include about (1,300) thirteen hundred persons, already sent for with their families, the expense of whose conveyance hither has been estimated at about 36,000*l.* Besides these, it is recommended by the committee of the council, that 500 thorough-bred farming men be sent out, at a probable expense of 14,000*l.*; and from 400 to 500 female domestic servants of good character, at a probable expense of 10,000*l.*

With respect to the measures which appear best calculated to secure the introduction of useful immigrants, your Lordship will perceive, that this committee recommend the bounty system with contracts, which system they think should be carried on gradually for years.

They are however of opinion, that for the present the 500 farming men above mentioned might be safely sent out under the general system. The committee have taken this opportunity of pointing out the means of obviating the slight objections which have been urged against the bounty system with contracts, and the weighty considerations which induce them to prefer that system.

The great difficulty, however, which has been found to arise in immigration, and one which has frustrated in a greater or less degree every attempt to establish a respectable and useful peasantry in these colonies, has been the want of care, not only in the selection of the immigrants themselves, but in the circumstances connected with their accommodation on the passage. I beg therefore to urge upon your Lordship's attention the recommendation of the committee, that immigrants, especially those of the superior class already alluded to, should be permitted to come in the regular traders in small numbers, as free steerage passengers, and never in any vessel freighted exclusively for immigrants.

By adopting this method the immigrants will be most effectually protected, for it will, to a certain extent, ensure their being introduced into the colony gradually, and avoid the inconvenience of suddenly glutting the labour market, an occurrence which is sure to attend, if only temporarily, the arrival of large cargoes of immigrants, and thereby to create discontent and other evils.

In addition to your Lordship's despatch, instructing me to pay to the surgeons of vessels bringing out emigrants on bounty a gratuity of 8*s.* a head, I have received copy of a correspondence between your Lordship's department and the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, by which I perceive it is your Lordship's intention that the pay of the captains and officers of emigrant ships should in all cases be that of the bounty system in New South Wales.

In conclusion, I have to request your Lordship's patient attention to the report of the committee, the principal topics of which I have only glanced at in this despatch, as well as to the large and important body of evidence attached thereto, and to inform your Lordship that the Legislative Council are prepared to vote the sum of 60,000*l.* for the objects which I have now had the honour of detailing to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Franklin.*

Enclosure in No. 7.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the whole COUNCIL upon IMMIGRATION; presented 8th November 1841; with MINUTES of EVIDENCE, &c. &c.

MINUTE of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to the Legislative Council.

Gentlemen, Council Chamber, 10 September 1841.

Encl. in No. 7.

I HAVE now to address you on a subject which it has repeatedly been my duty on former occasions to bring under your attention,—I allude to the measure of encouraging the immigration of free labourers, by devoting to it a portion of the public funds. There can be no difference of opinion as to the importance of this question. It is one of deep interest to the colonists generally; it is one also of deep interest to those who may be disposed to settle

settle here, and whose welfare ought to be anxiously consulted. It is, therefore, with the utmost confidence in your cordial co-operation that I now request you to give me that assistance which your local experience so well qualifies you to render, in arriving at such conclusions as may be of use to guide those intrusted with the executive arrangements in discharging their duties with advantage.

You will perceive, from the despatches and other documents which I have laid upon the table, that Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to disallow the contracts for three years, which formed one element in the bounty system adopted in this colony, and that, so soon as existing engagements are satisfied, that system itself will be wholly discontinued; it being the intention that immigrants shall be sent out under the direction of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, after information shall have been received in England of a certain amount, namely, 10,000*l.*, having been appropriated by you to that service.

I now request that you will, on Monday next, form yourselves into a committee, for the purpose of considering the whole question, and that his Honor the Chief Justice will be so good as to preside.

I would add, that, without prescribing any particular line or manner of investigation, the points upon which I am the most desirous of obtaining information are the following:—

1st. The present rates of wages for different classes of labourers.

2d. The classes of immigrants now in demand, or most in demand.

3d. The number of immigrants of each class that might now with propriety be sent for, to arrive within the next two years.

4th. The sums of money which you will be prepared to vote.

5th. The measures which appear to you best calculated to secure the introduction of useful immigrants.

6th. The measures best calculated for the effectual protection of the immigrants themselves.

(signed) *John Franklin.*

Read in the Legislative Council, this 10th day of September 1841.

(signed) *W. E. Nairn,* Clerk of the Council.

The Committee of the whole Council, which by your Excellency, in a Minute read in this Chamber, on the 10th ultimo, was authorized to examine into and consider the question of Public Immigration, have agreed to the following

REPORT.

In discharging the important trust confided to them, the committee have felt it to be due not more to the present community than to intending immigrants, not to confine their inquiries to the means now available within the colony for the advantageous employment of labourers, but to extend them to what are likely to be its resources for the same purpose in future years.

There can be no doubt that the wages of what is sometimes called productive labour are, at present, too high to yield the employer a fair share of profit, the consequences of which have been not merely inconvenience, but even a general restraint upon the energies of the country. The best seasons for ploughing and sowing are sometimes lost. The crop is often not got in in the best style, and the number of acres less than that intended. The wheat land is imperfectly worked. Attempts at the best husbandry are discouraged. The average produce of grain is less than it might be; or, in other words, the cost of production is increased, and the market narrowed by the minimum remunerating price being in consequence too high. Hence the influx of capital is checked, the clearing of new land and fencing prevented, and irrigation delayed. It is not wonderful, therefore, that when the settler looks upon the natural capabilities of his estate, and reflects upon what it might be made, and what it could produce had he only labour and a market at command, the impression has been daily growing upon his mind, that in an extensive immigration is to be found a remedy for almost every inconvenience, and the grand source of the future prosperity of the colony.

The committee of the council fully enter into this feeling; and there is nothing which could give them greater or more sincere pleasure than to see in full operation a system by which the wealth and stability of the colony might be firmly established through the plantation of an industrious and thriving, and therefore well-conditioned peasantry. But their inquiries have convinced them, that to accomplish this object are needed not merely a liberal expenditure, which the present state of the land revenue readily admits of, but what, under existing circumstances, it may be more difficult to command, a prudent forbearance in its application. There are obviously consequences inseparable, in the existing condition of the colony, from an inconsiderate precipitation of immigrants upon its territory, which no friend to its true interests could endure to contemplate. None are more disposed than the committee to value highly the convict discipline of the territory. Nevertheless, after assigning to it its utmost degree of influence, they still deem it a proposition incapable of being refuted (and which, in the present question, can never safely be lost sight of), that the extraordinary security of life and property here enjoyed, against every apparent probability, is, in no trifling

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trifling degree, attributable to the ease with which industry can secure the necessaries and even the comforts of life. Since deficiency of employment and low wages, wherever they exist, are universally recognized as a pregnant source of crime, it appears to the committee to be any thing but a forced conclusion, that, on the contrary, in a liberal remuneration of labour and plenty of employment, wherever found, may in like manner be recognized a condition most unfavourable to crime; and that, did but pauperism once enter in and find a place in our community, it might soon be followed by the conversion into alarm of our present security, and into anxiety for mere protection of our present aspirations after improvement.

Neither is this the only point of view in which the committee deem themselves bound to regard the probable consequences of a precipitate immigration. There are two classes of persons whose claims to attention in this inquiry are equal. The interests of the employers of labour are obviously not the only interests to be consulted where public funds are about to be appropriated. The working classes themselves must be had in view; both those already settled in the colony, and those whom we may induce to settle. To the former it, at the least, is due that his labour shall not be unfairly depreciated by bringing in upon him too many competitors; and of the latter it may be asserted, that he, as well as his employer, is entitled to expect from immigration an improvement of his circumstances. If his condition be not ameliorated by it, he must have left his native country in vain, and be disappointed in hopes which he was justified in cherishing. Whenever, therefore, immigration is proposed to be conducted with the aid of public funds, it appears to be an inevitable obligation, that the Government shall not lend to it any countenance beyond the point at which it may still be expected to realize the reasonable hopes of those who peril upon it their own prospects, and the bread of their children.

That such suggestions as the committee have thus thrown out are not uncalled for by the present condition of the colony may be easily rendered evident.

The anxiety which exists for additional population has gained strength from the very active measures to promote an almost unlimited influx of labourers which have been taken in New South Wales; where, however, it should be remembered, the effect of what might be regarded in relation to this colony as an excessive immigration, could be corrected by forming new establishments, and taking in new extents of available territory. Besides, the tending of sheep in the Australian colonies requires but little training, and hence the invitations to immigrants from New South Wales, where shepherds are chiefly in demand, may be addressed to almost every class of labourers in the mother country; and accordingly, in their report of the 27th July last, the committee of the legislative council of that colony go to the length of recommending that even persons of sedentary habits, resident in the manufacturing districts, should thenceforth be eligible for the bounty. Such an example could not be safely followed by this colony. In the first place, the committee would observe, that there does not appear to be any great demand for shepherds; and in the second, that the colony already produces sufficient grain for its own consumption, besides a surplus, under ordinary circumstances, adequate to meet the present demand in the Australian markets, where, but for its superior quality, it could scarcely compete with the wheats of America and India, which can be exported at a lower quotation. Hence the committee conclude, that if, whilst the settlers have yet in a measure the advantage of assigned labour, they cannot exclude the American and Indian growers from the Australian markets, neither could they do so, however much the number of free common labourers of the same inferior or mixed descriptions might be increased, without a very great reduction of wages, which, for the reasons already stated, could not but be productive of greater evil than advantage; for the present wages of common labourers are very little if at all higher than is necessary to their comfortable maintenance. It is almost certain, therefore, that the advantage of a constant export of wheat would be purchased, if by the introduction of an inferior class of labourers, at too great a sacrifice; namely, by such a reduction of the rewards of industry as could scarcely fail to be followed by an increase of crime, and a proportionate diminution of that security of person and property, which, after all, is the great incentive to improvement. The committee do not deem it to be necessary again to advert to the injustice which would also be done to the labourers themselves. The measure would, in all probability, be alike destructive to all parties.

But whilst the committee feel it to be a duty to reiterate their conviction, that no considerable immigration of inferior labourers could be conducted with advantage, it appears to the members to be equally certain, that there is a class of labourers whose gradual introduction to a large extent would be productive of the very best results: they allude to thorough-bred farming men from the best cultivated counties, where the new husbandry is followed; men, too, who, from their previous character, may be depended upon, not only to do their own work, but to set a good example. With the assistance of such immigrants, that improved, and therefore more economical, system of cultivation, for the means of introducing which so many settlers are naturally anxious, might be carried on with spirit, and the average productiveness of the lands under tillage be progressively enhanced. The increased return would be the best reduction of wages, and the wheat would remunerate the grower, though sold at prices which would open the Australian markets at all seasons, and exclude the more distant wheat-growers of India and America; whilst, under an extended system of turnip-husbandry, the colony would, at the same time, be enabled to supply itself with well-fed meat in the winter season.

A market for our own grain being thus secured, not precarious as at present, but constant in its demand, the clearing and fencing and draining and irrigation of available lands would

be

be encouraged; and hence it is that the committee conclude that immigrants of the highly useful class which they have described would, so far from injuriously competing with the mixed labourers now in the colony, actually promote their employment, a consideration which derives much additional importance from the circumstance, that large numbers of men from the probation gangs may, within two or three years, be expected to be applicants for employment as ticket-of-leave labourers.

Having made these prelimjnary observations, the committee would now proceed to a more particular consideration of the points to which their attention has been more especially directed by your Excellency.

The first of these involves the question—What are the present rates of wages for different classes of labourers? They appear from the evideuce taken by the committee to be as follows:—

Common labourers - - - - -	20 *l.* per annum,	with rations.
First class farm servants - - - -	25 *l.* to 30 *l.* ditto,	
Overseers - - - - - - -	40 *l.* to 80 *l.* ditto,	
Female servants - - - - - -	16 *l.* to 25 *l.* ditto,	

[*Vide* more at large accompanying Return, marked (A.)]

The second question is—What are the classes of immigrants now in demand, or most in demand? These appear to the committee to be thorough-bred farm servants and domestics; especially well-conducted females. [For further information, *vide* the accompanying Return, compiled from the applications already sent to England under the bounty system, marked (B.)]

The third question relates to the number of immigrants of each class that might now with propriety be sent for, to arrive within the next two years.

The committee think that the number already applied for under the bounty should be secured, with an addition of 500 thorough-bred farm servants. The importation of additional female domestics is a subject of so great moment, that the committee are desirous of referring to it especially, in a subsequent part of their report.

The next question relates to the sums of money which the council will be prepared to vote in aid of immigration.

The committee estimate the probable expense of the 1,300 persons already sent for, with their families, at about 36,000 *l.*; whilst 14,000 *l.* would probably defray the expense of the 500 thorough-bred farming men. The committee would therefore be prepared to vote 50,000 *l.* in furtherance of this service.

The fifth question requires the committee to indicate the measures which appear to them best calculated to secure the introduction of useful immigrants.

The committee have no hesitation in recommending the bounty system with contracts as the best calculated to ensure a well-conducted and profitable immigration; which they think should be a measure gradual in its operation, and continued for years in a greater or less stream, according to the demand for labour. But, in the outset, they conceive that the 500 thorough-bred farming men might be safely sent out under the general system, together with labourers of different classes equal in number to those who may have been omitted to be engaged by the private agents employed by the settlers here, so as to ensure within about 18 months the appropriation of the whole 50,000 *l.* without further instructions from this country. The Commissioners of Land and Immigration have had forwarded to them the addresses of these agents, and would therefore be able easily to ascertain the number of instances in which the instructions forwarded to them may not have been fulfilled, and so to take measures for supplying the deficiency. But, before any communication be made to Her Majesty's Government on the subject, the committee think that it is worthy of consideration, whether the result of the notice published in the last Gazette should not be ascertained, as affording a further criterion by which the actual wants of the community may be estimated.

The committee would avail themselves of this opportunity of observing, that the objections which have been urged by the Commissioners of Land and Immigration to the bounty system with contracts, appear to be applicable rather to the abuse of the measure than to the measure itself. The mutual dissatisfaction of the parties, upon which the Commissioners have so strongly insisted, will probably be found, in the majority of cases, to have arisen from the master having in the first instance obtained terms too favourable to himself; but that the settlers of this colony are not generally disposed to fall into so erroneous a proceeding may be ascertained by a reference to the accompanying Return (D.), prepared by the immigration agent, showing the rates of wages at which the immigrants who have already arrived were engaged. Besides, it might be stipulated, as a means of providing against unequal contracts, that the immigration agent in this colony should have authority in such cases to raise the rate of wages where too low; and, on the application of the servant, to release him from the agreement, should the master refuse to pay the new rate, in order that equity might be done between the parties.

The considerations which induce the committee to prefer the bounty system may be stated as follows:—

1st. Because the laws of supply and demand apply to the labour market as much as they do to markets for produce. Interference of any kind is, therefore, an evil in itself, and only proper to be had recourse to because of the extreme distance between Great Britain and this colony, and the expense of the voyage. These are alike the

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grounds upon which in the present case the interposition of Government can be justified, and the measure of the extent to which it can be properly carried, and which is not exceeded so long as it does not itself undertake the importation of labourers, but simply assists those employed by bearing the whole or a part of the expense; using only such precautionary measures as may be necessary to guard against abuse, of which measures the most effective appears to be that of fixing a certain responsibility upon the employer; and it does not appear to the committee that this can be done better than by binding him to the maintenance of the immigrant, and the payment of his wages for a given period. But for the adoption of such a check, nothing could be easier than for some interested party in Great Britain to induce persons here to make large demands for aid in bringing out labourers not required by themselves, for the sole purpose of enabling him to realize a profit upon the shipment of persons whose voyage might very probably terminate in bitter disappointment. But, beyond the granting of aid, the preventing its being unnecessarily applied for, and the affording of its protection to immigrants when necessary, the committee do not consider interference generally expedient. The Government, it appears to the members, may safely assist, but never permanently conduct, immigration.

2d. When the greater number of immigrants brought out are engaged on the responsibility of masters who have become bound to maintain them for three years, the supply and demand may reasonably be expected to regulate each other, in a manner to be depended upon by the Government, which would thus be relieved from the necessity of keeping up that constant surveillance requisite to enable it in any degree to protect the various parties interested in the measure. The only point left for its decision would then be, the maximum amount which could be afforded annually in aid of immigration.

3d. It will appear from the evidence, that the certainty of employment caused by the indentures has already operated in some most desirable instances as an inducement to immigration.

4th. The applicant under the bounty system may frequently send to his own native place for persons whom he may have personally known; and thus may have been laid the basis of a good understanding between the parties before they actually meet in the relation of master and servant.

The sixth question is, what are the measures best calculated for the effectual protection of the immigrants themselves.

1st. The committee think it a matter of great importance that the Commissioners of Immigration in England should have authority to institute the most searching examination into all the circumstances connected with the accommodation and food provided for immigrants on board of the vessels which are to conduct them hither.

2d. The committee, having regard to the circumstance that none but labourers of a superior class, both as to character and as to skill in farming work, can with any hope of advantage be now received into the colony, cannot too strongly recommend that they should be permitted to come in the regular traders in any number not exceeding 50, and never in any vessel freighted exclusively for carrying immigrants. The committee think, that the object should be to put them as much as possible on the footing of private individuals, in the rank of steerage passengers, and, therefore, free agents, defraying the expense of their own passages, and having the accommodation of private berths. The committee cannot escape from the conviction that, when 200 or 300 persons of different sexes and ages are crowded, even under the best arrangement, into one vessel, there must be circumstances of frequent occurrence calculated to impair those feelings of propriety which ought, on the contrary, to be by every means most sedulously protected.

3d. The great point of protection to be attended to, in the opinion of the committee, is, that the immigrants should be introduced into the colony gradually, and as they are wanted; which would, to a certain extent, be ensured by employing for their transport only the regular traders, in the manner already recommended, and still more by adhering to the regulation for contracts. It is altogether in vain to send to England true accounts of the rates of wages, if no effectual means are taken to regulate the number of immigrants. If the market be permitted to be glutted, as real and injurious a delusion will have been been practised as if the true rates had been for some wicked purpose doubled before being published. Neither is this all; there are even now most deserving families of immigrant labourers and mechanics in this colony who would be grievously wronged were persons of the same trade brought out either too rapidly or in too great numbers. It seems to the committee to be essential to the protection of the labouring classes that the rate of immigration should never be encouraged by the aid of public funds to exceed the rate of absorption. The first party should be received into the community, and incorporated with it, before another be allowed to present itself.

4th. It may not be quite in place under this head, and yet it is an observation which the committee would not willingly omit, that it appears from the evidence taken, that under existing circumstances, the expectation of immediate and adequate provision cannot be held out to families in which are three or four children under nine years of age, or where the mother is, from any other cause, prevented from contributing towards the general support.

Before

Before closing their report, the committee would now draw your Excellency's attention to the condition of the colony with respect to domestic servants. The committee have preferred not noticing until now the inconveniences to which the colonists are subjected from the want of a sufficient number of well-conducted persons of this class.

There can be no doubt that from 400 to 500 females of good moral character would find advantageous employment; whilst their presence would contribute, in no inconsiderable degree, not merely to the comfort, but also to the well-being of the community. The committee of the council would gladly vote, in addition to the 50,000 *l.* already proposed to be estimated for, the sum of 10,000 *l.* for this service.

The committee are aware that a strong impression exists in England against the measure which they now warmly advocate. Nevertheless, they are satisfied that the results several years since of the same description of immigration, notwithstanding the manner in which it was then conducted, were such as to show, after striking the balance of good and evil, a great preponderance of the former.

The committee have felt it to be necessary to prolong their observations upon this important subject, because the condition of Van Diemen's Land appears to them, as regarded in connexion with the immigration question, to be wholly different from that of any other of the Australian colonies, and to require arrangements equally distinct. It has, therefore, been felt by them to be a duty to prevent, by every explanation in their power, the possible occurrence of their being confounded together under one general system of immigration.

The committee, in conclusion, would draw attention to the very important information contained in the evidence, of which, however, they have not attempted to give any summary or view, thinking it better that every one interested in the question of immigration should be induced to examine it for himself.

(A.)

VIEW of IMMIGRATION, as elicited by the Evidence taken before the Committee of the Legislative Council, showing the current Rates of Wages, and the probable Demand for Labour.

Description of Servants or Mechanics.	Average Rate of Wages.	Probable Demand for Labour, &c.
Machine-makers and Engineers	2 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* per week, without rations	- - can be boarded in the town for 15 *s.* a week. A few good blacksmiths, qualified to forge machinery, much wanted.
Millwrights and Engineers -	3 *l.* per week, without rations - -	- - fourteen or fifteen good hands much wanted. The great drawback in the trade, employing inferior workmen at the highest wages.
First Class Farm Servants -	25 *l.* to 30 *l.* per annum, with rations	- - will always be in great demand, but it is difficult to point to any given number.
Good Free Overseers - -	40 *l.* to 80 *l.* per annum, with rations	- - they are much wanted in every branch of industry; probably 40 *l.* to 50 *l.* per annum would readily be engaged.
Second Class Farm Servants -	20 *l.* per annum, with rations - -	- - such as mowers, reapers, thrashers, thatchers, in considerable numbers.
Shepherds - - - -	25 *l.* to 30 *l.* per annum, with rations.	
Coach-builders - - -	- - 2 *l.* 16 *s.* to 3 *l.* per week, without rations.	- - twenty to thirty could get employment, but at lower wages than at present.
Millers - - - -	50 *l.* per annum, with rations - -	twenty to thirty more wanted.
Sawyers - - - -	they earn about 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per week -	- - they are paid by the piece, and have no rations. No immediate demand for more hands.
Grooms - - - -	20 *l.* per annum, with rations - -	demand uncertain beyond a limited number.
Carpenters - - - -	- - 6 *s.* 6 *d.* to 8 *s.* 6 *d.* per day, without rations.	not in great demand at present.
Masons - - - -	- - 7 *s.* 6 *d.* to 8 *s.* 4 *d.* per day, without rations.	- - ditto.
Gardeners - - - -	30 *l.* to 40 *l.* per annum, with rations	- - always in request. A considerable number would find employment at those wages.
Common Labourers - -	8 *s.* per week, with rations - -	- - in the towns, they have 4 *s.* to 5 *s.* a day, without rations. There is no immediate demand.
Shipwrights - - - -	9 *s.* per day, without rations - -	- - there is a great stagnation in the trade, owing to the increase of the home trade with Port Philip, and other causes.
Tailors - - - -	- - 2 *l.* to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per week, without rations.	- - they are paid by the piece. Wages not so much too high as that the masters are obliged to take inferior work. Good hands wanted.
Shoemakers - - - -	paid by the piece - - - -	- - they earn 7 *s.* a pair for bottoms, and 6 *s.* for closing; ladies' shoemakers and binders much wanted. Good workmen in great demand.
Bakers - - - -	first hands, 25 *s.* per week second - 18 *s.* „ third - 15 *s.* „ fourth - 10 *s.* „ } with rations	- - good first hands much wanted, at least forty of these, and eighty second hands.
Cabinet-makers - - -	- - 7 *s.* to 9 *s.* 6 *d.* per day, without rations.	- - twenty additional hands would find constant employment, and wages would not fall much in consequence.
Upholsterers - - -	- ditto - - - - - -	a very few fresh hands required.
Male Domestic Servants - -	20 *l.* to 40 *l.* per annum, with rations	- - free men generally preferred; always in demand, and in considerable numbers.
Female ditto - - -	16 *l.* to 25 *l.* per annum, with rations	- - these constitute the great desideratum of the colony. Mrs. Rex has numerous applications, and only three or four recommendable.
Good Reapers - - -	earn 14 *s.* to 18 *s.* per acre - -	in great demand all over the colony in harvest-time.
Good Shearers - - -	earn 11 *s.* per hundred - - -	- ditto - - ditto - - sheep-shearing.
Blacksmiths - - -	8 *s.* per day, without rations - -	- - many may come out without materially affecting the rate of wages.

Immigration Office, Hobart Town, 1 November 1841.

(signed) *Arthur Davies*, Immigration Agent.

(B.)

RETURN of all APPLICATIONS under the BOUNTY, from the 14th May 1840 to the 30th October 1841, showing the Description of Labourers of all Denominations at present in demand in *Van Diemen's Land*, and the Numbers of each Class applied for.

FEMALES.				MALES.																																				
														MECHANICS.																												
Domestic Servants.	Upholstresses.	Dairy Women.	Dressmakers.	First Class Farm Servants.	Second Class Farm Servants.	Shepherds.	Domestic Servants.	Grooms.	Gardeners.	Millers.	Confectioners.	Labourers.	Whalers.	Coach Builders.	Bakers.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Carpenters.	Wheelwrights.	Blacksmiths.	Horse-shoers.	Machine-makers and Engineers.	Maltsters and Brewers.	Curriers.	Tanners.	Millwrights and Engineers.	Compositors and Pressmen.	Cabinet-makers.	Chair-makers.	Stone-masons.	Bricklayers.	Sawyers.	French Polishers.	Joiners.	Upholsterers.	Carvers and Gilders.	Artists.	Watchmakers.	Saddlers and Harness Makers.	Engravers.	Bookbinders.	Gunsmiths.
187	4	11	4	288	409	52	33	14	27	9	1	37	1	17	9	24	12	44	23	31	3	2	1	5	4	8	9	10	2	4	6	9	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

Immigration Office, Hobart Town, 30 October 1841. (signed) *Arthur Davies*, Immigration Agent.

It has appeared to the Immigration Agent that he could give no better data on which to ground an opinion as to the proportions in which Servants of the several classes in society may be expected to be required by the Inhabitants, than by showing in One Table the actual Applications since the 14th May 1840, to the present day; which he has therefore done in the above Return. The whole number of Male and Female Adults are included. With respect to the probable demand for labour in its several branches for the future, and the proportions in which it would now be advisable to continue Immigration, the Agent believes that Male and Female Domestic Servants, Shepherds, First Class Farm Servants, and the more useful Handicraftsmen, may be sent for in the proportions given above, without apprehending any slackness in the demand for several years.

(C.)

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS under the BOUNTY, from the 5th May 1841 to 12th October 1841, showing the proportionate Increase (during the above period) of the Numbers and Expense, on account of their Wives and Children, over the actual Number and anticipated Expense, as shown by Applications for Male Adult Servants.

IMMIGRANTS.				BOUNTIES.				GRATUITIES.				Whole Expense on 90 Male Adults with their Wives and Children.	Proportional Increase of actual Numbers on 90 Male Adults applied for, on account of their Wives and Children.	Proportional Increase of actual Expense on account of Wives and Children, on 90 Male Adults.	
Male Adults applied for.	Wives.	Children.	Total.	On 90 Male Adults.	Wives, 24 in number.	Children, 44 in number.	Total.	On 90 Male Adults.	Wives, 24 in number.	Children, 44 in number.	Total.			For Bounties.	For Gratuities.
				£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
90	24	44	158	1,734	480	217	2,431	87 15 –	23 8 –	42 18 –	154 1 –	2,585 1 –	- - 75½ per cent. - -	- - £. 40½ per cent. - -	- £. 75 per cent.

Immigration Office, Hobart Town, 28 October 1841. (signed) *Arthur Davies*, Immigration Agent.

(D.)

QUARTERLY ABSTRACT of IMMIGRANTS arrived under the BOUNTY, distinguishing each Trade or Calling, with their Average Rates of Wages; also showing the whole Number of each Sex, Religious Denomination, and where Born.

FOR WHAT PERIOD.	MALES.															FEMALES.					WHOLE NUMBER OF									
	First Class Farm Servants.	Wheelwrights.	Millers.	* Coachmakers.	Blacksmiths.	Sawyers.	Carpenters.	Shepherds.	Domestic Servants.	Pastrycooks.	Second Class Farm Servants.	Cabinet-makers.	Bricklayers.	Labourers.	Children. 10 to 18.	Children. Below 10.	Married and not at Service.	Married and at Service.	Unmarried at Service.	Children. 10 to 17.	Children. Below 10.	Each Sex. Males.	Each Sex. Females.	Religious Denomination. Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Catholics.	Independents.	Where Born. England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.
1841: From July to 30th September.	31	9	2	4	2	6	2	5	10	1	7	1	1	2	4	11	7	10	10	2	12	90	41	106	16	1	7	1	108	16	7	–
AVERAGE WAGES.—No satisfactory average; they vary from £.20 to £.50 per annum, always with rations, &c.																																
Ditto.	£.3 per week, without rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	£.50 per annum, with rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	£.2.17s. per week, without rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	£.40 per annum, with rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	Paid by the piece.																															
Ditto.	£.40 per annum, with rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	£.22. 10s. per annum, with rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	No satisfactory average; from £.15 to £.50 per annum, with rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	£.1.1s. per week, with rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	£.20 per annum, with rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	£.2.5s. per week, without rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	£.50 per annum, with rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	£.20 per annum, with rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	None.																															
Ditto.	None.																															
Ditto.	Included in the husbands', or rather supported by their husbands.																															
Ditto.	Included in their husbands'.																															
Ditto.	No satisfactory average; they vary from £.15 to £.25 per annum, with rations, &c.																															
Ditto.	None.																															
Ditto.	None.																															

* Includes Coach-spring-makers, Coach-smiths, Coach-painters, Trimmers, &c.

N. B.—In the Annual Return, the whole number of Male and Female Adults will be shown separately from the Children; also the number of each Sex, educated or not; also the number of Immigrants without assistance from the Government, and those for whom the Bounty may have been refused; also the whole Expense.

(signed) *Arthur Davies*, Immigration Agent.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE taken before the COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL on IMMIGRATION.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1841.

Arthur Davies, Esq., called in; and Examined.

Arthur Davies, Esq.

13 September 1841.

1. You are the immigration agent for this colony?—I am.

2. How long have you held that appointment?—Since the 23d of June last.

3. Have any immigrants arrived here under the bounty system?—Two ships at Launceston and three at Hobart have arrived, bringing immigrants under the bounty.

4. Had you an opportunity of seeing the immigrants immediately on their arrival?—I saw the whole of those that arrived by the "Countess of Minto," and inspected them on board.

5. In what condition were they as respects health and comfort?—In perfect health, and in a state of great cleanliness and comfort.

6. By what other ships did the immigrants arrive?—By the "Winwick" and the "George," at Hobart Town, and the "Arabian" and "Andromeda," at Launceston.

7. The "Winwick" arrived before your appointment?—She did.

8. How soon after their arrival did you inspect the immigrants by the "Winwick?"—I inspected them ten days after, at the house of their master, Mr. Fraser.

9. Have you seen the immigrants by the "George"?—Only one family; the vessel arrived during my absence at Launceston, and the immigrants proceeded at once to the service of their respective masters. A notification has now been issued by the Government, representing the necessity of the immigrants remaining on board until they have been inspected by me, and the information obtained required under the regulations.

10. Were the immigrants that arrived at Launceston inspected immediately?—The ships were, by the sub agent in one case, and by myself in the other. The immigrants left before inspection, but the sub-agent has since inspected them.

11. In what state were the immigrants, and were they satisfied with their provisions, accommodation, and the general treatment they had received on board?—They were all in excellent health, and the provisions furnished them were of the best description; and they were perfectly satisfied with their accommodation and treatment, except in the case of sixteen servants, who came out to Mr. Ritchie, respecting whose complaints Mr. Ritchie has promised to address a communication to me.

12. Do you know whether any, and if any, how many deaths occurred among the immigrants?—One death only, being the case of an infant who was born on board.

13. Did the immigrants appear to be satisfied with their condition and prospects on their arrival?—Remarkably so.

14. Can you state the rate of wages at which the immigrants have been engaged?—Mechanics obtain from 2 *l.* to 3 *l.* a week, without rations, but in some instances with lodging; one wheelwright, at Launceston, receives 200 *l.* per annum; farm labourers have obtained from 25 *l.* to 30 *l.* per annum, with rations.

15. How many immigrants, if any, have been thrown upon their own resources since their arrival?—Not one; in one or two instances the indentures were cancelled by mutual consent, but the parties obtained other engagements immediately.

16. Do

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Arthur Davies, Esq.

13 September 1841.

16. Do you know any instance in which peculiar advantages were derived to the master from obtaining the description of man sent for?—There are two or three instances at Launceston which appear to apply to this question decidedly. One is the case of a coach wheelwright, indented to Mr. Palmer, at Launceston, who receives 200*l.* a year, and whose services are considered by his master to be invaluable. Another instance is that of a blacksmith. to whom another party offered 10*s.* a day, in the hope of enticing him away from the service of his master. Another is the case of one of the men indented to Mr. Ritchie, at Perth; the machinery of his mill required five horses to work it; on the morning after his arrival the man told Mr. Ritchie that he could save him the labour of one horse by altering the machinery, which he did in the course of the day; he then said if he would give him two days more, he thought he could save him the labour of another horse, which he has done, and the mill is now worked by three instead of five horses. The foreman of Mr. Fraser, the coachmaker in this town, is also considered by his master to be invaluable, being able to turn out a carriage in a style equal to that of the best workmen in London; he receives 3*l.* a week.

17. What accommodations have you observed to have been made by masters for immigrants imported under the bounty?—The immigrants arriving by the "Winwick" have provided themselves with very comfortable brick tenements, which the rate of wages they receive has enabled them to do. Mr. Stevenson, of Curramore, has erected a two-story brick house, and given each of the men 30*l.* a year, with a very liberal ration, and a servant to wait upon them. Mr. Ritchie, the day after the arrival of his men, ordered brick houses to be built for the whole of them.

18. Have the masters been generally satisfied with the servants they have received?—In every instance they have been, except in the case of two female servants, where the master was not satisfied.

19. Do you consider the expense you have observed has been entered into by masters for their indented servants would have been made, had no specific engagement been entered into as to the time of engagement?—I do not.

20. Then you consider the engagement for a specific time to be advantageous?—Decidedly in favour of the immigrant.

21. Why in favour of the immigrant?—Because parties in the colony applying for chosen servants in the mother-country will always offer the maximum rate of wages current in the colony at the time of their applying.

22. Have you observed a great anxiety on the part of the settlers to obtain servants under the regulations now in force, as regards immigration?—Not since my appointment.

23. Do you consider that rescinding the 8th regulation, as to the term of engagement, will materially affect the immigration of labourers?—I think that it will have a decided effect in preventing this colony from obtaining the kind of labour we want.

24. What sums, if any, have been paid by the masters for the passage of their servants, over and above the sums given by the Government under the bounty?—In every instance that has hitherto come to my knowledge something has been paid beyond the bounty allowance; but there is a great disparity on the sums so paid. For each of the immigrants by the "Arabian," 10*l.* extra was charged by the charterer of the vessel.

25. If the immigrants are brought out by the regular traders, will the sum granted by the Government in any case, in your opinion, defray the cost of their passage?—With proper management on the part of the agents in England, I should say yes.

26. From your personal knowledge of the regular traders, are you of opinion that the persons brought out would be properly taken care of?—I have every reason to believe so.

27. So far as their morals are concerned, do you think it better that immigrants should come out in small parties by the traders, or in ship-loads?—As a general rule, I should say the smaller the number the better.

28. Does the bounty system exercise any, and if any, what control over the parties concerned in bringing immigrants to this colony?—The control it exercises extends over the agent for the ship in the colony, to the master and all the officers of the ship; and, generally, it protects the immigrant in every stage of his progress till he reaches his destination. The mode in which it protects the immigrant is, that in case of improper treatment by the officers of the ship, I should recommend the Government to stop the allowance. The way in which it controls the proceedings of the ship agents is, that under it time is afforded for full inquiries after arrival in the colony as to the charges for the voyage. I can illustrate that by the case of Mr. Ritchie, who declines paying the charges to his agent, on the ground that they are excessive.

29. Are you aware whether there are any considerable number of labourers, free or ticket-of-leave, who at present cannot obtain employment?—I have not heard of any instance.

30. Are you aware whether there is any want of labourers?—At least 2,000 would, in my opinion, find employment—such as shepherds, ploughmen, overseers, inferior mechanics, and domestic servants.

31. Do you consider that the Home System of Immigration would supply the wants of the settlers for the particular labour they require?—What we want more particularly are *chosen* servants, who can only be obtained under the bounty system.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1841.

Mr. *Alexander Fraser* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *A. Fraser.*

14 September 1841.

32. You are a coachmaker, in considerable business in this town?—I am.

33. You applied recently for immigrants under the bounty system?—I did; they have now arrived.

34. Of what trade are they?—The coachmaking.

35. You employed an agent at home to select them?—I did.

36. What rate of wages do they receive?—The smith receives 3*l.* a week; the other three 2*l.* 10*s.* a week. One is a body-maker, another a painter, and the third a trimmer.

37. Do they answer your expectations?—They do.

38. What was the rate of wages for workmen of the description you have mentioned at the time you sent home?—I had none of the same kind of workmen. I had a smith who received 3*l.* a week, but

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Mr. *A. Fraser.*

14 September 1841.

but he left me and went to New South Wales. I had a painter, who was a ticket-of-leave man, to whom I gave 2 *l.* a week; he had partly learned his trade with me.

39. What is the rate of wages for such workmen in England?—The painter, 32 *s.* to 36 *s.* a week; the body-maker, 36 *s.* to 2 *l.* 5 *s.* a week; the smith, from 2 *l.* 10 *s.* to 2 *l.* 15 *s.*; and I would add, that in England they have to work 12 hours, whereas here they only work 10 hours a day.

40. Do you know whether such workmen are still in demand?—I should say a few more might find employment.

41. How many do you think could find employment?—I could employ two more myself; I do not think many are wanted.

42. Do you know of any other coachmaker requiring workmen of the same kind?—I know there is one at Launceston who requires some workmen, but I believe he has sent home for them. I should say half a dozen might find employment.

43. Are there any other descriptions of mechanics employed in your trade besides those you have mentioned?—Yes; there are vice-men, carriage-makers, and wheelwrights.

44. What do you suppose men of the class now referred to would require to maintain them?—I cannot exactly say.

45. Is living here more expensive than at home?—I should say not, now.

46. Does not the price of bread and meat vary very much?—It does: it is now only half what it was some time back.

47. What kind of accommodation have the immigrants who recently came to you obtained?—They have cottages, with gardens attached, at the rate of 8 *s.* a week, for which they could hardly get two rooms in London.

48. Did you provide the cottages for them?—No; on their arrival I went through the town with them, and assisted them in obtaining them. One workman has a cottage, which he has taken at 8 *s.* a week for five years, containing six rooms, with a garden; two more of the men have a cottage, for which they pay 40 *l.* per annum, which is at the rate of 8 *s.* a week each; one of them has a sister, who is under an engagement to me as a needlewoman.

49. Do they appear to be satisfied with the terms made with them at home?—Perfectly so.

50. Are they steady in their habits?—I have every reason to consider them so: they have now been 11 weeks in my employ, and they have not lost four hours amongst them.

51. Did they make any complaints respecting their treatment on board?—They did.

52. What did they complain of?—That they did not receive all that they were promised, in respect to their food.

53. Did you know any of them before they came out?—I did not.

54. Who acted as your agent at home?—A coachmaker in London of many years' standing.

55. Do you know the particulars of the agreement made by your agent respecting the provisions that were to be supplied to them?—Not exactly. I believe they were furnished with a scale of provisions; but they were promised extra fresh provisions, in consideration of my having paid 55 *l.* for the passage of the whole of them, beyond the allowance granted by the Government.

56. Do you think workmen of the description you have received could have been obtained by a person not practically acquainted with coachmaking?—I think they might.

57. Would you have sent for men of the description you have received, if you could not have exercised any control in the selection by the employment of your own agent?—I might have sent for them, but I should have been very doubtful what sort of men I should have obtained; I should have no confidence in the selection.

58. Do you happen to know the average rate of wages now being paid to other classes of mechanics?—I believe that cabinet-makers, stone-masons, bricklayers and carpenters are receiving from 8 *s.* to 10 *s.* a day.

59. Have mechanics of these classes constant employment?—I should say till lately in the building line; a great number of stone-masons have gone to Port Phillip.

60. Have the workmen you have received any objection to their being under an engagement for a specific time?—None whatever. I have their agreements with me; they endorsed them after they arrived here without any hesitation, at my request; a request which I made, as I had some doubt whether they would be legally binding without that addition.

61. Do you think that workmen would object generally to bind themselves for a fixed period?—I do not know whether they would object on their arrival here; I should say they would not object at home; two of the men I now have were out of employment for some months prior to their coming out.

62. From your knowledge of the trade, what would be the effect upon wages of the arrival of 20 or 25 workmen?—I think the men would find employment, but not at the rate of wages I give under my agreement. I should say they would get about 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per week.

63. Are there any coach-making establishments in the interior?—None that I am aware of.

64. Do you know whether saddlers and harness-makers are required here?—I should think they are.

Mr. *John Addison* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Addison.*

65. You are a master builder in this town?—I am.

66. Have you received any immigrants under the bounty system?—I have not.

67. How many masons do you generally employ?—From six to twelve, generally.

68. At what rate of wages?—From 7 *s.* to 8 *s.* a day.

69. Is that the usual rate?—It is.

70. For how long a period has that been the average rate?—Since I have been in the colony; about 17 years.

71. What was the price of provisions when you came?—It was much the same as now; butcher's meat was a little cheaper.

72. Have the wages varied with the price of provisions?—Very little, if at all.

73. Have many masons gone to Port Phillip?—Several.

74. What has been the cause of their going?—The high wages offered; some have, however, now returned; the wages are considerably lower than they were.

75. Do

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Mr. *John Addison.*

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75. Do you find any difficulty in obtaining masons?—None whatever; on the contrary, there is scarcely a day on which I have not received applications from men for employment.

76. There is no demand then, in your opinion, beyond the supply?—Certainly not; there are now very few buildings being carried on.

77. Have you found any difficulty in obtaining carpenters and other mechanics employed in house building?—None whatever.

78. What is the average rate of wages for workmen of the last-mentioned description?—The highest, 8*s.* 6*d.* a day; the lowest, 2*l.* a week.

79. What rate of wages would such men obtain in England?—I should say, the man who gets here 8*s.* 6*d.* a day would get 3*s.* 6*d.* at home.

80. What would it cost you to maintain a man of this class?—About 25*s.* a week.

81. Can the workmen, in your opinion, maintain themselves in comfort upon the wages they receive?—Perfectly so.

82. Do you know any instance of their saving any money?—A great number; several of the men I have employed have built small houses, and live rent free.

83. Are the mechanics in your employ generally steady?—They are; we do not retain them if they are not.

84. You employ labourers?—I do.

85. What wages do you give them?—About 4*s.* a day.

86. Are they numerous?—They are; we receive applications from men for employment every day.

87. Are there steady men of this class out of employment now?—I think there are at present a good many serviceable men out of employ.

88. You confine your observations to the town?—I do.

89. Do labourers prefer the town?—They do.

90. Are the men in your employ free men?—They are men who have become free, or ticket-of-leave men.

91. Would you prefer men who came out free?—I prefer ticket-of-leave men; they are generally well conducted.

92. Do the labourers save any thing out of their wages?—No, they cannot, if they have families.

93. Have any number of mechanics emigrated to this colony?—I have not heard of any having emigrated lately.

94. If a considerable number of mechanics were introduced into the colony, would it not affect the rate of wages materially?—It would most probably decrease the rate of wages; but I do not think they could find employment.

95. Can the labourers receiving 4*s.* 4*d.* a day live comfortably?—I should scarcely say comfortably if they have families.

96. What is the general rent of a cottage suitable for a labourer, with three rooms?—From 5*s.* to 8*s.* a week.

97. Do you know whether house-carpenters are needed in the interior?—I do not know; I do not think they are.

98. Were they more in demand last year?—They were; there is not a single house now being built above the centre of the town; the town is, in fact, overbuilt.

Mr. *John E. Addison* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *J. E. Addison.*

99. You are a master builder?—I am.

100. How many masons have you in your employ?—At present very few; not more than six.

101. Had you any more last year?—Yes, four times that number.

102. There were more buildings in progress then than now?—We had more; I believe there were more generally.

103. Do you think it probable, then, that more buildings will shortly be undertaken?—I do not at present see any prospect of an increase in our trade.

104. You consider the present time to be one of depression?—I do.

105. Have you always been able to obtain a sufficient number of mechanics?—We have, though not perhaps of the best description.

106. What wages do you give the mechanics whom you employ?—The general rate is from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.*; we pay some good hands 9*s.*; when there were a number of men employed, the wages were somewhat less.

107. How do you account for the rate of wages being higher when the demand for workmen has decreased?—Many mechanics have left the colony for Port Phillip.

108. Do you know whether any have recently returned?—I believe some have.

109. Do you know the cause of their having returned?—I believe it to be that they like this country better, and because they have found that, although they were promised higher wages, they had great difficulty in getting paid.

110. Do you anticipate any reduction in the rate of wages?—I do not, unless there should be an increase in the supply of labour.

111. Has there been any considerable fluctuation in the rate of wages during the last seven years?—Not much.

112. Suppose two or three contracts were offered for public buildings, would you be deterred from tendering by a fear that you could not obtain the requisite number of mechanics?—I should not, unless they were very heavy indeed.

113. Would you, for instance, be prevented from undertaking a new court-house and gaol?—No, if the time given were not very short; such a work as that mentioned would take from two to three years, according to the usual time allowed.

114. Would you look to emigration for that additional labour which you would require if you undertook such a work?—I might, perhaps, look for some to that source; but I think I could obtain a sufficient number from the other colonies.

115. Suppose you had no expectation whatever of receiving any supply of labour by emigration, would you undertake such a work?—I should have no fear of getting 30 or 40 masons, and as many carpenters; it might be necessary to advance the wages 6*d.* a day.

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Mr. *J. E. Addison.*

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116. Would other master masons be able to carry on their works at the same time?—Yes; I should say I could obtain the number I have mentioned, and the general run of work continue the same.

117. Can mechanics be now easily obtained?—They can; we have had applications from 10 or 11 recently for employment.

118. Would 50 or 60 emigrant mechanics, good workmen, find permanent employment, in your opinion?—I should hardly think they would.

119. Do any of the mechanics save any money?—They do; most of our workmen have done so.

120. How do they invest it?—In houses and other property.

121. Do the mechanics who have come under your observation take much care of their children?—Those who have come out free take great care of their children, keeping them decent in appearance, and sending them to school; of the ticket-of-leave, and others who have become free, I cannot speak so favourably.

122. Would not any reduction of wages have the effect of causing them to take their children away from school, and lessen that decent pride which the mechanics you have spoken of appear to have?—It would.

123. Do you think there is any demand for common labourers?—We can get as many as we want; I have had ten labourers applying to me in the course of one morning for employment.

124. Do you think there is any distress at present existing among that class of men?—I should think there is.

125. Can a labourer save any thing out of the wages he receives?—Not if he has a wife and family; hardly any of them can go on without an advance of wages before the end of the week.

126. Do you know any thing respecting the demand for labourers in the interior?—I do not.

Mrs. *Rer* called in; and Examined.

Mrs. *Rex.*

127. You keep a register office for servants?—I do.

128. In what part of Hobart Town?—In Liverpool-street.

129. Have you many applications?—A good many; it is a year and ten months since I opened my office, and I have had in that time 1,040 applications for servants, male and female; some applications being for three and four servants, principally females.

130. Have you been able to get the servants you wanted?—Not by any means.

131. Do you remember what class of servants you have most readily obtained?—I think nursery-maids; they are younger.

132. For what description of servants is there the greatest demand?—For housemaids, laundresses, female cooks, and maids of all work.

133. You mentioned just now that you had had 1,040 applications; can you state the number of each description of servants applied for?—I cannot.

134. The total number of servants for whom you received applications would amount probably to 2,000?—About that number.

135. How many have you supplied?—About 300.

136. As regards men servants, how do you find the supply?—There are plenty of male cooks and coachmen.

137. What is the usual rate of wages for men servants?—For a coachman 10*s.* a week, a waiter about the same, and the same for a cook; a good cook would probably obtain more.

138. Are the men servants of whom you have spoken as abundant as free or ticket-of-leave?—Both; many free men have come from Port Phillip.

139. Do you think you could find employment for 2,000 female servants?—Certainly not at once.

140. For how many could you?—I could find places for 40 directly; I should think there are 70 or 80 families who are now requiring female servants.

141. At what rate of wages?—The wages are now much reduced; about 12*l.* to 15*l.* is the usual rate; a twelvemonth ago it was 20*l.*

142. Which are most in demand?—Laundresses and housemaids.

143. Is there any difference in the rate of wages given to these two descriptions?—The laundress gets the most generally; I have one application for a laundress, from a lady who offers 25*l.* a year.

144. Is that the general rate for laundresses?—No, unusually high.

145. Do you find that the female servants are good servants generally?—No; there is a great scarcity of good female servants.

146. Do you know whether the female servants are generally comfortable in their places?—I think not, in many cases.

147. What is the cause?—Their being associated with the assigned servants; where the servants are all free they are generally comfortable.

148. Are they badly lodged?—No.

149. Is the present rate of wages sufficient, in your opinion?—Quite sufficient.

150. Do you happen to know what is the rate of wages for the same class of persons in England?—About 10*l.* to 14*l.* for housemaids, and 16*l.* for good cooks.

151. Have you heard women who have been employed as cooks in the interior complain that they cannot stand the enormous wood fires?—I have; males are better as cooks for that reason.

152. In large establishments in the interior, do you know whether the cook has the assistance of a kitchenmaid?—Yes, I believe so; of some one in that capacity.

153. Is there any demand for nursery governesses?—I had about two months ago a great many applications.

154. What is the rate of wages given to this class of persons?—About 25*l.* per annum.

155. Do you ever receive applications for milliners and dress-makers?—Very few; not more than three.

156. For how many female servants could you now obtain places in a month?—For 100, I should think.

157. How does it happen that the demand for female servants is not so great as it was?—There are a greater number of female servants assigned.

158. Have you many servants applying for places at the present time?—Not more than three or four that I could recommend.

159. Do

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Mrs. *Rex.*

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159. Do you find that the female servants marry to any great extent?—Very frequently, if they are well conducted.

160. Are people generally particular as to the character of the servants they take?—The limited number of servants prevents their being as particular as they otherwise would be.

161. What term of service do you consider as giving a character?—A three months' character is rather a long character; few servants have a twelve months' character.

162. Does that remark apply to free and ticket-of-leave women?—To both.

163. Do you find generally that the servants leave the mistress, or that the mistress dismisses the servant?—The servant leaves the mistress, and frequently without any warning.

164. To what do you principally attribute the constant changing of their places by servants?—To the readiness with which they can get fresh places; the least advance in wages tempts them to leave.

165. And that readiness of obtaining places is the consequence of the great demand for servants?—Yes.

166. Have you many applications from the country?—I have; I have great difficulty in obtaining servants for country service; servants do not like generally to go into the interior.

167. By whom are the expenses of a servant proceeding to service in the interior defrayed?—By the master or mistress, if she remains six or twelve months in her service, as the agreement may be; if she leaves before the six months have expired, they are paid by the servant herself.

168. Suppose a female servant to leave her place in the interior, would she not have a difficulty in obtaining another situation?—I should not think any great difficulty; she would, most probably, obtain one in the family of some adjoining settler.

169. Do you find the female servants particular as to the families they enter?—No; they go wherever they can get the highest wages.

Captain *Michael Fenton,* M.L.C., called in; and Examined.

Capt. *M. Fenton,* M.L.C.

170. You are a member of this council, and a landed proprietor in the district of New Norfolk?—I am.

171. How long have you been in this colony?—About twelve or thirteen years.

172. Of what quantity of land are you in possession?—About 8,000 acres.

173. How many of them are under cultivation?—About from 250 to 300.

174. How many servants do you generally employ in your establishment?—From twenty to forty.

175. Are your servants bond or free?—At present I have twelve assigned servants, the rest are free.

176. What wages do you give your free servants?—I had a man and his wife with me, to whom I gave 55*l.* per annum, with board and lodging.

177. In what capacity?—He was a general farm servant, and his wife a laundress.

178. You have mentioned one instance; what wages do you give generally?—I generally prefer contract work; because the class of servants who are to be obtained at present in this colony are not to be depended upon, and require as much supervision as assigned servants.

179. What description of work do you get performed by contract?—Fencing, splitting, grubbing, clearing land, cutting watercourses; in short, every description of work except ploughing, sowing, and domestic service.

180. At what rate per rod do you get your fencing done?—A five-rail fence at from 4*s.* to 5*s.* a rod; the price depends on the distance. The fencer has to draw the material.

181. Has the rate varied since 1829?—That is the general average; I do not think I ever paid higher.

182. What amount can a man earn in a day at that rate?—I cannot exactly say; when they have finished, the fencers and others I have employed have generally had to receive half the amount they have earned in cash.

183. You spoke of several other classes of labourers; are their rates higher now than they were?—I think not.

184. Is there, in your opinion, any scarcity of labour?—Twelve months ago there was a difficulty in obtaining labour when you required any work to be done; now, I have had several applications from men for employment, which I have been obliged to refuse.

185. What do you consider to be the cause of this decrease in the demand for labour?—In consequence of the bad harvest last year, and there being no sufficient price for stock, the settlers are not able to carry on the improvements on their estates which they otherwise would.

186. Have you any reason to think there will be a greater demand for labour?—I have, and most probably a permanent one.

187. Will you state the grounds upon which you have arrived at this conclusion?—The probability of a reasonable rise in the price of stock, and a fair return from the grain crops. Last year, in consequence of the want of rain and the extreme heat, we had but half the usual crop; namely, twelve instead of twenty-four bushels to the acre.

188. What was the price of wheat last year, and what is it now?—It ranged from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a bushel last year; this year it has not exceeded 8*s.* 6*d.* a bushel.

189. How do you account for the diminished price of wheat and the diminished supply coexisting?—The diminished price arises from the large importations made from foreign markets, in consequence of the high prices of the last and former year here.

190. When you speak of a fair return from grain, what rate per bushel do you consider to be a fair price?—Eight shillings a bushel, provided there be an average crop of from twenty to twenty-four bushels to the acre.

191. Can you employ free labour with an average crop, without having a foreign market for your grain?—If the price of labour be reduced to 10*l.* to 12*l.* a year, with lodging and rations (the rations being worth about from 15*l.* to 18*l.* a year), I could. The quantity of free labour, however, which I could employ must depend upon the amount of ticket-of-leave labour that may be available for the service of the settler from the probation parties.

192. Do you think the present amount of labour is adequate to raise the grain required for the consumption of the colony?—I think not, but it may be when the probation men become available.

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Capt. *M. Fenton*, M.L.C.

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193. Do you remember any period when the colony has not raised sufficient grain for itself?—I do not.

194. Do you anticipate that you will ever be able to obtain labourers at the rate you have mentioned?—I do; by establishing your labourers as tenants, giving them a sufficient portion of land to employ their leisure time, and other facilities.

195. What species of labour is most required in your district, in-door or out-door?—We are in particular and urgent want of in-door servants, especially females; and if they were obtained under the bounty system, when each person could obtain the precise description of servant he wanted, a number of men now employed as in-door servants would be rendered available for out-door work. Any large and promiscuous supply upon the general system of emigration, proposed to be adopted at home, would, in my opinion, be injurious; unless it is determined to stop transportation, as on this will depend the demand.

196. Is there any difficulty in getting ploughmen now?—I should think they are scarce; I have rarely heard of their being out of employment, and have frequently been unable to obtain them when I required them.

197. What wages would a good ploughman demand or expect?—About 30 *l.* a year and his provisions; but I could not afford it, and never gave it.

198. How do the men whom you employ by contract obtain their provisions?—From myself, at certain prices fixed upon at the time the agreement is made.

199. How are they lodged?—In huts, which they generally build for themselves on the farm.

200. Are grooms and coachmen much wanted?—Good grooms.

201. What wages do grooms get?—About 20 *l.* a year.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1841.

Mr. *Robert Robertson* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *R. Robertson.*

15 September 1841.

202. WHAT trade are you?—A millwright and engineer.

203. In that capacity how many men do you employ?—About twenty free men and apprentices.

204. What wages do you give your free men?—The lowest wages we give is 2 *l.* 8 *s.*, and the highest 2 *l.* 15 *s.*

205. Do you happen to know what wages are obtained in England by similar descriptions of workmen?—I have recently received a letter from a person in Lancashire; the wages there, he tells me, are 30 *s.* a week for the kind of workmen I employ. In London they are about 2 *l.* 2 *s.*

206. Is there any great demand for machinery in the colony?—About twelve months ago there was a great demand for machines, such as thrashing machines; we were obliged to decline many applications made to us, on account of our not being able to obtain a sufficient number of workmen. We wrote home for some under the bounty system; they have not, however, arrived; and I do not regret it under the existing circumstances of the colony. There is now very little demand for machines on the part of the settlers, owing to the depression of the times.

207. Can you get what men you now require for engineering purposes?—We are becoming more independent every day of a supply of workmen, on account of our apprentices.

208. How many apprentices have you?—Six.

209. Suppose the ensuing harvest to be good, and the settlers to make demands upon you again, could you obtain workmen to enable you to comply with such demands?—I hardly know; I could find employment for four additional hands, three millwrights and one smith; at this moment, however, they are not wanted; I might state that one or two good blacksmiths, qualified to forge work for machinery, would find employment; since we commenced business I have only found one thoroughly qualified man for that description of work.

210. At what cost per week can the workmen you employ obtain board and lodging?—About 16 *s.* a week; when they board in the house with us we charge them from 12 *s.* to 15 *s.* a week.

211. Will you state the number of bond and free respectively now in your employment?—We have seven free journeymen, six apprentices, three assigned men and one ticket-of-leave man.

212. Are the apprentices native youths, or did they come free to the colony?—Mostly native youths.

213. Are you in the habit of tendering for contracts for the erection of bridges and other public works?—Occasionally.

214. Do you think there is a deficiency of mechanics for such works?—I should say not; I should say there are sufficient without obtaining any assistance from home.

215. You would not be deterred, then, from undertaking any work of the kind we are now speaking of, by a fear of not being able to obtain workmen?—Certainly not; I ought to add, perhaps, that the Government give very liberal assistance in the shape of convict labour when they tender for contracts.

216. Do the Government offer the assistance of mechanics as well as labourers?—Of a few.

217. Then I am to understand that if convict labour could not be obtained, you would require more free labour to be imported?—Yes.

218. On account of the large quantity of tools and iron work for carts, &c., required for the probation gangs, will not additional mechanical labour be required?—Judging from the low price at which the contracts are taken for the supply of pick-axes, &c., there does not appear to be any deficiency of mechanical labour. I am credibly informed that the prices are below those in England; the last contract for picks was taken at 5 *d.* to 6 *d.* a pound, weighing from seven to eight pounds each, which makes the cost of the pick about 3 *s.* 6 *d.*; small stone hammers were contracted for at 1 *s.* 3 *d.* each.

219. Do you know the price of iron in England at the present time?—About 10 *l.* a ton.

220. The best Swedish iron?—The best Swedish iron would be, I should think, about 14 *l.*, but we do not use that kind here.

221. What does iron cost you here now?—About 14 *l.* a ton when brought direct from the merchant.

222. Is the employment for men in your line of business permanent or fluctuating?—We seldom turn off any of our men.

223. Do

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Mr. *R. Robertson.*

15 September 1841.

223. Do you think the present rate of wages too high?—We find them too high in reference to the masters; the workmen earning 2*l.* a week make more in proportion than the masters; still, I believe, when men come so far from their native country, to give them less would render them discontented, and therefore less useful.

224. Do you think that a man and his wife, with three or four children, could live decently, and bring up their children well, that is to say, furnish them with proper clothing, and send them to school on less wages?—I do not think they could; the expense of house-rent and education is so high compared with what it is in Scotland; I have known several tradesmen who have come out here from Scotland quite discouraged at the difference; in Scotland children can be taught well, including mathematics, and even the classics, for 12*s.* a quarter.

225. Then you think that if wages were lower, that the effect would be that the children would be withdrawn from school, and they would lose all decent pride in their families?—Most certainly; I am sure they would rather stop at home and take 30*s.* a week.

226. Are provisions much cheaper at home than here?—The mode of living is much cheaper; I myself have at home saved money out of 6*s.* a week.

227. Have you any knowledge of the wages given to agricultural labourers at home?—In Roxburghshire, when I left, the wages of a ploughman were from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per annum, and the average rate for hired labourers about 10*d.* a day.

228. Do you think that labourers and others would be glad to emigrate from thence?—From what I have seen of the poorer classes there, I should say they would regret coming here, taking it for granted that they were in permanent employment at home.

229. Do you think that agricultural labourers, with wages from 10*l.* to 15*l.*, with the usual rations and lodging, would be better off here than they would be at home?—They would.

230. What leads you to think that they would regret coming here?—Such is the general impression on my mind; it would be difficult for me at once to give my reasons for it; I would, however, mention as one, that they could not get education for their children here as at home.

231. How many men in your line of business do you think could be introduced with a prospect of certain employment?—The prospects of business are very uncertain at present; I do not think more than six millwrights and two or three wheelwrights.

232. You mentioned that you had six apprentices; is the system of apprenticing general?—We have several applications; I have just bound one lad for seven years, and I have postponed taking one for six months.

233. Do you think your business is liked more than any other by the parents?—It is a very favourite one with boys.

234. Do you receive any premium?—Yes, generally from 15*l.* to 25*l.*; many parents, however, cannot pay a premium, and in that case the apprentice is kept by his parents for the first six months, in lieu of premium.

Mr. *John Macgregor* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *J. Macgregor.*

235. You are a tailor and clothier?—I am.

236. How many men do you employ?—From 10 to 20.

237. Are they free or otherwise?—At present they are all free or ticket-of-leave.

238. What wages do you give them?—In our trade men are paid by the piece.

239. What can your workmen earn generally?—There is a great difference between men; one man can sometimes earn as much as three other men. I have known men who can earn 3*l.* a week, while others can only earn 25*s.*; the average would earn about from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*

240. What would the same men make in London and in Edinburgh?—About 6*s.* in London, and about 3*s.* or 3*s.* 6*d.* in Edinburgh.

241. Do you find any difficulty in getting workmen?—Great difficulty in getting good men; out of 20 men here, only four or five can be termed good men.

242. How many tailors might, in your opinion, be introduced into the colony with advantage?—It would depend on the sort of men introduced.

243. How many would you take in addition to those you now have?—Not any; good workmen would displace the indifferent ones.

244. Have you any apprentices?—One only.

245. Are the bad workmen, to whom you have referred, men who have been brought up as tailors?—No; they have been partially brought up to the trade; they have been principally boys who have learned what they know at the hulks or at Port Arthur.

246. Are any of the men now in employ men who came out free?—Not one; they are either ticket-of-leave men or men free by servitude.

247. Do you think it desirable that any tailors should be brought out?—I think that the introduction of some good and steady workmen would be a great advantage, but they should be good workmen; there are many deserving men at home who would be the first to desire to emigrate, but who would not be of much service, because they are but indifferent workmen.

248. Is the present rate of wages too high, in your opinion?—The wages are not so much too high, as that we are compelled to accept of an inferior made article.

249. Have you any idea of what it would take to maintain a man of the description of those you employ?—About from 12*s.* to 15*s.* a week.

Mr. *James Sly* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *James Sly.*

250. You are a boot and shoemaker?—I am.

251. Have you many free men in your employment?—No, I cannot procure them.

252. Are there no free men to be had in your trade?—No; I have advertised for several, without success.

253. Then the introduction of journeymen boot and shoemakers would be advantageous?—Most certainly.

254. How many could you employ, in addition to the men you now have?—From six to eight more.

255. What men have you at present?—I have three assigned men and two free men.

256. What wages do you give your free men?—Seven shillings a pair for bottoms, and 6*s.* for closing.

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Mr. *James Sly.*

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257. What can a good workman earn a week, at that rate?—A clever closer can close ten pair a week, regularly; a pair a day is a general average.

258. Do you think the present rates of wages too high?—I think they are, particularly in proportion to the quality of the work. There are not more than four good footmen in Hobart Town, and two of these have lately become free, and only work three days a week; there is but one real good closer in Hobart Town.

259. Do you think a man and his wife, and three or four children, could live decently, clothing their children properly, and sending them to school, at a less rate of wages?—I think they might; they have to do it at home.

260. What is the rate of wages at home?—Four shillings and sixpence a pair for bottoms, and from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* for closing.

261. Is not house-rent and living more expensive than at home?—Not now.

262. How many journeymen boot and shoemakers do you think might be introduced, with a prospect of certain employment?—About fifty; many other men require workmen besides myself.

263. Do you happen to know whether they are wanted at Launceston?—I should think so, as I work for many gentlemen on the other side of the island.

264. When you speak of fifty journeymen being introduced, you mean good workmen?—I do; there are plenty of inferior workmen, men capable of making stock-keeper's boots, who have been taught at the hulks, or at Port Arthur.

265. What do you pay for this latter description of work?—Four shillings and sixpence a pair for bottoms, and 2*s.* for closing.

266. Then you think there is no necessity for introducing any common workmen?—None, I should say. I could mention that there is another class of workmen not to be had in the colony; namely, ladies' shoemakers; and binders are still more wanted.

267. How many could you employ?—Two or three.

268. Have you sent for any workmen under the bounty system?—Four men and two women.

269. Have they arrived?—No.

270. Did you send to a private agent?—I did; to my brother, at Liverpool.

271. Are there many boot and shoemakers in the interior?—I believe there are some shoemakers at Campbell Town.

272. Do you think a master boot and shoemaker could set up with advantage in any of the country townships?—I think he might in two or three. I should have set up my own nephew at Oatlands, but I was deterred by a want of men.

273. What do you think a journeyman, with a wife and two or three children, could maintain himself and his family for?—About 30*s.* a week. If the wife could bind, she could earn as much as her husband.

Mr. *Thomas Whitney* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *T. Whitney.*

274. You are a baker?—I am.

275. How many men do you employ?—Four.

276. At what rate of wages?—According to their ability. The foreman has 25*s.*; the second, 18*s.*; the third, 15*s.*; and the fourth, 10*s.* a week, with their board.

277. Do you find any difficulty in procuring good workmen?—So great, that we are obliged to let the men we have, have their own way in a great measure, being fearful of their leaving us, and of our not being able to get men to replace them.

278. What do you reckon to be the cost of the board of each of your men?—From 16*s.* to 1 *l.* per week.

279. Do you think the present rate of wages too high?—I do.

280. What is the rate of wages at home?—The same rate in money as here; but the workmen only receive their bread instead of their board.

281. How many of each of the classes could, in your opinion, be introduced into the colony with a prospect of obtaining permanent employment?—About forty foremen, eighty second hands; the third hands are not so much wanted, as common men can perform the work required of them, and of the fourth class.

282. How many of these would find employment in Hobart Town?—About four fore-hands, and thirty good second hands.

283. There being such a want of foremen, how is the business conducted now?—The master now, in most cases, performs the work allotted to the foreman in England.

284. Are the workmen you have met with good?—The ticket-of-leave men are generally very good, but very insolent; they leave at a moment's warning, and, owing to the want of this kind of labour, other masters are glad to take them in without making any inquiries.

285. Have you any applications?—None.

286. Have you sent for any emigrants under the bounty?—I and another master baker sent for some men under the terms of the Government notice. We applied to a person at home to act as our agent, and we sent sufficient money to pay part of their passage out, and to enable them to purchase tools and other necessaries. We have since learned that the men were selected and taken before the Emigration Committee at home, and that the committee refused to sanction their going out unless the whole of their passage-money was paid. Our agent did not choose to do this, and sent us out goods for the money which we transmitted to him. Our men have learned that the men we sent for are not coming, and they are consequently more troublesome, as they think that we are more dependent than ever upon them.

287. What wages were you paying at the time you sent home?—I was then giving 30*s.* a week for the foreman.

Mr. *Joseph Woolley* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *J. Woolley.*

288. You are a cabinet maker and upholsterer in this town?—I am.

289. How many men do you usually employ?—About ten.

290. Are they all free?—They are.

291. What wages do you give?—From 7*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* a day, according to the ability of the workmen.

292. Do you know the rate of wages at home?—I do not; when I left England, about 5*s.* a day was the usual rate.

293. Do you think the present rate of wages too high?—I think it is.

294. Do you think a workman could maintain himself, a wife and four children, decently, and send his children to school, if he receives a lower rate of wages?—That must depend materially on the price of provisions. I should be inclined to say he could not. All the men I have had have done well; some have realized money, and live in houses which they have purchased.

295. Are the men you speak of as having done well married or single?—Married.

296. Are workmen in your trade scarce?—Not now; about four or five months ago men were much wanted.

297. Is there constant employment for the mechanics now in the colony in your line?—Yes.

298. How many do you think might be sent for with a prospect of their obtaining regular employment?—In the course of a few months men will, I expect, be more required than now; I should think eight or ten additional cabinet-makers would find employment in Hobart Town.

299. How many do you think might find constant employment in the colony?—I should think about 20 additional men.

300. Any upholsterers?—Not more than two are needed.

301. Have you sent home for any workmen under the bounty?—I have not; it is so long since I left England, that I do not know any one whom I could ask to select men for me; and unless I could be certain of getting the description of men I wanted, I should not like to run the risk of bringing men out.

302. Have you any apprentices?—Two; I had four.

303. Do you get any premium with them?—When I have an in-door apprentice I have a premium; with an out-door apprentice I have none.

304. *Would there be any employment for women in your trade?*—There are several women here who profess to be upholsterers; I do not think there would be any employment; that branch of the business is not pursued here as it is at home.

305. *Should 20 additional men be introduced, would wages fall much in consequence?*—I think not now with those who were good hands.

306. How long have you been in the colony?—Nineteen years.

307. Have wages fluctuated much during that period?—Not in the least.

Mr. *John Watson* called in; and Examined.

308. You are a shipwright and boat-builder?—I am.

309. Do you employ many shipwrights?—Not at present; I have had as many as 20 or 30, free men and apprentices.

310. Have you experienced difficulty in procuring men?—At times great difficulty; but I remedied that, in some measure, by the number of apprentices.

311. Could you give employment to any emigrants in your line now?—I could not; the greater number of men in the trade are now without employment, there being great stagnation in the shipping trade; at present there is neither ship-building nor ship-repairing going on.

312. To what do you attribute the stagnation?—To the probable failure of the fisheries, and the decrease of trade to Port Phillip; there is now less demand for vessels in the whaling trade.

313. Will the demand become less, in your opinion?—It will, as regards the bay fisheries.

314. What cause or causes would you assign for the decrease in the trade to Port Phillip?—The direct trade that now takes place between England and that colony, and the raising of their own supplies by the settlers; probably the want of money, recently felt there, may also have exercised some influence on the trade.

315. Do you think the shipping trade will become better?—Eventually I think it will.

316. Do you think it would be prudent to send for shipwrights from England?—I think not.

317. Could you get a good foreman here, if you required one?—I could not.

318. What wages do you give the men you now employ?—Nine shillings a day.

319. Is that the average rate?—It is.

320. You said just now that there were a number of men now out of employment in your trade; how does it happen that the rate of wages continues the same?—Our work is generally pressing, and requires to be put out of hand as soon as possible; so that, when a job comes in, all hands are employed.

321. Is the wood here suitable for ship-building?—The timber here is better for ship-building purposes, in my opinion, than any which I have seen from New Holland or from New Zealand.

322. Is there any want of sail-makers?—None.

323. Any want of boat-builders?—I think eight or ten additional boat-builders might find employment in Hobart Town and its neighbourhood.

324. Is the gum here equal to teak?—For some portions of the work in a ship I consider it superior.

325. How do the workmen subsist when out of employment?—They save sufficient out of their wages when employed to live upon.

326. Have any of the men you have employed saved any considerable sum?—I know two or three who have saved enough to have a house of their own, with a garden attached to it, worth perhaps 200*l.*

Mr. *Thomas Tilley* called in; and Examined.

327. You are an engineer, and an iron and brass founder, in this town?—I am.

328. How many men do you employ?—A smith, four engineers, a plumber, an iron-moulder and a brass moulder.

329. Are you in want of any description of workmen?—I could employ two coppersmiths and a pump-maker.

330. How many have you in all in your employ?—Eight.

331. What wages do you give them?—The brass-moulder, 8*s.*; vice-men, 7*s.*; blacksmith, 7*s.* 6*d.*; plumber, 8*s.* 8*d.* The plumber has just left me. To the iron-moulder, half the profits of the iron shop.

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332. Do you know what wages workmen of this description obtain in England?—A plumber, 5*s.*; the brass-moulder and the others, about 6*s.*

333. Do you think the rate of wages too high?—I should not mind paying them myself, if the workmen here would do as much work as they do in England.

334. You stated just now that you give half the profits of your iron shop to your moulder; what rate of wages do you consider that arrangement to be equal to?—I will state the arrangement itself; I find the iron and the coal; the man casts, say, 13 cwt., and we halve the profits; I should say that he earns a guinea a day; I pay him ready money, and give credit; I carry on this branch of the trade for the sake of my other business; the man himself is a whaler; I am now putting up a crane for him, and he has gone down the river for pleasure.

335. Do you think that a guinea a day is too high a rate of wages for such a description of workman?—If he were busy, and the trade rising, I would gladly give 14*s.* a day to such a man.

336. Would it be prudent to send home for moulders?—Not unless they could be specially selected.

337. Is there any opening, do you think, for men in your trade?—I think there is an opening for two moulders here, and one at Launceston; I could myself employ two good vice-men, first-rate workmen; there is also an opening, I should say, for two plumbers here, and for one at Launceston.

338. Are there any smiths needed?—There is a sufficient number of smiths if they were but steady men,—as it is, they often work one week, and do nothing the next.

339. Would the introduction of some steady men be desirable?—We should be more independent; it is often now quite a favour to get a man to work when a job is urgently required to be done.

340. Is your trade an increasing one?—It has been so hitherto; it is very stagnant now; when I entered into partnership with Mr. Harris, we had on the books 545*l.* the first year, 1,500*l.* the second, 2,400*l.* the third, and 3,000*l.* the fourth; ours was then the only house in the trade.

341. Are there any other establishments now?—One other.

342. Can you compete with the importer of iron ware?—I do; I make every thing; I import nothing but the raw material.

William Page Ashburner, Esq., M.L.C., called in; and Examined.

W. P. Ashburner, Esq., M.L.C.

343. You are a member of this council, and a landed proprietor in the district of Westbury?—I am.

344. What number of acres do you occupy?—Nine thousand.

345. How many of these are in cultivation?—Two hundred and fifty.

346. What number of men do you employ?—From fourteen to twenty.

347. How many of these are freemen?—Three, at annual wages.

348. What rate of wages do you give them?—From 30*l.* to 70*l.* per annum, with rations. The man receiving 70*l.* is an overseer; the other two, receiving 30*l.* and 35*l.*, are shepherds.

349. Is that the usual rate for shepherds?—About 30*l.*, I should say, is the usual rate.

350. Is there any scarcity of good shepherds?—Very great.

351. What can good ploughmen earn?—From 30*l.* to 40*l.* a year, I should say.

352. Do you happen to know the rate of wages given to common labourers here?—I believe, from 8*s.* to 10*s.* a week, with food and lodging. I ought to mention, that I have other free and ticket-of-leave men working by contract.

353. At what rate are the men paid who are working by contract?—From 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a rood for fencing; the stuff is drawn for them.

354. Do you think 70*l.* a year too much for a good overseer?—I do not; for that sum, however, I have the services of his wife as dairy-maid; but as she has an infant to take care of, she is of little use.

355. Do you think that the rate for the shepherds is too high?—No; I would rather pay more than less for trustworthy men.

356. Have you any difficulty in obtaining labourers?—At times, very great; latterly they have been very abundant; but good men will always obtain employment. Good gardeners are very scarce, and would readily be engaged; I would give 30*l.* per annum for one.

357. Are good ploughmen easily to be obtained?—They are not.

358. Can you obtain free female servants?—They are not to be had. The difficulty of procuring a female to superintend a dairy will, most probably, prevent my keeping on my dairy this year, with a view to profit.

359. Is there an opening for every class of labourers?—That must depend entirely on the measures of the Government with respect to transportation. I should myself prefer having all free men in my employ, if I could afford it, or obtain them.

360. When you speak of free men, do you mean men free by servitude, or free immigrants?—Free immigrants.

361. What wages could you afford to give free men?—That would depend upon the state of the markets

362. Do you think the wish to employ free labour is a general feeling?—Yes, I do.

363. Suppose an emigration to take place sufficiently extensive to admit of that wish being realized, what would be the effect as regards the class of labourers now principally in employ?—They would cease to be employed as regular farm servants, and would be then employed in job-work.

364. Do you think they would find sufficient employment of that kind?—Perhaps; wages would, however, be reduced, and persons would employ the cheapest kind of labour, without reference to whether the man were a free immigrant or an emancipist.

365. Do you not think that many ticket-of-leave men and others now employed would be thrown out of employment?—I think they would, if the supply of immigrants was on the extensive scale you allude to.

366. What would be the results, in your opinion?—I am afraid to contemplate.

367. Do you think an immigration on a less extent than that to which we have been referring is desirable?—Most undoubtedly.

368. What number do you think could be introduced with benefit to themselves and to the settlers?

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settlers?—I should say a large number might be introduced, without any injurious effect on the labour market; it ought, however, to be gradual.

369. In what way do you think immigrants may best be introduced into the colony?—I should say, under the bounty system, established by his Excellency Sir John Franklin; because, among other reasons which occur to me as rendering it the best, the supply will always be in exact accordance with the demand.

370. Do you draw any distinction between that and any other system?—Comparing the bounty system with the general system, as it is termed, and which is the only other one, I believe, that has yet been tried, I should say the advantages are all on the side of the bounty system; under it we can obtain the precise description of labour we require, while, in many cases, there is also this material advantage attending it, that, by employing a friend in England to select men, we should, most probably, obtain labourers with whose family or connexions we may be acquainted, and thus an interest would be created in the relation between master and servant, that would not exist were the men introduced promiscuously. I would add, that I should have very great hesitation in receiving men such as I have seen emigrating to this colony; I should hesitate to receive men, in fact, unless specially recommended to me from England.

371. You are aware that probation parties are about being stationed in the different unsettled districts in the colony, and that it may be expected that the labour of many of these men will, before a long period, be available to the settler; does that circumstance suggest any important point to you for consideration in connexion with this subject?—The labour-market will, of necessity, be materially affected by it.

372. Do you think there will be employment for these men and a considerable number of immigrants too?—Not without the arrival of immigrants who shall themselves require labour.

373. Do you think the present number of labourers sufficient to raise grain for our own consumption?—Most certainly; we know it as a fact, that large quantities of wheat have been exported.

374. At what period is the scarcity of labour most felt?—At the harvest and sheep-shearing time.

375. Do you not then want, in fact, a surplus upon the supply of labour required at other periods?—We do.

376. Supposing a sufficient supply for the harvest, how would you propose to employ the surplus during the other months of the year?—I have not considered that point sufficiently to be able now to answer; but there will, I should imagine, be room for employment in general improvements.

377. Was labour very scarce last year?—It was.

378. To what do you attribute that scarcity?—To the cessation of assignment, and the establishment of the new colonies in our neighbourhood. Many have now returned, and many persons have also come here who came out as emigrants to those colonies.

379. You are aware that a scarcity of wheat very frequently occurs in New South Wales; are you able to state at what intervals that scarcity has been observed to recur?—I believe every fourth year, at the least.

380. You are aware that very large importations of wheat have been made to New South Wales; do you think that, with an additional quantity of free labour, and the labour of the probation men which may hereafter be at our service, we could grow wheat at such a rate as to compete with the foreign market?—It is well known that a scarcity in New South Wales has always raised the price of grain here beyond its legitimate standard. From what I have learned, I believe that, if grain could be supplied here at a moderate price (say 7*s.* to 8*s.* a bushel), which it can be, there would be no importation from South America to Sydney.

381. Suppose the wheat to be at the average price (say 8*s.*), what wages could you afford to give your free labourers, having none but free labourers on your farm?—Not more than from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per annum, with rations and lodging.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1841.

Mr. *Peter Degraves* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Peter Degraves.*

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382. WHAT is your business?—I am a civil engineer; I have a large establishment, consisting of a flour mill, saw mill and brewery.

383. Have you many men in your employ?—About 50; I have had 70.

384. Of what classes are they?—Mostly labourers; some few are mechanics; we have at present a blacksmith, a millwright and three carpenters.

385. What wages do you give your free labourers?—Eight shillings a week, with board and lodging.

386. Are many of your men assigned servants?—The greater number are free or ticket-of-leave.

387. What wages do you give the mechanics?—The millwright 10*s.* a day. The smith has been 17 years in my service; he was originally an assigned servant; he is now free; I pay him 10*s.* a week, with board and lodging. To one carpenter, whom I employ constantly, I give 7*s.* a day; to the other two, 8*s.* a day.

388. Are the freemen in your employ free immigrants, or men free by servitude?—Some free emigrants, but, for the most part, men free by servitude. The greater part of them were assigned to me, and became free in my service.

389. Have you ever found any inconvenience from the intermixture of free immigrants and assigned men?—A little; the prisoners, at times, have been disposed to annoy the other men; some have left me on that account.

390. Which class have you found the most useful?—Those free by servitude; they have had generally a long training, or sort of apprenticeship in their business, during the period of their assignment; I prefer them myself on that account. Several free men who have come to me under agreement have gone away and left me, and it was more trouble than they were worth to look after them. In our business too, particularly, it requires some training even among these labourers; a striker at the forge, for instance, who is a common labourer, is not clever at first.

391. Have you any difficulty in procuring agricultural labourers?—Very great; I expect my corn will shake in the field this season.

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Mr. *Peter Degraves.*

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392. How many acres have you under cultivation?—Myself and sons have 500 acres under plough, all sown.

393. Had you any difficulty in procuring men to plough and sow your land?—Previously to the whaling season I had about 20 men at work on the farm; when the whaling season commenced, they all left me.

394. Do they return for the harvest?—They generally return about November.

395. The harvest season is the time when there is the greatest difficulty in obtaining labour?—It is.

396. Do you consider there is a deficiency in the supply of labour now?—I would employ men to clear land if I could get them.

397. What could men earn in that employment?—At least 4*s.* 4*d.* a day.

398. What do you reckon to be the expense of keeping a labouring man?—My men cost me till lately from 12*s.* to 15*s.* a week each; now they cost me 8*s.* or 9*s.* a week each, provisions being cheap.

399. Do men object to the labour of clearing land?—The clearing of land is heavy work; the greater part of the men are not disposed to undertake it.

400. You appear to pay your labourers rather less than the average rate?—Yes, but then I agree with them for a year. Men labouring on the jetty earn 4*s.* or 4*s.* 4*d.* a day, but then their employment is uncertain; when men are engaged by the year, 18*s.* or 19*s.* a week is the general average.

401. Do you think that rate of wages too high?—I think it is; it is far higher than the rate in other countries. At home a labouring man can only earn 5*l.* or 6*l.* a year, with his board.

402. Is the cost of keeping a labouring man at home more or less than here?—Not so much at home as here; the men do not live so well.

403. Do you think a man and his wife, with two or three children, could live decently, and send their children to school, if he received less wages than 19*s.* a week?—I think not; it must depend on the price of provisions; I have been speaking of single men.

404. Are you of opinion that it is desirable to introduce a number of free emigrants into the colony?—I think it is.

405. Have you applied for men under the bounty system?—I have not. In order to get families out, it is necessary to incur some expense in providing them with various necessaries prior to their embarkation. When the Government notice first appeared, I did not quite understand it, and I thought it would be a failure. I afterwards, however, understood the subject better, and was intending to take steps for bringing out some men, when I heard that the contract part of the system was done away with at home.

406. Am I then to understand that you would not apply for men unless they were bound to you for a certain period?—I would not. In many cases the men, if not bound, will go to other colonies, so that not even the colony is benefited; and if they do remain here, they will probably go to other masters, and the person who has brought them out has had all his trouble for nothing, besides having lost the money which he may have paid for their passage, over and above the Government allowance. I myself brought out some mechanics from England, and every one of them left me.

407. Have you had servants who were under contract to you?—I have some now, and have had many.

408. Did you observe any restlessness or impatience on their part under their contract?—Very seldom; sometimes a man may wish to leave your service; he may form an attachment to some female in another establishment, and wish to get away.

409. Have you ever met with any instances in which they have had recourse to a system of continued annoyance, in the hope that you would dismiss them?—I have; a few.

410. Can you state how many?—About three or four.

411. Out of how many cases of contract?—Out of 50.

412. I think you stated that some free emigrants under contract had left your service, and that you did not think it worth while to look after them; was the cause of their leaving insufficiency of wages?—No. In one case it was the fear of being prosecuted for a felony or a larceny; and in the other cases the men had got into debt, and were afraid of an execution issuing against them.

413. Have you ever considered in what way any great quantity of additional labour might be employed?—I should say there was an immense field for labour in this colony; in the clearing of land for instance, the cost of which would be defrayed by the first year's produce; besides other improvements.

414. Do you think there is a corresponding amount of capital to carry out the improvements to which you refer?—I should think so.

415. To what produce would you devote the land you might clear?—Wheat and potatoes, principally.

416. Do you think the amount of labour now in the colony sufficient to provide grain for its own consumption?—I should say not, with the introduction of so many probation men as are expected.

417. Within your experience, do you remember any year in which the colony was unable to provide sufficient grain for its own consumption?—I do not at this moment.

418. The inference from that is, as you will perceive, that there always has been hitherto an adequate supply of labour for that purpose. Are you of opinion that there has been any decrease in the supply lately?—Yes; great numbers have gone to Port Phillip.

419. Have not many men returned?—Very few; I consider that I have lost many of my best workmen.

420. What induced them to leave?—A higher rate of wages; and the work at Port Phillip is not half so hard as that in which they were employed here.

421. Are you aware whether the last harvest produced sufficient grain for the consumption of the colony?—Quite sufficient, I should say.

422. Was it more than adequate?—I think so; I cannot say positively.

423. Was not the harvest last year less productive than usual?—As a miller, I have heard from settlers that it was a bad crop. We had not a third of an average crop on our own land; but then we were late in sowing.

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424. Do you think the produce of the next harvest will be sufficient for our consumption?—I doubt it. It has been a season of great drought; and unless we have heavy rains, I think the crop will be defective.

425. Do you think as much grain was put in the ground this year as last?—I do not.

426. What reason would you assign for this?—The scarcity of labour, and high rate of wages, principally.

427. Would you think a large immigration so desirable, if you knew that any considerable number of men from the probation gangs would soon be available, when holding tickets-of-leave?—It would render it necessary to use caution as to the number to be introduced. The ticket-of-leave probation men will but be half as valuable as the present ticket-of-leave men. In the one case, they have been regularly trained to particular kinds of work, and have been, during assignment made, in most cases, good labourers or workmen, but the ticket-of-leave probation man will have learned nothing.

428. What would be the result of the probation men not easily finding employment?—It would be a matter of alarm, both as regards bond and free.

429. Have any of your men acquired property?—Some have.

430. Do you not consider it conducive to good conduct, on the part of the labourers and mechanics, that wages should be so high as to induce them to save?—Not so much so as may be imagined. I have a man in my employ who lives very decently on 25*s.* a week, with his wife; I find him a cottage, and he has wood and water close at hand.

431. What do you take the value of the cottage, with wood and water, to be?—About 10*l.* a year.

432. Is the rent of houses suited to the occupation of labourers and mechanics reasonable here?—I should say, very. There are now 180 cottages in Hobart Town untenanted.

433. How do you account for so many being vacant?—The labourers who occupied them have emigrated.

434. How many millwrights could be introduced with advantage?—I could not say. There would be more speculation if we could get a few more workmen; I myself was thinking of putting up two more mills, but I have not workmen enough.

435. How many carpenters?—Good joiners would find employment; we do not want rough carpenters.

436. Any smiths?—I have found no difficulty of late in getting my smith's work done.

437. What, in your opinion, is a remunerating price to the grower for wheat here?—I think not less than 8*s.*

438. Suppose our own market to be over supplied, can we depend upon a foreign market?—I think there is every reason to suppose that we may, in our neighbouring colonies.

439. You have heard of the siloes established at Sydney for the storeage of wheat?—I have; but I do not think that wheat will ever remunerate the grower in New South Wales.

440. Do you think the Indian wheat is likely to interfere with our exporting wheat?—Not materially; it will only do for mixing.

441. What do you think of the South American wheat?—I have seen a very good sample of wheat from the neighbourhood of Valparaiso; but then there is the risk of the voyage, the chances of the wheat getting damp, and the great uncertainty of the Sydney market.

442. What is the present price of wheat from Valparaiso?—From 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* a bushel, good wheat.

443. Is it not within your knowledge that no wheat could be had here at 8*s.* a bushel, when the importations to New South Wales first commenced?—It is. At Hobart, 16*s.* and 20*s.* a bushel was demanded.

444. Do you think the Sydney merchant would send elsewhere for wheat, if he could depend upon always being supplied here at 8*s.*?—I do not think he would.

445. Does it consist with your knowledge that, at the time 16*s.* a bushel was demanded here for wheat, a surplus of wheat had been produced?—I conceived so.

446. In point of fact, the scarcity at Sydney caused the high price here?—I believe so.

447. Do you happen to know whether the market at Valparaiso is affected by an impression being abroad that there is a scarcity at Sydney?—When we sent the "Agenoria," at the time of the high prices here, to Valparaiso, the market rose immediately on her arrival from 3*s.* to 7*s.* The captain proceeded to sea, on the broker's recommendation; and the broker then purchased the cargo at from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a bushel. We lost 300*l.* by the speculation.

Charles Octavius Parsons, Esq., called in; and Examined.

C. O. Parsons, Esq.

448. You are a landed proprietor in the district of Richmond?—I am.

449. What extent of land do you occupy?—Seven thousand acres.

450. How many of those are in cultivation?—From 200 to 300 acres.

451. How many servants do you employ?—About 30.

452. How many of these are free?—About 12 or 14 are assigned men, and the rest free.

453. Have you any free emigrants in your employ?—Some few; the greater part are men free by servitude, or ticket-of-leave men.

454. Which class of men do you prefer?—I prefer the ticket-of-leave men; they are better than the free emigrants, unless those that are employed as overseers.

455. How do you account for this?—Probably it may be attributed to the summary way in which ticket-of-leave men can be punished if they misconduct themselves, and also to their wish to gain further indulgence,—which they know can only be done by good conduct.

456. What wages do you give your free men?—From 20*l.* to 30*l.* per annum, with lodging and rations.

457. Do you find any inconvenience from having bond and free men on your farm?—No, not any; the free men are the most troublesome; they consider that they are more independent, as they have never been convicted of any crime.

458. When you said that you preferred your ticket-of-leave labourers to your free labourers, do you mean that you would prefer ticket-of-leave men generally to free emigrants?—I consider the most useful servants to be those who have been assigned to settlers.

459. Are not the free emigrants more to be trusted?—I have had several, and I have not found that they were.

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460. On what system were the emigrants you have referred to sent out?—I am not aware; they were not selected.

461. Are you desirous to see free immigrants introduced into this colony?—Yes, I am, if they are good farming servants; men, in fact, of a totally different description from those I have ever met with here. Almost all the immigrants I have seen have been quite useless as farming men.

462. In what way would you propose to obtain such men as you wish to see introduced here?—I think they should be selected in England or Scotland by some practical farmer.

463. Do you think the present rate of wages too high?—I do; after you have paid your men their wages, many of them are not unfrequently in the public-houses for two or three weeks together.

464. What is the expense of maintaining a labourer here?—I have not lately calculated; I should think the rations worth from 18*l.* to 20*l.* per annum.

465. What does an assigned servant cost you?—About 10*l.* a year for clothing and other allowances, in addition to his rations.

466. Do the assigned servants perform as much work as the free men?—A great many do; I have had some excellent men.

467. At what price can you afford to sell your wheat, assuming that you have an average crop?—About 8*s.* a bushel; last year, instead of 2,000 or 3,000 bushels, I had only enough to keep my own establishment.

468. Supposing your establishment to consist of all free men, receiving the present rate of wages, what would then be, in your opinion, a remunerating price for your wheat?—Not less than 10*s.*

469. What would you consider to be a fair rate of wages?—The wages of a farm servant, in my opinion, ought not to exceed 15*l.* per annum.

470. Do you think that a man, his wife, and three children, could live with any degree of comfort on these wages?—Much would depend on the management of the wife. I have a man and his wife who get 40*l.* a year; the wife washes. They live very comfortably.

471. What number of labourers could, in your opinion, be introduced into the colony with advantage?—It must depend on the number we shall receive from the probation gangs. I should think from 4,000 to 5,000 useful labouring servants would find employment.

472. In addition to those now employed?—Yes, in addition. The high rate of wages is the great obstacle to the employment of men.

473. In what way would such an additional number of men be employed?—In clearing, and in raising grain.

474. Do you think the additional quantity of grain would find a market?—I should think so. As yet, I have never found any difficulty in disposing of grain.

475. Do you think the present number of labourers in the colony sufficient to raise grain for our own consumption?—I should say, not enough.

476. Has the price of labour varied much within your knowledge?—Three years ago, I hired several labourers at 15*l.* per annum.

477. How long have you been in the colony?—Eighteen years.

478. Do you ever remember a year in which the colony has not been able to raise sufficient wheat for its own consumption?—I do not think the last crop was sufficient.

479. What is the present price of wheat?—Eight shillings a bushel.

480. The present price is not, then, beyond the ordinary rate, and that is not a remunerating price?—It is not.

481. How do you account for a remunerating price for wheat not being obtained when the supply was deficient?—That is owing to the importation of wheat and flour.

482. What, in your opinion, would have been the price of wheat had there been no importations of wheat and flour?—I should say, from 15*s.* to 1*l.* a bushel.

483. From what country?—From Sydney, Valparaiso and India.

484. Do you think we can depend upon a foreign market for our surplus wheat, provided the price does not exceed 8*s.* a bushel?—I should say so; we always have had.

485. Every year?—Generally.

486. Are you of opinion, that if there was such a quantity of labour as to produce a considerable surplus of grain, we could dispose of that surplus at a remunerating price?—I think so.

487. What would be the effect of the supply of labour exceeding the demand?—The labourers would emigrate to other colonies.

488. Are you aware, that several who have emigrated from this colony to Port Phillip and other colonies have returned?—I believe some have.

489. Do you know the cause of their having returned?—I imagine the reduction of wages at Port Phillip. I am informed, that man who received 40*l.* or 50*l.* a year, can only now obtain 20*l.* or 25*l.*

490. To what do you attribute this reduction in wages?—To the arrival, at once, of a large number of immigrants from England, and the great scarcity of money.

491. You stated that the wages of a farm servant ought not, in your opinion, to exceed 15*l.* per annum; do you happen to know the rate of wages in England?—In England, the highest wages do not exceed from 8*s.* to 9*s.* a week, the labourer being provided with a cottage and garden.

492. Is there not a difference in the living of a labourer here, and that of an English labourer?—In some parts of the west of England, labourers have meat only once a week, in other counties oftener. Here the men have meat at breakfast, dinner and supper.

493. Do you think the English labourer has too little animal food?—No; he can do a much harder day's work than the labourer here.

494. Then you are of opinion, that the labourer here has too much animal food?—Too much by one-half.

495. Are not the labourers in England allowed beer?—They receive an allowance of small beer every day; here we do not give beer, but tea.

496. Is there any want of domestic servants in your district?—A very great want, particularly of females.

497. What wages would a female servant obtain?—At the present time from 16*l.* to 20*l.* a year.

498. Is

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498. Is that rate of wages too high, in your opinion?—Decidedly so; I should say 8*l.* a year was sufficient.

499. Are you aware of the wages which female servants can obtain at home?—In Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, never more than from 2*l.* to 5*l.* a year. I am aware that in London and its neighbourhood wages are much higher.

500. Do you not think that respectable females emigrating here would expect to receive better wages than they could get at home?—I think the better living which they would get here would be in itself an inducement—I speak of country servants.

501. How many additional free labourers would you employ if the rate of wages were reduced, and you could obtain men?—Nine or ten more, certainly.

502. Have you applied under the bounty system for labourers?—I have not.

503. Have any of the men in your employ saved money?—Not one; all their money is spent in the public-house.

504. Do the free immigrants frequent the public-house as much as the other men?—They are worse than the others.

Philip T. Smith, Esq., called in; and Examined.

P. T. Smith, Esq.

505. You are a landed proprietor in the neighbourhood of Ross?—I am.

506. What extent of land do you occupy?—About 23,000 or 24,000 acres.

507. What number of men do you employ?—About 24 or 25.

508. How many of them are free?—One free, nine or ten ticket-of-leave, and the remainder are assigned.

509. What wages do you give your free men?—I give my free overseer 80*l.* per annum, and provisions; to one ticket-of-leave shepherd, 30*l.* per annum, and rations; to two ticket-of-leave labourers, 8*s.* per week, and rations; my cook, 30*l.* per annum; a carpenter, 52*l.* per annum, and rations; and the remainder are employed in splitting, fencing, &c.

510. Do you consider the present rates of wages too high?—I do; the wages of an overseer must depend on his merits; but I consider 20*l.* enough for a good shepherd, and 15*l.* for an ordinary one, and 7*s.* a week for a good labourer.

511. Do you find any difficulty in obtaining labourers?—No difficulty at present.

512. At the harvest time, do you find any difficulty?—A ruinous difficulty; the wages then demanded are extravagant. I paid last year 5*s.* a day, and extra allowances of meat, flour, tea, sugar and wine; and I heard of many farmers suffering their corn to shake on the ground, rather than pay what was asked. In some parts, the wages were, I believe, more moderate.

513. What wages did men earn last harvest?—I employed some men to reap, when the crop was heavy, at 14*s.* to 16*s.* per acre, with provisions; and the men I employed at 5*s.* a day were, in my opinion, dearer than them. I paid my shearers 11*s.* per hundred, with as much meat, bread and tea, as they could well eat and drink, and an allowance of wine.

514. Do you think that there is at present a deficiency of labour?—No deficiency just now, for the settlers generally are too poor to employ more than are absolutely necessary at the present rate of wages and rations. There will be a great demand, however, at shearing and harvesting, and if corn and wool were to rise, more labour would be employed; but as things are, and money at 10 and 15 per cent., half the settlers are nothing but overseers to their creditors. Nothing but the present depression of the market forces me to stop my improvements. I could irrigate a large quantity of land, but I cannot afford to do so, but on a very limited scale.

515. Has any mode occurred to you of providing labour for the harvest?—No other, except by applying to Government for men on loan. Last harvest my brother and myself applied for men, and we obtained four; but one had lost a hand, and I returned him in consequence.

516. Would a large supply of labour by immigration be, in your opinion, desirable?—Without a doubt, if properly conducted; for it would make labour of all kinds cheaper, and it would improve the quality of convict labour, to say nothing of the moral effect of a free population.

517. You stated that the settlers were too poor at present to employ much additional labour; supposing the prices to continue the same, how could the additional number of men be provided for?—They must be content with lower wages.

518. You think that they would find employment by taking lower wages?—I do. We should then weed out the worst of our assigned and ticket-of-leave servants, and replace them with free men. In fact, if labourers would be content to accept wages in proportion to the profit of the farmer, almost any number might, I think, be employed.

519. Supposing their wages to be reduced, on what kind of labour would the labourers be employed?—In almost every species of improvement; I think that irrigation might be carried on where it has never been thought of; and where people have thought of it, they are deterred by the expense.

520. Do you think that this particular kind of improvement could be carried on profitably?—Almost any expense would be repaid, provided that capital was not borrowed for the purpose; but no improvement, producing slow returns, can stand against 12½ to 15 per cent. for money.

521. Would it lead to the growth of fat stock?—Certainly; as an instance, I may mention that my neighbour, Mr. Kermode, kept 3,900 sheep on 60 acres of irrigated rape for six weeks; and Mr. Frank Bryant has told me that he can fatten 15 to 20 Leicester sheep per acre on English grasses, and cut three tons of hay besides.

522. Are you aware what is the population of this colony?—I believe about 55,000.

523. Do you think that settlers, who could avail themselves of the advantage of irrigating their lands, would do so without overdoing the market with fat meat?—There is no fear of that; the importation of meat into this colony is very large in proportion to the population.

524. Could you compete with the importers of meat?—We hardly know at present at what price meat can be imported; but I could afford to sell very much cheaper than at present if I could irrigate.

525. Could you exclude the importer?—I think we shall do so gradually; but hitherto numbers, and not quality, have been the object, and artificial food is grown but to a small extent, and irrigation has hardly been thought of till very lately.

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526. To what rate, in your opinion, must labour be reduced so as to render its employment profitable to the settler?—That must depend, in a great measure, on the prices of produce, and the changes here are so rapid that there is no arguing from one year to another; hitherto the wages have been about 12*s.* per week, with rations, for a ploughman, and 8*s.* to 10*s.* for a labourer; and now that wool, corn, and meat have fallen, the settler cannot afford to pay half these wages, and pay the same rate for money as before; the extensive and injudicious sales of Crown land have operated, in my opinion, very prejudicially, by producing unnatural prices, and by the banks being made the depositories of the money.

527. Do you think that the present supply of labour is sufficient to raise corn for our own consumption?—I should say abundant in point of numbers, but a large proportion is dear at any price, and the customary rate of wages is not easily altered.

528. Do you think there is reason for supposing that we can generally depend upon finding a market for our surplus grain?—I should say so generally, as the neighbouring colonies cannot grow corn with so much certainty, or of such quality as we can; in consequence, however, of large contracts having been made at Sydney with the Chilian merchant for a supply of wheat, there is no prospect of a great demand for some time.

529. At what rate must grain be sold to remunerate the grower?—That depends on the situation and quality of his land; the carriage from my farm to Hobart Town is 1*s.* 6*d.*, to Launceston 1*s.* 3*d.* per bushel. Every thing considered, I question if, one year with another, I could grow wheat for the market under 8*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

530. Supposing a number of families to be introduced into the colony, and the man to receive at the rate of 7*s.* a week as a labourer, does it enter into your calculation giving rations to the family?—Yes, it does; but he must be a good farm servant, and the rations must be moderate.

531. Would you expect any return of labour from the wife or children?—If the wife's services were available for washing, a dairy, or any other purpose, I would pay her something in addition. I should place such a man in a cottage, with a garden for his own use. To the children under 12 I should give plenty of bread and vegetables, and less meat; to a useful boy, I would give five or six pounds of meat, plenty of bread, and his clothes, and work him on the farm.

532. Suppose you had only the man's labour, and you gave rations to himself, his wife, and four children; what wages would you give him?—With the present opportunity of employing convict labour, he would be dear to me at any thing beyond his clothing, and perhaps at that. I am supposing they consumed rations on the scale now adopted in the colony; if they consumed less, I might afford to give some wages. The introduction of families is desirable, not so much on account of immediate benefit to the settler, as of the future advantage in having eventually a respectable tenantry.

533. Do you consider it practicable to establish such a tenantry in this colony?—To a small extent, I do; but a tenantry is a thing of slow growth, and almost incompatible with the present convict system.

534. Would you select your immigrants from the smaller class of farmers, or from the ordinary labourers?—From the farming labourers at first, because the inducement is not strong enough for farmers with small capitals to come here.

535. How do you think such men could best be obtained?—By appointing an active intelligent agent to select them, or by permitting the settler to get them out in his own way, upon the bounty system; but on no account to leave the selection entirely to the Home Government.

536. How many emigrants do you think could be advantageously introduced?—I can hardly say; I should not think there would be any danger of bringing out more single men or single women, or married couples without children, than would be readily employed; but there would be more difficulty in disposing of men with families.

537. Would you rather employ a free or a ticket-of-leave man?—At the same, or even higher wages, I would prefer the free man of equal capacity; because character is worth money, and there is no fellow-feeling between the free man and the convict.

538. At the present time, do you consider that enterprise is checked for want of labour?—The labour-market here is an anomaly, comprising as it does free labour, ticket labour, and assigned labour; and, from the regulations regarding the two latter, the supply being unequal in different parts of the island. Enterprise, therefore, may be checked in some instances, and not in others; but, generally speaking, labour, with the present scale of rations, is too dear, and the wages of fencers, splitters, sawyers, shearers, reapers and others, are out of proportion with the profit of the farmer. In my neighbourhood, such men think the job a bad one if they cannot clear 15*s.* to 20*s.* a week, after paying for their provisions; and the wages of mechanics are still higher.

539. Do you think that employment could be found for mechanics in the interior?—I should say undoubtedly. I pay 1*l.* and rations a week to an ordinary carpenter; and I paid two masons lately 120*l.* a piece per annum, without provisions.

540. Could any employment be found for wheelwrights and blacksmiths?—Wheelwrights' and blacksmiths' work is very dear at Ross; if there were more mechanics of this description, more would be hired by the settlers on their farms.

541. Are good female servants scarce?—The great want of the colony; I believe no one can tell the inconvenience felt by many families for want of them.

542. What description are required?—Nursery-maids, laundresses, housemaids and cooks.

543. What wages would they obtain?—The rate of wages usually given is, I understand, from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per annum. The rate in England varies from 6*l.* to 10*l.*, and seldom exceeds 15*l.* Before I left England, I made an agreement with two female servants, if they remained four years with me, to give them 15*l.* a year, and if they remained a shorter period, only 12*l.*; they have been in my service 11 months.

544. Are there any female assigned servants in your establishment?—None; and I should admit a female convict into my family with the greatest reluctance, and I believe no one would, if it could be avoided, though they at times turn out very well.

545. Do you know any instance of a landed proprietor attempting to establish a tenantry upon his estate?—None upon any plan; I speak of proprietors dividing their estates into small farms, and selecting the best of their servants, or industrious married people, for tenants, and helping them for a year or two; looking more to the improvement of the property than to the rent; where there have been many small holdings close together, a "rookery" has been the result, and this has created a prejudice

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prejudice against a tenantry; I am aware of only three small tenantries in my neighbourhood: Mr. George Scott has two, and my brother, Mr. A. Smith, has one, but each tenant had a capital to start upon.

546. Do you think it likely that a tenantry will be established as long as cheap convict labour will be obtained?—No hope of it; the two things seem to me incompatible; the struggle here is for present profit, either to enlarge the estate or pay the creditor; and as long as cheap convict labour can be obtained, few will be troubled with families; besides, in the absence of materials, the advantage of a tenantry is not understood; nor is the lasting evil of a convict population and the present disproportion of the sexes thought of as it deserves; in my opinion, without an extensive immigration, and a stop to the introduction of convicts, there can be no hope either of a respectable tenantry or a sound prosperity.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1841.

William Gunn, Esq., J. P., called in; and Examined.

William Gunn, Esq.

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547. You are the superintendent of the prisoners' barracks, and a landed proprietor in this colony?—I am.

548. What extent of land do you occupy?—Four thousand acres.

549. How many men do you employ?—About 12 free and ticket-of-leave men, and about 12 assigned servants.

550. Do the two classes of men work well together?—They do not work together; all the free men I have in my employ work by contract; except the overseers.

551. How many men who came free to the colony have you in your employ?—Not above one.

552. What is your reason for separating the free labourers from the others?—I employ the free men by contract, because I have found it by far the most advantageous arrangement.

553. Do you think there would be any difficulties attendant on working the two classes together?—I think there might be some; if a good class of emigrants came out, I do not think they would like being at the same table with prisoners, their habits being in many respects different.

554. What wages do you give your men?—Ten shillings a week to the ticket-of-leave men, as hired servants.

555. Have you any difficulty in getting labourers?—Not now; about three months ago there was considerable difficulty.

556. To what do you attribute that difference?—To the season principally; this is about the dullest time of the year; the seed is in, the thrashing is done, and the hay-making season has not commenced.

557. Do you think an immigration of free labourers to be desirable?—I think there is an opening for good agricultural servants; I should say there is a sufficient number of ordinary servants; in a few weeks there will, however, be a great demand; I may add, that I do not think that the settlers put in the crop this year they otherwise would, had there been a sufficient supply of labour.

558. What duration is the slack season of the year?—About two months—between July and October.

559. Do you know whether there are any men now actually out of employment?—I believe there are many; the cause, however, of their not obtaining employment is, their standing out for high wages.

560. What do you call moderate wages?—Seven shillings a week, and rations; there are ticket-of-leave men who would sooner go about doing nothing, than take less than 10*s.* a week.

561. Do you think that a considerable addition of free labour might be made to our present supply of labour, without displacing those now in employment?—I think that a very considerable number of good servants would find employment, without displacing those now employed; and I think the demand would be found to increase with the importation, inasmuch as very many of the free persons would, in a short time, be occupiers of land, and thus become employers of labour, instead of being in the market themselves.

562. Have you borne in mind the number of probation men who may be expected, within no very long period, to be available as servants?—The probation gangs cannot give us a considerable quantity of useful labour for years to come: out of the prisoners who have hitherto been sent out here, not above one man in five has been found to be of immediate service to the settler as an agricultural labourer; when a man under the assignment system was sent to the settler, not having any knowledge of farming matters, he was set to work at some odd job, and gradually trained until he became of service; but a settler would not pay such a man wages—no man could afford to pay a labourer, for instance, as a farm servant.

563. Do you think, then, that a ticket-of-leave man, coming from a probation gang, would have an inferior chance of being employed, compared with the present ticket-of-leave man?—No question of it; the present ticket-of-leave man has served an apprenticeship; the probation man has learned nothing but to work with pick and shovel.

564. The probation men would, in your opinion, stand a bad chance of being employed, compared with other men?—They would, with the exception of those who were originally agricultural servants, or understood the management of horses.

565. What effect would the circumstance to which we are now referring have upon life and property?—My impression is, that many of these men would not go to work for less wages, and that they would prefer tramping about, with a chance of thieving.

566. Do you not think that many of these men might be employed in working on the tiers?—Not unless they were trained to it.

567. Are not the probation men, in some measure, trained to hard labour?—I do not think they are trained to such labour as that referred to, when employment on the tiers was spoken of; unless hard labour and long hours are really made part of the system, I do not think they will be disposed to undertake very heavy work; and, from the printed instructions, I gather that discipline, not labour, is the object of the probation system.

568. Looking to the probability of a large number of these men being shortly available, do you think that the committee would do safely in recommending any large amount of labour to be introduced?—I think that if a good class of immigrants were brought in, they would soon become

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employers; I do not think that immigrants of the class of those who came out by the "Bussorah Merchant" (the last free immigrant ship) would be of any service at all; indeed, I doubt whether they could find employment; the class I refer to as being likely, if introduced, to be of benefit to the colony, are such as might be expected to be sent out, if specially selected in England for particular services here.

569. Suppose two ships laden with immigrants under the system of general emigration were to arrive here within six weeks, do you think they would all immediately find employment?—I should say, there would be great difficulty in getting employment for those who were burdened with large families; masters in the country are not disposed to hire servants if encumbered with large families.

570. What wages should an ordinary labourer receive, to enable him to keep his wife and four children?—No master could afford to give to the husband wages, and support the family; to a gardener, an overseer, a carpenter or other mechanic, wages might be given.

571. Might not the services of the wife be in some way rendered available, so as to enable the master to give wages?—The wife might, perhaps, be employed in washing, or in some kind of out-door work; but I do not consider it desirable to employ the wife as a hired servant; I think it would be better to pay her for each job.

572. Can you give any information as to the wants of the colony in respect to female servants?—Good female servants are much in demand.

573. Have you had any difficulty in disposing of the female prisoners in different services upon the arrival of a female prison ship?—Not any; I found, however, that a considerable number was returned to the Government on the arrival of a female convict ship.

574. What proportion, generally, do those immediately returned on these occasions bear to those who are then assigned from the ship?—I cannot exactly say; about one-third I should think.

575. Reverting to your opinion that many of the immigrants would become occupiers of land, what produce would they raise?—Grain and potatoes; they would also fatten pigs.

576. Would they raise a surplus produce?—They would.

577. Would not the cultivation be of an inferior description?—Most certainly it would.

578. Then the produce would decrease?—Yes; but this would be more than counterbalanced by the increased number of acres in cultivation.

579. Then would not the remunerating price of grain be raised under such circumstances?—I am not prepared to answer.

580. Are you aware whether there has ever been a year in which the colony could not raise sufficient wheat for its own consumption?—In two or three of the 19 years I have been in the colony, I think we have not.

581. To what years do you refer?—The years 1825, 1832 and 1839.

582. What was the price of wheat in those years?—About 21*s.* a bushel.

583. Does it consist with your knowledge, that the deficiency in the years to which you have referred was, in point of fact, balanced, or very nearly so, by the quantity we exported?—In 1825 very little was exported; in 1832 a greater quantity was exported, and in 1839 we raised really more than we consumed, the exportations to Sydney being very large.

584. You have not as yet known any scarcity arising from deficiency of labour?—I have not.

585. Have we enough wheat in the colony now for our own consumption?—About enough.

586. Did the last harvest yield an average crop?—Not in my own district, and I believe generally it was below the average.

587. Do you think that if the crop be an average one this year, the supply will be sufficient?—Barely, I should say; the same breadth of soil was not sown this year as last.

588. To what do you attribute this latter circumstance?—To the fear which the settlers entertain that they would not be able to procure labour for getting the harvest in; in this country the settlers must depend entirely on their own establishments for getting in their crops; there are no villages, the population of which might turn out to assist in such times.

589. Do not the whalers give aid?—Yes, they generally return in time for the harvest.

590. Can the fact of there being a deficiency of labour at the harvest time be taken as a proof that there is a general deficiency for ordinary purposes?—Certainly not.

591. What, in your opinion, is a remunerating price to the grower of wheat?—About 7*s.* 6*d.* a bushel; certainly not under that.

592. Are the wages higher now than they have been?—Yes, higher than they have ever been; some years ago, the common wages for a labourer was 7*s.* a week, or 15*l.* a year; now 25*l.* a year is demanded, and even more.

593. When the assignment system was in force, did not the Government grant loans of men for the harvest?—For many years convicts were lent out for the harvest, but the practice was discontinued about the year 1834, and again resumed in 1839; last year, also, all the available men were lent out, amounting to about 600; I have known as many as 1,000 lent.

594. How many men do you think the Government may be able to lend this year?—About 200.

595. You stated that there was much difficulty in obtaining labourers some short time back; can you mention any immediate causes which may appear to you to account for that deficiency of labour?—Yes, in 1839 a great many men, free by servitude, left the colony for Port Phillip; I watched the times anxiously at that period; when wheat was high, the settlers, as soon as their grain was in the ground, returned as many of their assigned servants as they could to the Government; they also paid off a great many of their free men; assignment from the ships on arrival ceased; the harvest came, and then each establishment having been decreased, the demand for labour from that time was universal.

596. Are the settlers now, in your opinion, in circumstances to employ much additional labour?—I do not believe they are.

597. Are the causes of such inability permanent or not?—The price of wool and stock now is such that no settler can undertake making any extensive improvements on his farm.

598. What price do you think could be certainly calculated upon for wheat?—It is impossible to say; I have known it range from 4*s.* to 20*s.* in 11 months.

599. Were a considerable number of useful immigrants to come out, what would be the effect as regards the men now employed?—They would be reduced to want, or compelled to accept a low rate of wages.

600. Are

William Gunn, Esq.

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600. Are you aware whether the scarcity in Sydney and in this colony have been contemporaneous?—In 1825 there was a scarcity in both places; so also in 1832; in 1839 there was an average crop here.

601. Have not the scarcities been more frequent at Sydney than here?—They have; at Sydney one has occurred, I believe, every third year; and I should now say the deficiency of their crops, for their own consumption, was permanent.

602. Do you think we may reasonably expect always to find a market for any surplus of grain which may be produced?—I should say the Sydney market would always be open for our supplies at a fair price; the farmers in New South Wales cannot, in my opinion, grow wheat to any great extent; our wheat is much better; the difference in quality will always pay the freight.

603. What do you think would be a fair rate of wages between master and man for a good farming servant, with rations?—From 20*l.* to 25*l.* per annum; I speak now of a good farming man, not an ordinary labourer.

604. Do you think the settler could afford to give that rate of wages?—I do not think you could induce good men to come out for less wages; the question of what wages the master can afford to give depends entirely on the value of the produce; taking the average value of the produce for the last seven years, I think the master could afford to give the rate of wages I have mentioned.

605. What rate of wages do you think the settler could afford to give an ordinary labourer?—About 15*l.* per annum, with rations.

W. T. N. Champ, Esq., called in; and Examined.

W. T. N. Champ, Esq.

606. You are chairman of the commission for investigating titles to land?—I am.

607. You were the proprietor of a farm in the district of New Norfolk?—I was, until within the last 12 months.

608. Did you find any difficulty in obtaining labour?—I always found great difficulty in obtaining free labourers when I required them.

609. What has been the usual rate of wages for free labour?—I believe from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per annum for farm labourers. I never employed but one free man for any length of time; I paid him and his wife, also free, 25*l.* per annum and rations; but those wages were extremely low, as the individuals obtained other advantages, and came to my service under particular circumstances. When they left me, about a year ago, they immediately obtained 50*l.* per annum and rations, which they still receive. I have repeatedly employed ticket-of-leave men, and never paid them less than 25*l.* per annum (exclusive of rations); when employed for a short period, they generally asked from 10*s.* to 14*s.* per week, and rations.

610. Was the free man you have spoken of a superior farm servant?—No; he could neither read nor write.

611. What do you think would be a fair rate of wages for a farm servant?—The wages which the master could afford to give would depend, I conceive, entirely on the price to be obtained for farm produce.

612. Can you calculate on the price of wheat, with any tolerable certainty?—I believe not, at present.

613. What wages do you think settlers can afford to pay labourers at present?—I do not think that, at the present price of farm produce, the settlers can afford to pay their labourers more than from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per annum, and rations.

614. Do you think that a man, his wife, and two or three children, could live on that rate of wages?—A single man, receiving 15*l.* per annum and rations, ought, if prudent and careful of his clothes, &c, to lay by, at least, 5*l.* per annum; but, of course, no man could support a wife and family on that sum.

615. Do you think the wife and children could earn any thing towards their own support?—The wife, certainly, and the children of ten years old and upwards.

616. Do you think that it would be fair to immigrants to introduce them in such numbers as to reduce the rate of wages to the rate you have mentioned?—I do; I believe it is with difficulty that employment can be obtained in England and Ireland at that rate; but I do not think it would answer at all, at present, to introduce immigrants with large families; single persons, or married couples without children, are the class required. The wages asked by persons of that description, at present, are enormous; I have, until within this last week, been paying 45*l.* per annum to a man and his wife, and their allowances cost me at least as much more. The wife was employed as housemaid, and the man as cook; they were convicts, the man holding a conditional pardon, and the woman a ticket-of-leave. The man was almost useless as a servant, but for several months I was unable to obtain better. I have known far better servants, of unstained character, obtained in England (in the country) for 17*l.* per annum, *i. e.* 10*l.* for a man, and 7*l.* for a woman.

617. You would not have employed that man and his wife if they had had children?—I should not.

618. Do you think that a man and his wife might be placed with advantage, both to themselves and the settler, on a small portion of ground; it being part of the agreement between himself and the proprietor that he should render his occasional services?—With industrious persons of good character, such a plan would, I am sure, answer admirably, particularly in the case of a man with a family.

619. How many agricultural servants do you think might be now introduced, with advantage, into the colony?—I cannot say, as I have not made any calculation; but such settlers as I have conversed with have invariably complained that they cannot get such servants except at a high rate of wages.

620. Under all the circumstances of the colony, to which system of emigration would you give the preference, the bounty system or the general system?—To the bounty system, decidedly; under which the immigrants for each particular service are selected by the friend or agent of the person to whose service they are to be sent. Under that system, also, the immigrants arriving will be certain of employment as soon as they land; and as it is not probable that more will be sent for than are wanted, the supply will be regulated by the demand, both as to the quantity and the species of labour required.

621. Do you think it desirable for the immigrant that he should enter into a contract previous to his embarkation?—If he were a strong, useful man, I should say it would not matter whether he did or not, as he would be sure to obtain employment. On the whole, I think it would be desirable that there should be a contract for a particular service, as the master or his agent would be thereby induced

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to be more careful in the selection of immigrants; but I do not think the contract should be for a longer period than six months, or twelve at the extreme.

622. Supposing a great number of immigrants to come out, might not some of them find a difficulty in obtaining employment?—Under the bounty system that is not likely to occur; under the other system, if a large number, such as 500, arrived at once, they might possibly not find employment immediately in private service. But I can hardly imagine the possibility of there being a superfluity of labour in this colony, where there are vast forests to be cleared, roads and streets to be made, marshes to be drained, and public works of every description to be carried on; in fact, channels for the employment of labour in every direction. It certainly would not be desirable that large numbers of immigrants should be brought here at once; they should come at regular intervals, and notice of their expected arrival published beforehand; all persons requiring servants being requested to apply at once, stating the description of servant required.

623. Do you think that if two ships were to arrive now with immigrants, employment could be found them?—I should think that 200 or 300 immigrants of a good class would find employment readily; but I cannot speak with any certainty, as I have not made any inquiry on the subject.

624. Do you think there is sufficient capital in the colony for the carrying on of the extensive improvements which you appear just now to have had in view?—I do; I feel satisfied that if labour were less expensive, many such works would be undertaken, both by private individuals, and by public subscription. Besides, if the price of labour be reduced, the capital at present employed will, of course, go further in proportion.

625. Are you aware whether female servants are much in demand?—Respectable female servants are very difficult to be obtained, and the wages given are very high. I am at present paying 20*l.* per annum to one free female, and 15*l.* to another, the latter a girl twelve years of age. The usual rate of wages is, I believe, from 16*l.* to 20*l.* per annum; I have been asked 25*l.* by the description of servants that in England would obtain about 6*l.* or 7*l.* Male domestic servants are also much required; the most inferior description readily obtaining from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per annum. I have been asked 35*l.*; and I know one instance in which a man, formerly a convict, asked 50*l.* per annum as in-door servant, and refused an offer of 40*l.*; this occurred about six or eight months ago.

Mr. *Alexander Clark* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *A. Clark.*

626 You are a millwright and engineer?—I am, of the firm of Davidson & Clark.

627. How many men do you employ?—About nine.

628. Are they free, or ticket-of-leave or assigned?—We have no assigned men, all ticket-of-leave or free.

629. Are the free men, men who came free to the colony, or free by servitude?—We have only one man who came free to the colony.

630. What wages do you give your men?—Iron moulders, 3*l.*, and brass moulders, 2*l.* 8*s.* a week; millwrights, 9*s.* a day; common blacksmiths, 8*s.* a day.

631. Do you find any difficulty in obtaining workmen?—Not now; it was different some time back. With the exception of iron and brass moulders, we can get plenty of men.

632. Do you think there is room for the introduction of any workmen of the description employed by you?—I do not think that many additional men could find constant employment.

633. What can a workman and his wife, with a family, live on?—As provisions now are, about 30*s.* to 35*s.* a week.

634. Are you aware whether there is any demand for workmen in the interior?—I cannot say; sometimes farmers have applied to us for men; we have generally been able to supply them.

635. Are you aware whether there are any workmen now out of employment?—I know one or two who want employment.

636. Are they first-rate workmen?—No, they are not.

637. Are they well-conducted men?—Yes, they are decent men.

638. Do you find that men who are out of employment will work for less wages?—No, that is the great drawback here; we have to pay inferior workmen the same wages as good workmen.

639. Are the wages too high, in your opinion?—Yes, for the masters; they might be a few shillings less.

640. Do the men frequently save money?—No, very seldom. We have one man who has received the highest rate of wages the last eight years; he has now a cottage worth about 200*l.*; he is a very sober man, and never missed a day's work.

641. Do you know the price of board and lodging for a single man?—About 15*s.* a week, with plenty of food.

642. Is this a slack time in business?—Yes, we are not so busy as we have been.

643. Could you employ more men than you do at present?—No; we might exchange some of our inferior workmen for better workmen, if they offered.

644. Suppose you required additional workmen, would you prefer sending for them from home, through some agent, or would you be content to take them, without that previous trouble, from some ship arriving here with immigrants?—I should prefer having them selected at home, by some one on whose judgment I could depend.

645. Is there any such business as yours at Launceston?—There are several millwrights there, but there is only one foundry. We had applications some months back from a few millwrights.

646. How many workmen do you think in your line of business could be brought into the colony with a prospect of constant employment?—I should say, about from 14 to 20, in the different branches.

647. Have you sent home for any men under the bounty system?—No. We sent home for two workmen of a particular kind before the Government system was made known; they have not as yet come out; there is great difficulty now in inducing men to leave home; the wages at home, at the present time, for men in our line of business are nearly as high as here.

648. Does it come within your knowledge, whether any of the workmen who have come out in your trade have been of a superior description?—Very few indeed of them that I have met with have been good workmen.

James

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

J. Gordon, Esq.

17 September 1841.

James Gordon, Esq., called in; and Examined.

649. You are a landed proprietor in the district of Richmond?—I am.

650. How long have you been resident in the colony?—Nineteen years.

651. How many servants do you employ in your establishment?—About 20.

652. Are free farm labourers sufficiently numerous in your district?—I do not believe they are.

653. What is the usual rate of wages for good farming servants?—Good men are not to be had under 25 *l.* per annum.

654. Are shepherds sufficiently numerous in the district?—I think not; I hardly know above three good shepherds.

655. Have you experienced much difficulty in getting in the crops at harvest time?—Very great.

656. Do you think that if the crop this season be an average one, sufficient wheat for the consumption of the colony has been sown?—I do. In my district, I should think the wheat will exceed the consumption of the district five times.

657. Has any mode occurred to you of providing for the extra demand for labour that occurs at harvest time?—In our district we depend upon the ticket-of-leave men, and others who come at that season, knowing that we pay a very high rate of wages; a higher rate, in fact, than is paid at the Shannon, or in Hamilton.

658. Do you think you will be able to get in the crops this year in your district?—With great exertion, I think we may.

659. What is the cause of your paying higher wages to labourers at the harvest time than they do in other districts?—We are able to do so because we are so near water carriage.

660. What do you consider to be a fair rate of wages?—For good farming men, from 16 to 20 guineas a year, with rations.

661. Do you think that a man could maintain his wife and three or four children upon that rate of wages?—I think they might. If I engaged a man with a wife and family, I would build him a cottage, and would employ his wife (if she were so disposed) in hoeing turnips or some other out-door work, at 1 *s.* a day.

662. What wages can good gardeners obtain?—From 40 *l.* to 50 *l.* a year.

663. Are orchards at all cultivated?—Yes, by some. I have never even a gallon of beer for my men—I make sufficient cider for their use.

664. Are you aware whether any of the native-born girls in your district enter domestic service?—I have heard but of very few who have gone into service; they generally marry whalers or boatmen.

665. Have you formed any opinion as to what wages the farmer can afford to pay?—I should say from 15 to 20 guineas a year, with rations, to a really useful man.

666. Do you think that if a considerable number of men were introduced now, they would find employment, without interfering with the men now in employment?—I should say that 2,000 farming labourers would find employment in this colony without displacing those now in employment.

667. What would be the best mode of obtaining good labourers?—The only satisfactory plan, in my opinion, would be to have them selected by good practical farmers in England. The Van Diemen's Land Company have obtained, I believe, very good men from home, who were selected especially for their service.

668. If you sent home to England to a friend to select men for your service, would you expect that the men should bind themselves by a contract to continue in your service for any stated period?—I should expect that they would bind themselves to remain with me for a twelvemonth at least. I would not send for men unless they were bound to my service for some period.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

Joseph Gellibrand Jennings, Esq., J.P., called in; and Examined.

J. G. Jennings, Esq.

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669. You are the managing director of the Union Bank of Australia?—I am.

670. You are also a deacon of the Independent Congregation in Brisbane-street?—I am.

671. In that latter capacity have you had frequent opportunities of judging of the general state of the lower classes in this colony?—I have.

672. Do you think that the lower classes are in comfortable circumstances generally?—For the most part, I consider that they are.

673. Are you acquainted with the rate of wages now given to mechanics and labourers?—About 8 *s.* a day to mechanics, and 5 *s.* to common labourers.

674. Do you consider the present rate of wages sufficient?—I should say it was ample.

675. Do you think 5 *s.* a day sufficient to maintain a man and his wife and two or three children?—I think it is, with prudence. I have observed that those families are often in the most comfortable circumstances where the highest rate of wages is not obtained; the high wages not unfrequently produces improvidence, while a lower rate, in many cases, induces habits of care and economy.

676. Are the labourers who receive only 5 *s.* a day as comfortable generally as the mechanics?—In many cases they are more so.

677. When you say that the present rate of wages is ample, would you have it inferred that, in your opinion, they would admit of reduction?—I think the wages of mechanics might be reduced, but not those of labourers.

678. You are superintendent of the Sunday schools belonging to your communion?—I am.

679. How many children attend?—About 150 at one school, and about 90 at the other. There are about 350 altogether on the roll.

680. Are the children clean and neat?—They are usually clean and comfortably clothed.

681. Are they sent to school during the week?—The greater part of them are, certainly; I think I may almost say the whole of them are.

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682. To what class does the majority of the parents of the children attending the schools belong?—Mechanics and common labourers.

683. Are their families usually well conducted?—I think they are for the most part.

684. Do they prize the advantages afforded them by the Sunday schools?—I think they do. We have one person whose duty it is to call upon the parents and ascertain, whenever their children are absent, the cause of such absence; and we seldom find that the causes are frivolous.

685. Are you aware whether any labourers or mechanics have emigrated from this colony?—A great number emigrated about two years ago.

686. Did they emigrate from dissatisfaction with their state here?—No, I think not. I consider the cause of their emigrating to have been the higher rate of wages offered at that time in the neighbouring colonies, particularly at Port Phillip.

687. Are you aware whether many who emigrated have returned?—I am not aware that any have returned.

688. In visiting the former classes, have you ever heard any apprehension expressed of the immigrants who may arrive interfering with their prospects?—Yes, I have.

689. How do they reason in the matter?—They fear lest there might be a surplus of labour, and that a reduction of wages, or even no employment, would be the consequence.

690. Do you know whether there are many men now out of employment?—Very few, if any, are, I believe, wanting employment.

691. Do you observe any difference, in their dress or otherwise, between the children of the emigrants and the children of parents who are free by servitude?—None whatever.

692. When you have visited them, have you found both classes to be equally comfortable?—I have.

693. Have you any idea of the number of free emigrants that might be introduced into the colony with advantage?—I have not.

694. Are you aware whether there is a demand for female servants?—I have no doubt that there is a great want, at present, of female servants of every description.

695. What would be the result, as regards the convicts, of a very large importation of free labour?—If the wages demanded were not too high, convict labour would be superseded altogether.

696. Is there any indisposition to take ticket-of-leave men or emancipists into private families as servants?—I think the prefereuce would generally be given to a free man. I have employed both classes; and although I should prefer a free man, I must add, that I have had no reason to be dissatisfied with many men, both ticket-of-leave men and emancipists, who have been in my service.

697. Have you observed whether free female servants object to be associated in service with assigned women?—There is great repugnance evinced at first by free female servants to such an association; and although it soon partially subsides, I doubt whether it ever subsides wholly.

698. Do free female servants evince the same degree of repugnance towards the male assigned servants?—They do not. Very many emancipists and ticket-of-leave men marry free women; several free women have married from my service men who have been prisoners.

699. Are you aware what is the present price of wheat?—From 7*s*. to 8*s*. a bushel.

700. Is that a remunerating price?—I consider it to be so.

701. Are you aware whether the cultivation of wheat for the last ten years has given, on the average, a fair remuneration?—I consider it has.

702. Is there any scarcity of money now?—There has been a very great scarcity; the pressure is now, however, partially relieved.

703. Are there great fluctuations in the money market in this colony?—The fluctuations have been very great within the last twelve months.

704. During the last four or five years have there been any great fluctuations?—Not many; I think about two.

705. Do not these fluctuations in the money market affect the employment of labour?—They do, very materially.

706. Do not the prices of wheat and all other commodities fluctuate considerably?—They do; the most steady price is that of wool.

707. Do you think that if there were a more extensive cultivation of wheat, consequent upon a large introduction of free labour, there would be a market for the surplus produce?—I do.

708. When you say that there would be a market for the surplus produce, have you kept in mind the importations of grain that may take place from South America and other places?—These importations would be checked by the extensive growth of wheat in this colony.

709. Supposing the settler to be without any assigned servants, and to cultivate his farm by free labour only, are you of opinion that 7*s* a bushel would be a remunerating price; it being, of course, assumed that the crop is an average one?—I cannot reply with certainty; the settler would be then in an entirely new position. I believe, however, the general impression to be, that 7*s*. would not then be a remunerating price.

710. Are you aware how often scarcities have occurred at Sydney?—A scarcity has generally, I believe, occurred there once in three years. Latterly it has been even more frequent.

711. You are aware that extensive importations of wheat and flour have been made to Sydney from South America?—I am.

712. Do you think that the high price demanded here for wheat last year led the Sydney merchants to look to South America for supplies?—Unquestionably it did. At the time referred to, 18*s*. and 20*s*. a bushel was demanded here for wheat. The market at Sydney is now full; flour has gone to Melbourne from thence. I believe it is well known that, if the Sydney merchants could rely upon obtaining wheat here at 8*s*. a bushel, they would not send to other quarters for supplies.

713. You are aware, that some time back several ships arrived here with free immigrants; is it within your knowledge whether complaints were made by them as to their treatment on board ship?—Complaints were very frequent; some were, as might be expected, frivolous, but others were well founded. The emigrants by the "Thomas" and the "Bussorah Merchant" had, I think, great cause to complain.

714. Were the immigrants who came out under the general system of immigration then in force of a good description?—I should say, speaking generally, that they were not; the most useful were the free women.

Mr.

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Mr. *J. Hiddlestone.*

18 September 1841.

Mr. *John Hiddlestone* called in; and Examined.

715. You are a member of the Wesleyan body, and a class leader?—I am.

716. In that latter capacity have you visited the families of the labouring classes in this town?—I have.

717. Have you found them to be generally comfortable?—Those that are industrious are generally comfortable.

718. What is the ordinary rate of wages for a labouring man?—About 4 *s.* 4 *d.* a day.

719. Can a man support his wife and two or three children upon those wages?—With prudence, and at the present prices of provisions, I think he might.

720. You have Sunday-schools in connexion with your communion?—Yes; I am superintendent.

721. Do the children who attend your Sunday-schools attend any school during the week?—The greater part of them.

722. Are they decently clothed?—Yes.

723. Are you aware whether any of the poorer classes who attend your places of worship are out of employment?—I am not aware that any are.

724. Have you known any instance of a labouring man with a family saving money?—I have known several; but in each of these the wife contributed towards the support of the family.

725. Do you know what is the general rate of house-rent for labouring men?—Sometimes two agree to a house between them, for which they pay from 8 *s.* to 10 *s.* a week; the average rent for accommodation for a labourer and his family is from 5 *s.* to 6 *s.* a week.

726. Is there any distress among the labouring classes at present?—I have not heard of any.

George Abbott.

George Abbott called in; and Examined.

727. You are a free emigrant?—I am.

728. What ship did you come by?—The "Winwick."

729. When did she arrive?—In June.

730. What trade are you?—I am a coach-body maker.

731. In whose employ are you?—Mr. Fraser's.

732. What wages do you receive?—Ten shillings a week; I am under contract to Mr. Fraser for three years.

733. You entered into that contract in England?—I did.

734. What wages did you receive in England?—About 2 *l.* 5 *s.*

735. Were you well accommodated on board ship?—Not so well as we might have been; the captain was a queer tempered man; we were promised potatoes and soup; the captain stopped both soon after we had sailed; the salt beef was so bad for six weeks that we could not eat it; we were obliged to make shift as we could, living principally on our own stores; we had also to keep ourselves three weeks in the docks, as the ship did not sail at the appointed time; the captain made a deduction for that when we arrived here; the captain was, however, very kind to my wife when she was ill; she was confined during the voyage.

736. Were your berths comfortable?—They were very much confined; but we were as well accommodated as the ship would allow; she was too small to carry many passengers; but that was our own fault, as we chose our own ship.

737. How do you find yourself accommodated in the colony, as regards lodging?—I have a cottage, with a garden, which I have taken for five years, at 8 *s.* a week; I have to finish three of the rooms, which I shall do in my leisure time.

738. What did you pay in London for lodging?—From 6 *s.* to 8 *s.* a week for two good rooms: small rooms might be had from 4 *s.* to 5 *s.*, in some back street, and in a neighbourhood not liked by tradesmen; here, however, we have to buy our own water. In Leamington, and in the country, I have got as good a cottage for 4 *s.* 6 *d.* a week.

739. What wages did you earn in the country?—From 36 *s.* to 2 *l.* a week.

740. Do you find living here dearer or cheaper than in England?—Near about the same.

741. Were you in constant employment when in England?—No; that was my principal object in coming out here, that I might have plenty of work; sometimes I have been a month out of employment in England.

742. Do you regret having entered into a contract?—No, I think it is a surety for a man; if four or five workmen came out together, and I happened to be the worst, I might be rejected; some men might like the freedom of entering any employ, and might think the contract to be a tie; I think it more secure; if a man can bring 200 *l.* or 300 *l.* with him, it does not then much matter; but if he has very little money, it is best to be bound for three years.

743. You think that men would more readily come out with an engagement than without one?—Hardly any would come out without an engagement; very few are inclined to come at all; no good men would come without an engagement.

744. Would not men out of employment come without being engaged?—Men do not like to come on a venture; a man who had money might come; if we had come without an engagement, we should have been on our own hands when we landed: instead of this, when we landed our wages began directly.

745. Do you think that men would like to know the sort of man whose service they might have to enter when coming out here?—They would; we knew Mr. Fraser through our master; I should not have come myself without I had got an engagement; they do not speak favourably at home of this place; we find things better than we expected.

746. Are you quite satisfied with the change you have made?—Highly satisfied; I should not wish to return to England so long as I continue as I am now.

747. Was there any surgeon on board the "Winwick?"—No surgeon.

748. Had you plenty of water?—We had; it was rather bad before we got to the Cape.

749. How many passengers were there on board?—Sixteen.

750. Excepting the confinement of your wife, had you any sickness on board?—None.

751. Do you find your garden an assistance to you?—Yes, in providing us with garden-stuff.

752. Are not milk and butter dearer here than at home?—They are; and bread is dearer; meat, tea and sugar are cheaper.

753. Is slop-clothing dearer here?—About the same.

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754. Is not malt liquor much dearer?—Yes; in London we paid 3*d.* a pot for porter; here we have to pay 1*s.*; the porter we get here is much better.

755. Are you able to save money?—Not yet; I have had to spend a good deal of money in getting things comfortable, buying furniture and other things; by and bye, however, I hope to save a little.

756. How many children have you?—Four; one nine years old, another five, a third four, and the youngest four months old.

757. How many master coach-makers are there in Hobart Town?—Two.

758. Is there plenty of work for the trade?—I do not think there is work at present for more than are now in the trade.

759. Have you more to pay for schooling than in England?—Yes; I pay 1*s.* a week for the eldest.

760. Are not the hours of work less here than in England?—Yes; here we work 10 hours a day all the year round; at home we work 12; but then at home we have tea half hours, and an hour on Monday morning; then, at Christmas, we have what are called flag nights, when we leave off work at dark; so that the difference in the time is not quite so great as might appear at first sight.

761. Are there not benefit societies in England?—Yes, there are several in our trade; some for giving an allowance when we are out of employment, and travelling, perhaps, for work; others for giving an allowance in case of sickness.

762. Are there any benefit societies in this colony?—None that I have heard of.

763. Have you any agreement with your master in case of your falling ill?—No, not any.

764. Have you had occasion to have a doctor?—I have not.

765. Are you aware whether medical attendance is more expensive here than at home?—I have understood that it is.

Charles Hutchins called in; and Examined.

Charles Hutchins.

766. By what ship did you emigrate to this colony?—By the "Winwick."

767. In whose employ are you?—Mr. Fraser's.

768. What is your particular trade?—I am a coach-smith.

769. What wages do you receive?—Three pounds a week.

770. What was your usual rate of wages in London?—About 2*l.* 5*s.* a week; if I worked by the piece, I have earned as much as 4*l.* a week.

771. Did you find constant employment?—No, very precarious; that was my object in coming out, that I might get regular work.

772. Had you accurate information respecting this colony before you came out?—I found great difficulty in obtaining any information; I heard the rate of wages given here; I wrote to the editor of the "Dispatch," and I learned from him the prices of provisions, and the price of land.

773. You are under a contract for three years with Mr. Fraser?—I am.

774. Through whom did you make the contract?—Through Mr. Carter, as agent for Mr. Fraser.

775. Did you inquire about Mr. Fraser before you came out?—Yes; we had an opportunity of knowing Mr. Fraser's character.

776. Do you think it better for a man to come out under an engagement than to come free to enter any employ he pleases?—I consider it much better to have an engagement.

777. Suppose a free passage had been offered to you, would you have come out without an engagement?—No, I would not; there are not many in our trade who would come under any circumstances; I belonged to a society 400 strong, and not one of them was willing to come out.

778. What is the cause of that unwillingness to emigrate here?—The long distance principally; then many of the men are given to drink, and they fancy they could not get so much to drink here as at home.

779. How are you accommodated as regards lodging?—I and one of the men who came out with me rent a cottage between us; we pay 40*l.* a year; it has eight rooms and a garden.

780. Do you think there is any room for more workmen in your trade?—One in each branch might, I think, find employment in this town.

781. Can you save money?—I have hardly had time to tell; there is a considerable outlay at first in getting furniture.

782. Is the expense of furnishing greater here than at home?—Two-thirds greater; we cannot get the description of furniture we want; things are either very good and expensive, or very rough; the furniture that working-men use at home is not made here.

783. Were you comfortable during your voyage?—Not so comfortable as we might have been; we were deprived of several extra things that were paid for by Mr. Fraser; our captain insisted on having the passage money all paid before we sailed; there was plenty of fresh provision put on board, but the captain used to drink occasionally, and he was then very suspicious: if he saw us talking apart, he fancied we were going to mutiny, and then stopped our provisions for punishment; on the whole we were pretty well off, and should have done well, had not the captain been of rather a queer temper. The beef that was served out was very bad; and it was well for us that we had some small stores of our own on board.

784. Have workmen in your trade generally constant employment at home?—There are a great many who have not; I have had constant employment for four years, but I have known many out of employment for three months together.

785. Are you satisfied with having emigrated?—I am perfectly satisfied; I like the climate, and it appears to be a prosperous place.

786. Would you recommend any of your fellow-workmen to come out?—I should not hesitate to do so if there were no assigned servants.

787. What is the nature of the objection you have mentioned?—I do not think a man can command a fair price for his labour while workmen are assigned.

788. Do you think that good and respectable workmen would come out here without an agreement?—I do not think good men would; some might, that is to say, some who would work one week and play the next; but steady men, and men who could be depended upon, would not come out on a chance; in our trade, men can earn a good deal of money in a short time; some men earn a good deal of money, and then do nothing as long as it lasts; and that suits some men better than constant employment.

789. Do

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789. Do you find any annoyance from the convicts?—No. There is one man who has been a convict in Mr. Fraser's employ; he has been with him a long time; he appears to be a very decent respectable man; he was known to some of us before he was sent out.

790. Is your wife satisfied?—Yes, she is quite reconciled to the change; she has found things better than she expected.

George Gaulton called in; and Examined.

George Gaulton.

791. By what ship did you come to this colony?—The "Winwick."

792. In whose employ are you?—Mr. Fraser's, the coachmaker; I am under contract to him for three years.

793. What branch of the business do you follow?—I am a coach-painter.

794. What wages do you receive?—Two pounds sixteen shillings a week.

795. What wages did you get in London?—Two pounds five shillings.

796. Could you obtain constant employment in London?—No; in the winter season, business is very slack; sometimes four or five weeks out of employment; we are not the same as workmen in other branches of the business, we cannot speculate; in other branches, men may prepare work beforehand; we cannot do so.

797. What induced you to emigrate?—To get constant employment was the principal inducement.

798. Did the offer of the contract with Mr. Fraser lead you to come out?—Not exactly; because I had heard from several people about this place; I contemplated coming out six months before I did; I had partially engaged with the New Zealand Company; I had constant employment at the time I left England.

799. What sort of lodging have you obtained?—I have a cottage, for which I pay 8*s.* a week, with a small garden.

800. What rent did you pay in London?—Six or seven shillings a week for two rooms, not to be compared with the cottage I now have. Rent is very dear in London.

801. Is there any difference in the rate of living?—I think there is a little advantage in favour of London; several little articles are dearer here: mutton is cheaper here, beef and pork are dearer; butter is much dearer here; in bread there is not much difference; vegetables are cheaper at home.

802. Is your wife satisfied with the change?—Yes, perfectly.

803. How many children have you?—Three.

804. Do you find many persons to associate with?—I have not found any as yet,—in fact, I have been advised not to seek company.

805. You associate with your fellow passengers?—Yes, we keep very much together.

806. Are you satisfied with your change?—Yes, I am quite satisfied.

807. Do you think you have done right in making a contract?—I think so—I approve of it myself—I think it far preferable; a few pounds soon go if you have to live on your own hands while looking for employment: under the contract the employment is immediate.

808. Do you think that respectable workmen in your line would come out without an engagement?—Very few would; the generality do not like the idea of coming at all; the contract we have entered into is, I think, very fair and just; it has been rather expensive to Mr. Fraser bringing us out, and I do not think it would be fair for him unless he was certain of our remaining with him some time.

809. Do you like the climate?—Yes, much better than the climate of England.

810. Is schooling for your children dearer here than at home?—Yes, I pay 6*d.* a week for each of my children who go to school.

William Westcott called in; and Examined.

William Westcott.

811. By what ship did you come to this colony?—The "Winwick."

812. In whose employ are you?—Mr. Fraser's; I am under contract to him for three years.

813. What is your trade?—I am a coach-trimmer.

814. What rate of wages do you receive?—Two pounds sixteen shillings a week.

815. What rate of wages did you receive in London?—Two pounds two shillings to Two pounds five shillings.

816. Were you in constant employment?—I was not; I was sometimes out for a few months.

817. What induced you to come out?—I was out of employment, and I thought I would venture it; I had no great confidence when coming out.

818. Did you get any information respecting the colony before coming out?—No; I could not get any information; I made inquiries at the Colonial Office, but I did not succeed in getting information.

819. Would you have come out without the contract with Mr. Fraser?—Certainly not.

820. Would you not have come if you had been told that you could get constant employment?—No; I would not have come even then—I should not have had confidence.

821. Do you know whether any of your fellow-workmen were disposed to come out?—I do not think that there were any inclined to come; they thought the wages not sufficiently high, for one thing.

822. If Mr. Fraser wished now to get a few additional coach-trimmers, under a contract, do you think he could obtain them?—Yes, I think he could.

823. If you were to write home to your acquaintances, and tell them that they could obtain employment here, do you think any of them would come, upon the strength of your statement, without having an agreement with any one here?—I do not think they would; a man might, if he had a little money; the general opinion amongst our men is against emigrating here; they all advised me not to have any thing to do with it, when the contract was offered me.

824. Are you married?—No, I am a single man.

825. Have you not a sister who came out with you?—Yes; she lives with me, and takes in needlework.

826. Do you think she could earn her own livelihood?—I have every reason to believe she could.

827. What do you pay for lodging?—I have part of a house with another man, who came out with me; we pay 40*l.* a year; it has a small flower-garden attached to it.

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828. Do you consider your lodging more comfortable than that which you had in London?—Yes; in the heart of London mechanics are obliged to put up with one or two rooms.

829. Are your expenses as great here as you expected?—They are not.

830. Are you satisfied with the change you have made?—Perfectly so at present; I have no reason to complain.

831. Is your sister satisfied?—Perfectly so.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1841.

A. F. Kemp, Esq.

16 October 1841.

Anthony Fenn Kemp, Esq., called in; and Examined.

832. You are a resident landed proprietor in this colony?—I am; I reside at Mount Vernon, at the Cross Marsh.

833. What may be the extent of land which you possess at Mount Vernon?—Between 4,000 and 5,000 acres.

834. Will you be good enough to inform the committee what quantity you have under cultivation?—About 400 acres, under wheat, barley, oats, &c.

835. How many men have you employed on this land?—Upwards of 20.

836. Are any of these free men?— Only one, whom I have hired within the last few days; the rest are assigned, and ticket-of-leave convicts.

837. What wages do you give to your ticket-of-leave convicts?—I give them 25 *l.* to 35 *l.* per annum, with board and lodging, according as their services are more or less valuable; a farming man who is capable of mowing, ploughing or reaping, cannot be obtained at a less rate of wages.

838. What wages do you give your shepherds?—To one, who is an emancipated convict, I give 35 *l.* per annum, to another 25 *l.*

839. In the event of these men leaving you, do you think you would experience any difficulty in finding others, at the same rate of wages?—Very great difficulty indeed; I know not where I could obtain men of the description I have named, at less wages.

840. What is the wages of the ordinary classes of labourers?—None under 20 *l.* per annum; I allude here to the ticket-of-leave convicts.

841. With reference to the difficulty which you have just stated that you would find in procuring farm labourers, should those now in your employ leave you, do you know to what cause this difficulty is attributable, and how it is to be remedied?—In my opinion, the cause is to be found in the supply of labourers not being equal to the demand, and this can only be remedied by immigration.

842. What number of immigrants could, in your opinion, be introduced with safety into this colony?—I should say from 8,000 to 10,000.

843. What description of emigrants do you think it most desirable to have imported?—Shepherds, ploughmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c.; in a word, the several classes of labourers whose services are found to be requisite on a farming establishment.

844. You are one of the oldest residents in this colony?—I am; I have been resident here about 23 years.

845. Have you known any instances of scarcity during this period?—I have several, arising from bad seasons and drought, to which this colony is very much subject; had there been a sufficient quantity of land under cultivation, a scarcity from seasons of drought must, to a certain extent, have been prevented; and this can only be done, I think, by a large importation of agricultural labourers.

846. Do you not think that the scarcity has, in some instances, arisen from our supplying other colonies?—Yes, in some few instances.

847. Is it within your knowledge that there is a great portion of the grain raised last year at present on hand?—I really cannot say, of my own knowledge; I am convinced that if there was a sufficient agricultural population, this colony could well support itself, without any supplies from other colonies.

848. Has not this colony been able to export grain?—It has, ever since I have been here.

849. Do you think labour is less abundant now than it has generally been?—Since the discontinuance of assignment, labour has become less abundant; many men ordered to me as assigned servants I would not employ as ticket-of-leave men; I never looked to employ ticket-of-leave convicts when I could procure assigned servants, because the expense was so great; during the time of assignment, I have given a ticket-of-leave convict 20 *l.* per annum.

850. Do you know in what manner the 10,000 immigrants could advantageously be employed?—For agricultural purposes, with a view to enable us to compete with foreigners in exporting corn to the Isle of France, &c. &c.

851. What price do you think could be obtained for our wheat at the Isle of France?—I really cannot say, perhaps 7 *s.* per bushel; you look for a profit on your return cargo.

852. Is our wheat more highly prized than the American wheat, and that raised in other colonies?—I should say so; I believe, however, the Cape wheat is equally prized with ours.

853. Can Sydney be depended upon as a market for our wheat?—I cannot speak decidedly upon this point.

854. At what rate do you think we could raise wheat, so as to enable us to compete with America?—I cannot grow wheat under 80 *s.* per quarter, considering the high price of labour; with assigned servants, we could have raised wheat at 7 *s.* a bushel, having no wages to pay; but when you come to pay a man 25 *l.* per annum, with rations and lodging, you cannot raise wheat under 80 *s.* per quarter; labour is very cheap in America; I am decidedly of opinion that we cannot compete with foreign markets at the present high rate of wages given to labourers; the wages of a ploughman should be reduced to from 16 *l.* to 20 *l.* per annum, with board; at this rate of wages, I think, we could bring wheat into the market at 8 *s.* a bushel; the small farmer cannot exist under the present high rate of wages, and ticket-of-leave convicts will not work without you give them enormous wages.

855. Do you think that a ploughman could support himself at 16 *l.* per annum?—If single, it is sufficient for his support; if married, his wife would find employment in some capacity on the farm, as a laundress, &c.; I recently employed a married man and his wife, to whom I gave 45 *l.* per annum.

856. Had they any children?—No; if they had, I should not have hired them; I omitted to state that I have now an overseer to whom I give 60 *l.* per annum; but this is a particular case.

857. It

857. It is, then, your opinion, that from 16 *l.* to 20 *l.* per annum, with rations, is adequate wages for an unmarried agricultural labourer?—It is quite sufficient; it is as much as the farmer can afford to give, and as much as the labourer ought to expect; if a married man, his wife will receive an adequate remuneration for her services.

858. How would you propose that the 10,000 immigrants should come out, at once, or would you limit your importation within a certain period, as circumstances might require?—I would recommend their being brought out within three years, and the supply to be made equal to the demand.

859. Would you have them introduced under the bounty system, or under the Government general immigration system?—Under the general immigration system; I think it very desirable that shall arriving with immigrants should be notified in the papers, to give an opportunity to the master to see the man, and the man to see the master; they should make their own selections; I look upon the present system of the large proprietors of land sending home, say, for 30 immigrants and upwards, as pregnant with much evil to the community at large, by withdrawing from the land fund large sums of money, and by importing free labour at a very moderate price, thereby enabling them to grow wheat cheaper than those who have not the means of employing private agents in England to provide them with immigrants; for 50 landed proprietors sending home for 40 immigrants, would abstract from the land fund 40,000 *l.*, which would almost make a monopoly of the fund; I would submit to the committee, that no proprietor of land should be allowed to send for a greater number than 10 immigrants to be paid for from the land fund; and that general immigration should be allowed to a sufficient extent to enable those not having agents in England to be supplied with free labour.

860. Would you not allow those, not having private agents in England, to avail themselves of the services of the Government agents, to send them such immigrants as they might require?—I think that the local government should make itself acquainted with the wants of the community in this respect, and then apply to the Government agents to send out the different classes required.

861. Do you think that there is, at present, a want of domestic servants?—There is a great want of all classes of domestic servants at this moment.

862. Can you inform the committee whether you think that any difficulty in practice would be found from the employment of free emigrants and convicts together on the same farm?—From personal observation, I must say, that I do not think they would be likely to harmonize.

863. From your own knowledge, are you of opinion that respectable free immigrants would take their meals with assigned convicts?—I feel convinced they would not take their meals with assigned servants; but they might not have any strong objection to do so with ticket-of-leave men, under particular circumstances. I have separate places for the free immigrants and ticket-of-leave men to take their meals.

864. In recommending the introduction of 10,000 immigrants to meet the demands of the colonists for labourers, have you kept in view the number of ticket-of-leave men who may be expected, within a few years, to come from the probation gangs?—I have not lost sight of this fact; but I should prefer, and I believe this is the feeling among the settlers generally, paying free men, to paying ticket-of-leave men from the probation gangs. If I am to give 25 *l.* per annum, I would much prefer giving it to a competent free man, than to any ticket-of-leave man.

865. Do you think that if the 10,000 immigrants were introduced, the men from the probation gangs would also find employment?—Looking forward to a great increase in agriculture, I think they would gradually find employment.

866. Do not you think the probable effect would be to lower wages?—Most certainly.

867. If so large an importation of labourers take place, do you not think the effect might be to cause those not finding employment to take to the bush, and thus render property and life insecure?—I think the Government, if they propose to deluge us with convicts, ought to find sufficient protection to prevent the mischiefs which you contemplate may ensue from the probation convicts not finding employment; in two points of view I consider an extensive immigration not only highly desirable, but absolutely indispensable: first, that the great natural resources which it is undeniable this colony possesses, may thereby be fully brought out and developed; and secondly, and especially, that by the importation of free immigrants, so as to preponderate over the convict population, a healthy tone and feeling of morality may be diffused through the working classes, and the character of the colony by this means elevated.

868. Do you consider that any restriction should be placed by the Government on the amount of wages to be demanded by men from the probation gangs?—Most certainly, they should be restricted in their demands.

T. Nowlan, Esq., called in; and Examined.

869. You are a landed proprietor?—I am; I farm my own land, situated on the South Esk River, within 12 miles of Launceston.

870. What number of men have you employed on your farm?—About 30 men on the farm and sheep run.

871. What quantity of land have you under cultivation?—About 400 acres, under wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, oats and meadow.

872. Are the men in your service free?—I have eight free men, six ticket-of-leave, and the rest assigned servants.

873. What wages do you give your free men?—From 10 *l.* to 50 *l.*; the latter sum to a practical overseer; from 30 *l.* to 40 *l.*, working overseer, plough and seedsman, and head shepherd; from 20 *l.* to 25 *l.* ploughmen and shepherds; from 10 *l.* to 20 *l.* labourers and grown boys. To all these men I give rations in addition to their wages.

874. Do you find any difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of free labourers at these rates of wages?—None; at harvest time additional men are required, the wages being governed by the state of the weather and crops, as in other countries.

875. Are these rates of wages too high to enable you to raise grain?—If all my establishment were free men, these rates would certainly be too high; any thing above 20 *l.* is, in my opinion, too high for agricultural labourers.

876. Are you of opinion that the introduction of free labour is desirable or necessary; and, if so, what do you consider to be the most advantageous mode upon which to conduct immigration, the

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bounty system, or the Government general immigration system, or a modified system?—I am of opinion, that the importation of free labour is both desirable and expedient; and I would recommend the adoption of a modified system of immigration; I think it desirable that parties in this colony should be allowed the opportunity of selecting through friends, and getting out such immigrants as they may require through the Commissioners at home, and without any contracts whatever, leaving it optional with the immigrants, on arrival, to engage with the parties that invited them or not.

877. Have you any idea what number of immigrants could find employment within the next two years?—That depends, in my opinion, entirely on the state of the market, which is, of course, subject to much fluctuation. It may open at a high price at the commencement of the season; the consequence of which would be to induce merchants to send to their correspondents in other countries to supply them with grain, on a large importation of which agriculture is for a time discouraged and depressed.

878. Do you not think that the importation of foreign grain, and consequent discouragement to agriculture, would have the effect of throwing a considerable number of farm labourers out of employment?—The effect would be, not to remove agricultural labourers from employment, but simply to reduce the price of wages, by which the large proprietors would be induced and enabled to get their lands cleared and prepared to carry a heavier stock, and rendering it available for cultivation and renting to practical or working farmers, &c. Thorough-bred farmers will always command high wages; first, as working overseers, afterwards as superintendents; and will soon be enabled to save sufficient capital to work a farm on their own account, which, from their practical knowledge and experience, they can profitably manage.

879. Have you any immigrants brought out under the bounty system?—I have lately obtained six, under indentures executed at Bristol, cancelled on their arrival, and a fresh agreement made for a year. Having frequently observed that parties engaged for a longer period were not contented or satisfied; and, on the other hand, the employers were constantly disappointed in not finding their servants at first every thing they expected.

880. What description of immigrants would you recommend to be imported into this colony?—I would recommend sound and healthy immigrants being obtained, no matter of what description they may be; provided they have been accustomed to labour, they can be made useful for the general purposes of agriculture; I know it is frequently said, that a man brought out here from the towns in England cannot be taught to mow or plough, &c., or in fact, be made a useful labourer. My experience and personal observation, however, in this colony, enable me to say that this is a very erroneous notion; I have myself seen the perfect use of the improved cradle scythe acquired in a few days by one of the class to which I have just alluded; and I could state several other instances of a similar kind; one of the best ploughmen in the district is a Lancashire weaver.

881. What description of families would it, in your opinion, be most desirable to have imported into this colony?—A single man is most convenient to settlers, or a man of not more than 45 or 50 years of age, having a family of children from nine years and upwards, as children at this age could be made useful in a farm; and when the father has saved sufficient to rent a farm, the children will be of incalculable advantage to him in his old age, while he will be their best protector, and inculcator of frugality and thrift. I think a great mistake has been made in endeavouring to get out younger families, who have generally become a tax on their employers.

882. What, in your opinion, would be fair wages for agricultural labourers for the next four or five years?—So long as the settlers continue to furnish the labourer (and we have it from good authority (M'Culloch) that he is the highest and best-fed labourer in the world) with rations, as they now do, I think that any thing above 10*l.* per annum would make the condition of a labourer here better than it is in England, where the best in-door farm servant seldom gets more, with coarser fare; and the annual earnings of an Irish labourer does not exceed it, though finding himself.

883. Where may we in general expect to find a market for our wheat?—I consider Sydney, and the other ports of New Holland, or new settlements, the market to which we must look for our surplus grain; as for years to come, if not at all times, frequent droughts prevail in these countries.

884. Do you think the Americans can compete with us in exporting grain?—Should flour be admitted free of duty from the United States, it will, for a long time, be a formidable rival to that article manufactured in these colonies; as, from a late improvement of drying flour after being ground, it is said that it will keep for years without becoming sour, as formerly. From the cheapness of labour in South America they can afford to bring wheat to the Sydney market at from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per bushel at a profit.

885. What is the difference in value between our wheat and the South American wheat in the Sydney market?—The difference is about 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel in our favour. In ordinary seasons Van Diemen's Land wheat generally sells from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per bushel at Sydney.

886. Do you think that we can supply Sydney at that rate, so as to remunerate the grower?—I do not consider that any thing less than 7*s.* per bushel would compensate the grower. The wheat market has hitherto been very fluctuating, owing, in some degree, to the difficulty of conveying, at all times, grain from the interior to the ports of export, and which the improvement in the roads now in progress and contemplated will tend greatly to obviate, and act as a bounty to the erection of mills and corn stores throughout the interior, to the benefit of the farmer. The erection of siloes, also, in New South Wales is of much importance, as formerly grain could not be stored at Sydney without being destroyed by weevil, which will prevent ruinously low prices, as the capitalist can safely speculate.

887. Does this answer refer to the present price of labour, or is it to be understood as contemplating a reduction?—I refer to the present price of labour, assuming that there are free and convict labourers in every establishment.

888. In proposing the introduction of immigrants to this colony, are you aware that a great number of men may be expected within the next two years to emerge from the probation gangs; and if so, is your recommendation founded upon the conviction that there will be sufficient employment for immigrants in addition to those men, or has it arisen from supposing that the settlers would employ immigrants in preference to the men from the probation gangs?—I am fully aware of this fact. But considering the immense quantity of land which is at present lying waste and uncultivated throughout the colony, from the want of a sufficient number of labourers, I feel assured that if immigrants, say to the number of 2,000, were to arrive here annually for several years to come, they would find ample employment, in addition to the men from probation gangs; the greater portion of them to be landed at Hobart Town and Launceston, if possible, during the months of October, November and December, at which

periods

periods the harvest demands would ensure speedy engagements. The settlers would then be able to clear their lands, and prepare them for the reception and growth of rain, which they cannot now do; and as labour would become abundant, its price must decrease, and thus the farmer would be enabled to carry on his agricultural operations still more extensively. The agricultural resources of the island being thus brought out and improved, the value of land would be enhanced, and the condition of the colony considerably raised. As regards the men who will have emerged from the probation gangs in the next two years, I know that there exists among many settlers a feeling of reluctance to employ them if they can possibly avoid it. This arises from their having to pay wages to men who have, perhaps, never been engaged in any kind of agricultural labour. The settler is in want of agricultural labourers; there are no free immigrants to be obtained; and some of these men from the probation gangs come and offer their services, and demand an exorbitant rate of wages: the settler has no alternative, he engages these men, although they may have never laboured on a farm, and he pays them what they have demanded; while, at the same time, he has to teach and train them to what they are to do. These are the views of many settlers, though not of the poorer farmers, or the majority. For my own part I look forward with some degree of gratification to the time when these men will have emerged from the probation gangs, and their services made available to the settler. They will, in my opinion, during their term of probation, have been broken in to habits of industry, and trained to be useful; they will have become inured to the climate; and they will be more under control, from the knowledge that their state of comparative freedom is entirely dependent on a continuance of good conduct; and when they subsequently become wholly free, the labour market will be so supplied, that they will just obtain what wages they are worth.

889. Do you consider that any restriction should be placed by the Government on the amount of wages to be demanded by men from the probation gangs?—I would strongly advise such a measure during the first period of trial, though it may not be fully acted upon by all employers. I would add, that I entirely concur in the opinion which has been given before the committee this day by Mr. Kemp, that the most beneficial effects may be anticipated, in a moral point of view, from the introduction of immigrants to that extent that the free may exceed the convict population.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1841.

William Kimberley, Esq., called in; and Examined.

890. WHERE do you reside?—At Bagdad.

891. What extent of land do you possess in this colony?—Two thousand three hundred acres at Bagdad, and Eight thousand four hundred at Salt Pan Plains.

892. How many acres of land have you under cultivation?—Rather more than 400 acres of wheat, 100 acres of hay, 70 acres of oats and barley, and 150 acres of turnips.

893. How many servants do you employ?—Never more than 20, except during the harvest. Of those men, nine are assigned servants, and the rest free or ticket-of-leave

894. What wages do you give your men?—It depends upon circumstances. The wages I give my free men vary usually from 20 *l.* to 25 *l.* per annum; but then they are select men, otherwise I would not give that rate.

895. In what way are the men to whom you give the last-mentioned rate of wages employed?—Principally as ploughmen; each man, however, employed is capable of taking charge of a pair of horses.

896. Do you give lodgings and rations in addition to that rate of wages?—Yes, with lodging and rations; but the men find their own bedding.

897. What is the difference between the whole expense to you of an assigned servant, and a free man employed at the rate of wages you have mentioned?—I have been very fortunate in the assigned servants I have obtained. I would not exchange my assigned men for free men; and I therefore save the whole of the wages given to a free man by the employment of an assigned servant, with the exception of about four guineas a year for clothing, and a small sum for tobacco.

898. Do you find any difficulty in obtaining labour?—Some time back there was a great difficulty in obtaining free labourers. Men can now be more easily obtained.

899. Did you send home for any free servants under the bounty system?—I did.

900. Have you received any advices from the agent whom you employed?—I have not. I do not expect to hear from him before the month of January.

901. To which system of emigration do you give the preference—the bounty system, or the general system, as it is termed?—I prefer the bounty system, because select men can be obtained under it. When obtaining servants under the general system of emigration, it is, of course, a complete lottery whether you obtain good servants or not.

902. For how long a period are the men for whom you have sent to be bound to you?—For three years.

903. What wages have you agreed to give them?—To the six ploughmen for whom I have sent, I have agreed to give 20 *l.* a year, with lodging and rations; and to a blacksmith and a carpenter, 30 *l.* a year each. I have requested that three out of the six men may be married men, without children; and I have agreed to give the wife 10 *l.* a year as wages, in consideration of her undertaking the charge of the station where the men are placed, and thereby save the services of a man.

904. Do you think 20 *l.* per annum a fair rate of wages between master and man?—I think no master can afford to pay more; if the man be a good servant, I think his services are worth that rate of wages.

905. Do you think a man and his wife, and three or four children, could live upon 30 *l.* per annum?—Yes, I think they might.

906. Do you think the wife could render the services you have referred to, and attend to her children?—Yes, I think she could cook the provisions and attend to such an establishment as I mean, where there are not more than four or five men.

907. How long have you been a settler in this colony?—Thirty years.

908. Do you remember any years when there was a scarcity of wheat?—The colony has always, I think,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

W. Kimberley, Esq.

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I think, been capable of supplying itself; last year the crops were deficient; my usual quantity of grain is 6,000 bushels; last year I had only 1,000 bushels.

909. Was the deficiency in the crops general?—I should say that it was.

910. Are you of opinion that, notwithstanding the deficiency of the crops last year, a supply was raised sufficient for the demands of the colony?—I am perfectly satisfied that the supply was sufficient; I should even be inclined to think that there was some surplus.

911. Has the colony always been able to command a market for its wheat?—Not always a paying market.

912. How many acres of land can a good ploughman manage?—From 60 to 100 acres with two horses, if he be allowed to remain steadily at his work, and not required to perform any thing extra. With bullocks he could not manage so many acres.

913. Suppose 300 or 400 ploughmen were to be introduced, do you think there is a sufficient number of ploughing horses in the country to admit of so many additional ploughs being worked by horses?—I have no doubt there are sufficient; three out of four of the settlers use horses for their ploughing, and the increase in the number of horses is greater in proportion than the increase in cultivation. The advantage of ploughing with horses instead of bullocks is very great; if the soil is very stiff and hard, as has been the case the last two or three seasons, I then double the teams, and fetch up the soil much better and quicker than I could with bullocks.

914. Do you think that a large number of immigrants would be able now to find employment?—I think that a large number might; and I would advise that, for those settlers who cannot afford the extra expense attendant on the bounty system, the adoption of the general system of immigration would be beneficial; and even if the immigrants so brought out were not good farming men, they might still be useful for other purposes, for which a previous selection is not, perhaps, so essential.

915. Do you think 3,000 or 4,000 immigrants might find employment?—Yes, I think they might, if not brought out altogether, but at proper intervals of time, and dispersed throughout the colony.

916. Would not the labour market be seriously affected by the services of 3,000 or 4,000 of the probation men becoming available?—Undoubtedly it would; but a great proportion of the probation men will not find employment at all. Out of 1,000 men, 300 will probably be good servants, the remaining 700 will be worth nothing to the settler, and will be returned to the Government. Under the old system a man was assigned to a settler, knowing probably nothing about farming, in any service in which the settler might want to employ him; having, however, no wages to pay, the settler could afford to teach him; but no man could afford to pay wages to a man whom he had to instruct in his work. All that the men are taught while under the Government is to use a pick and a shovel, and that is, in fact, teaching them nothing, so far, at least, as relates to making them good and useful servants.

917. If so large a number of immigrants were introduced as that named in the last question put to you, what would become of the surplus grain that would be produced?—By the introduction of a large number of immigrants, labour would become cheap, and we should then be able to compete with other growers in foreign markets, as, for instance, at the Isle of France, which we cannot now do, in consequence of the high rate of wages we are obliged to pay. I do not agree with those who think that the new colonies will not be able to grow wheat for their own consumption: I think they will. As regards the colony of New South Wales, I think that it must be dependent upon a foreign market.

918. At what rate do you think wheat must be sold here to enable us to command a market, and to compete with foreign growers?—Five shillings a bushel would always command a market.

919. What is the average crop per acre yielded by your land?—About 25 bushels an acre; the last two seasons the crop has failed.

920. Is that the general average?—It is not; the district of Bagdad is very favourable to the growth of wheat. I should say the average crop would be about 15 or 16 bushels an acre.

921. If you had no assigned servants, what rate of wages could you afford to give free men?—That would depend entirely on the man himself; the wages would range then, I should think, from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per annum; a very good man might get 20*l.* a year; 15*l.* a year would probably be the average rate.

922. In England wheat fetches about 7*s.* to 8*s.* a bushel, and the farmer pays his labourers from 8*l.* to 10*l.* a year; is the cultivation of grain so profitable here that we can afford to pay double wages?—I have not given the subject sufficient consideration to enable me to answer that question.

923. You are aware that there is a great difference between the farmer here and at home as regards taxation?—I am; but then it must be borne in mind that the farmer in England has a certain market for his wheat at 7*s.* a bushel, wheat never being at a lower price than that; and further, that he has an abundance of good labour at his command; here the farmer is continually at the mercy of his servants, and the market is of the most fluctuating kind.

924. Are you aware whether there is any want of blacksmiths or wheelwrights in the country?—I consider there is a very great want of both, as the greatest inconvenience is experienced by many settlers in consequence of having to send a great distance to have their carts, ploughs and other farming implements repaired.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1841.

Benjamin Berthon, Esq., called in; and Examined.

B. Berthon, Esq.

29 October 1841.

925 You are a resident landed proprietor in this colony?—I am; I reside at Woodlands, at the Cross Marsh.

926. What extent of land do you possess, and what quantity of it have you under cultivation?—I have about 7,000 acres, of which about 450 are under wheat, oats, barley, turnips, peas and meadow.

927. What

927. What is the strength of your establishment of servants?—I have generally from 23 to 25 men, including domestic servants; of these 18 are assigned, the others free, or ticket-of-leave men.

928. What amount of wages do free and ticket-of-leave men demand?—They ask from 25*l.* to 30*l.* with rations and lodgings; I would willingly give 25*l.* per annum to 10 regularly-bred farming men, brought up as such in England.

929. What rate of wages is usually given to ordinary labourers, or what amount do they demand?—When seeking employment they all consider themselves good agricultural labourers, and require wages accordingly; but very few of them are worth more than their rations and clothing.

930. Do you consider that there is a want of labourers at the present time in the colony?—I am decidedly of opinion that there is a great want of thorough-bred farming men and mechanics, but a superabundance of idle useless hands; and when the men emerge from the probation gangs, there will be a great accession to the latter class. I think that the few good farming men who are discharged from those gangs will obtain full wages, although the Government should limit the amount to be demanded by them—a measure, which I understand, to be in contemplation. With respect to the useless hands discharged from those gangs, I am disposed to think they will not be able to find employment at wages they would like to hire at, and that consequently they would be induced to take to the bush.

931. Do you consider immigration to be necessary, and, if so, which system would you recommend the bounty system or the Government general immigration system?—It appears to me, that to carry out a plan of immigration which would be beneficial to the colony generally, the Government should from time to time ascertain the wants of the settlers with respect to the particular class of labourers they may require; and that upon their arrival in the colony it should be an open labour market, where parties requiring situations, and masters in want of servants, could make their own arrangements. By the adoption of such a mode of immigration as I have suggested to the committee, we should get those men only whose services would be really valuable to the colony. I would observe, however, in reference to the want of labourers in this colony, that if the Government would make any arrangement for relieving the adjoining colonies of their superfluous labour, such a measure would, in my opinion, be attended with very beneficial results.

932. Do you think that persons, not farm labourers imported under such an arrangement as that you have just suggested, would obtain employment?—Mechanics, equally with farm labourers, would readily obtain employment, but I am not prepared to say that others would; much would, however, depend upon their character and habits.

933. Do you think the effect of immigration would be to cause a greater and more extensive cultivation of land?—Most certainly; provided there is a demand for the extra produce, there is plenty of available land whenever it is worth while to bring it into cultivation.

934. Have we been always able to grow grain sufficient for our own consumption?—So far as I can recollect, we have always been able to grow more than sufficient.

935. If there were now a drought at Sydney, do you think that we could supply them?—At the present moment I do not think we could, but we might do so hereafter.

936. Do you think that fluctuations in the market would have the effect of throwing men out of employment?—Fluctuations in the grain market are at all times extremely prejudicial, but I do not think that they would materially affect the labour market, as few farmers would reduce their establishments unless the market was permanently depressed.

937. Have the prices of wheat been always remunerating to the farmer?—This must depend upon the season; the prices have generally been remunerating, but there has not unfrequently been a deficiency in the quantity.

938. Adverting to a former part of your evidence, wherein you stated that the men who will come from the probation gangs, not being agricultural labourers, will obtain no employment, and in consequence be driven to the bush; do you not think that if good farming men were imported, and that the settlers employed them as overseers in training these men to agriculture, it would have the effect of removing the evil which you have contemplated?—I fear not; it would never answer the purpose of the settlers to employ free immigrants so unprofitably; I look upon a large proportion of the men from the probation gangs who have not been brought up to agricultural pursuits as wholly useless to the farmer; nor do I think that they are ever likely to become respectable or useful members of society.

939. Are domestic servants much wanted?—They are; there is no class more wanted than respectable females; if we could get out respectable male and female immigrants, it would be no less our interest than our duty to make them as comfortable as we could, by building them cottages with gardens attached to them.

940. What wages do shepherds usually obtain?—Twenty-five pounds per annum.

941. Is there any scarcity of this class of men?—I should say decidedly not.

942. Do assigned and ticket-of-leave men work well with free men?—The assigned men do not work well with the paid men, at least I have not found that thus working together is beneficial, as the former are too much in the habit of thinking themselves imposed upon, if more than a very moderate day's work is required of them; and, on the other hand, the paid men are generally too much disposed to reduce their standard of work to the scale of their assigned fellow-servants.

943. Do you think that the colony is not in a thriving state?—No, I do not; my opinion is, that even now the colony is decidedly in a thriving state; but still I do not consider that a healthy state of things can exist until this colony ceases to be a receptacle for convicts. Before we can become a moral, happy and truly thriving community, we must have a better description of peasantry about us than we have at present, which can never be the case, so long as England pours upon our shores the filthy and pestilential sweepings of her gaols.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

EVIDENCE taken by *William Page Ashburner*, Esq., M.L.C., at the request of the COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1841.

Christopher Kains Dunning, Miller, an Emigrant by the "Arabian," from Bristol.

C. K. Dunning.

28 September 1841.

1. How long have you arrived in the colony?—About five weeks.
2. Did you come out under any engagement?—I was engaged in England as a miller to Captain Ritchie for three years; I am his foreman.
3. Are you perfectly satisfied with your present situation?—Yes, sir.
4. What wages do you get?—Fifty pounds per year, and board and lodging.
5. What wages would you have received in England?—One guinea a week, and out of which I should have to have found myself in food and lodging.
6. Are you a married man?—I am; I have a wife and child, who are also provided for by Captain Ritchie; my wife teaches Captain Ritchie's younger children, and is accommodated in his house with a room; I have a separate room for myself to take my meals in.
7. Should you have come out as an emigrant if not under engagement?—Yes, sir; I should have gone to Port Phillip.
8. What induced you to emigrate?—Times were very hard, and I heard a good account of this country.
9. Were you in constant work in England?—Yes.
10. Did not 50 *l.* a year supply your wants there?—No, sir; I could not have got a house any thing decent under 8 *l.* or 9 *l.* a year.
11. Do you know the price of provisions here?—I can get beef and mutton for 4 *d.* a pound; the 4 lb. loaf is 10 *d.*
12. What comparison do you make between your circumstances here and in England?—I could not get in England, regularly, more than 7 *s.* a week, with every thing found me as I have at Captain Ritchie's.
13. Do you think you have done right in coming here?—Decidedly so.
14. What treatment did you receive on board ship?—The provisions were very bad—bad pork; biscuit very bad, mouldy and quite rotten; our berths were very close.
15. Did the captain behave well to you?—Not very well; but we would not wish to say any thing about that.
16. Do you think any other persons of your trade could get employment here?—Yes, I should think 20 or 30; I have heard of several places; and if I had not been engaged in England, I should now obtain 30 *s.* a week; I have had several applications to induce me to leave Captain Ritchie, but I am perfectly satisfied.
17. Have you any thing else to say that can give information as to your prospects, and do you think emigrants would prefer coming here under engagements?—I think they would all prefer engagements, as they would have a place to go to.
18. Do you think your engagement too long?—No, sir.
19. Would so long an engagement be generally objected to?—No, sir; generally it would be preferred.

Charles Ellen, Carpenter and Joiner, an Emigrant by the "Arabian," from Bristol.

Charles Ellen.

20. How long have you arrived in the colony?—About five weeks.
21. Did you come out under any engagement?—Yes; to Mr. Ritchie, for three years.
22. Are you perfectly satisfied with your present situation?—No, I cannot say I am; it would have been better to have agreed for one year.
23. What wages do you get?—Fifty pounds a year, with board and lodging.
24. What wages would you have received in England?—I used to receive 24 *s.* a week when I left Bristol to come here.
25. Are you a married man?—Yes, I am married; I left my wife and four children in England.
26. Why did you leave your family at home?—I thought it would be better to come out first and prove it.
27. Will you send for your family?—No, sir; I do not think I shall.
28. Why?—Because the wages I get are not enough for a family.
29. Should you have come out as an emigrant if not under engagement?—Yes; I had made up my mind to come out as a free emigrant, and I should have brought my family with me.
30. Then why did you make the engagement for three years?—Because I thought I should like to see the country first, and see if I could maintain my wife and family here.
31. What induced you to emigrate?—I thought I could do better out here.
32. Were you in constant work in England?—I was, sir.
33. Did not 60 *l.* or 70 *l.* a year, which you say you could get in England, supply your wants sufficiently?—Yes; but I saw in a paper, in Bristol, that we were getting 10 *s.* or 12 *s.* a day here.
34. Then what induced you to agree for 50 *l.* a year?—Because I could not come out without; there was no other ship coming.
35. Do you know the price of provisions here?—Meat is 6 *d.* or 7 *d.* per lb.; bread is 10 *d.* a 4 lb. loaf; clothes are dearer here; beer is 1 *s.* a quart, half-and-half; we can get it in England 5 *d.* a quart.
36. What comparison do you make between your circumstances here and in England?—I find carpenters are getting here from 9 *s.* to 10 *s.* a day for their work, and I am, from my engagement, getting only 19 *s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* a week; I had rather run the risk of chance-work, than to have a settled sum less, though regular.
37. Do you think you have done right in coming here?—I hope so; I am rather disappointed, as I expected

Charles Ellen.

28 September 1841.

expected to have come to a more comfortable place; lodging not so good, and diet indifferent; I get, I suppose, 9 or 10 lbs. of meat a week; we have plenty of bread, 2 oz. of tea, 1½ lb. of sugar.

38. What treatment did you receive on board ship?—Very rough; very bad regarding our diet.

39. Did the captain behave well to you?—No fault to find against the captain.

40. Do you think any other persons of your trade could get employment here?—Oh, yes; it appears to me that the country is in a very flourishing state, and trade will be brisk this summer; but I fear it is rather dead just now—a stagnation.

41. Do you think emigrants would prefer coming here under engagements or without?—I should advise them not to come with engagements; the country is very well; several will come out if I give a good account of the place: as yet I have not formed my opinion.

42. Would so long an engagement be generally objected to?—For mechanics I think they would not like engagements, but for labourers and such like it would be advantageous.

Thomas Pococke, Farm Labourer, an Emigrant by the "Arabian," from Bristol.

T. Pococke.

43. How long have you arrived in the colony?—Between four and five weeks.

44. Did you come out under any engagement?—Yes, I came out under an engagement as a farm labourer to Captain Ritchie for three years.

45. Are you perfectly satisfied with your present situation?—Yes, sir.

46. What wages do you get?—Twenty-five pounds a year, with board and lodging.

47. What wages could you have received in England?—About 10*s.* a week, without board and lodging; I was seldom out of work.

48. Are you a married man?—No, sir, single.

49. Should you have come out as an emigrant if not under engagement?—I did think of leaving for some time past, but had not made up my mind; I saw a Mr. Williams in Bristol, and asked him about a ship called the "Victoria;" he told me I could get a passage in this ship, the "Arabian," and I took the engagements.

50. What induced you to emigrate?—Nothing particular; I thought I could get some benefit from it,—I heard so good an account of the colony.

51. What had you to pay for your board and lodging in England?—I never lodged out; I lived with my father; I could get a lodging for 1*s.* 6*d.* a week.

52. Are you a ploughman?—I can plough; but I engaged as a farm labourer to do odd jobs on the farm—sowing, reaping, thrashing, clearing, or any thing that I was capable of doing.

53. What accommodations have you at Captain Ritchie's?—Very middling at present, but we shall have it better in a short time; there is a cottage building for us; we came rather unexpected.

54. What was the price of provisions in England?—Meat 6*d.* to 7*d.* a pound; I cannot say what it is here; bread was 7 *d.* a quartern; I do not know the price here.

55. What comparison do you make between your circumstances here and in England?—If I had been at home, I should have been much more comfortable than I have been as yet. I should not have earned so much money, but should have had better rations. A young man in England can always get meat; we should be better off here if our accommodation was better. I have not yet had enough benefit from the money, and do not know yet how it will turn out.

56. Do you think you have done right in coming here?—I do not regret coming here; I had to endure many hardships in coming here.

57. What treatment did you receive on board ship?—Very indifferent,—not for abuse, I do not mean—but the provisions were very different from what we expected, and what we were promised; our bread was very bad, and meat likewise, not fit for any one to eat; I left my meat, and could not eat it, and gone to bed—have been obliged to throw it overboard.

58. Did the captain behave well to you?—I do not wish to say any thing about the captain. When we got to the Cape, there was a sad outcry about the provisions; they promised to buy a fresh supply—they did so to last us three weeks, when we were obliged to go to our old stores again, or else go without.

59. Do you think any other persons of your trade could get employment here?—I have not made inquiries as yet about that.

60. Do you think emigrants would prefer coming here under engagements or without?—I think men would rather come without an engagement; but I do not know,—time will show.

61. Do you think your engagement too long?—No, not if I am used as I expect to be: I do not mean to say any thing against my place; all I complain of is the voyage.

James Godwin, Ploughman, an Emigrant by the "Arabian," from Bristol, aged 25 years.

James Godwin.

62. How long have you arrived in the colony?—Five weeks to-morrow.

63. Did you come out under any engagement?—Yes; to Captain Ritchie, for three years: the time was to commence from the agreement in England—we were five months on the water.

64. Are you perfectly satisfied with your present situation?—It is too soon yet to form much of an opinion about that—we are expecting to be made more comfortable.

65. What have you to complain of?—Oh, I have nothing to complain of now.

66. What wages do you get?—Twenty pounds a year.

67. What wages would you have received in England?—Oh, 100 *l.* a year, if I had chosen to have remained there.

68. How?—I could have made nearly that by looking after the railroad at Swindon, in Wiltshire. A young man got 70 *l.* a year, and board and lodging, and I was offered that, but I was coming out here. I thought I could do better by getting some land of my own, after getting out of my indentures, that is my intention.

69. Have you any capital or money to enable you to buy land?—No, sir, I have got none with me, but I wished to see the currency of the country.

70. What do you think of the country?—It is a very good country for those who have a few hundred pounds, and I see my error in not bringing money with me; my father could have given me money.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

James Godwin.

28 September 1841.

71. Are you a married man?—No, I am single.

72. Should you have come as an emigrant if not under an engagement?—No, sir, never.

73. What induced you to emigrate?—I wished to see the currency of the country, and to see if I could lay out money to advantage; and by getting wages, it would be losing nothing, if I was gaining nothing.

74. Were you in constant work in England?—I did not work for wages in England, I was in constant work for my father.

75. What could you earn in England?—I do not know, I am sure—I know what we used to give our men—we used to give 12 *l.* a year to a ploughman, with his board. One pound in England would go as far as four here. I lived about 10 miles from Bristol.

76. What comparison do you make between your circumstances here and in England?—A man is better off in England,—every thing is so dear here: cheese is 2 *s.* a pound; beer they charge us 2 *s.* a quart. But I have been here so short a time that I can hardly form a right idea of the place.

77. Do you think you have done right in coming here?—Yes, I do not know but I have; I think I should have done better to have brought out the little money I shall have; things appear a little dead.

78. What treatment did you receive on board ship?—Very badly, as far as regarded the provisions; the captain did not treat us amiss; Mr. Williams, of Bristol, sent our provisions on board; they were very bad; the captain said he had nothing to do with it; the pigs would not eat the bread.

79. Do you think any other persons of your class could get employment here?—Yes; they say we have higher wages than are going, but I do not see people looking out for work.

80. Do you think emigrants would prefer coming here under engagements or without?—I should have preferred coming out without engagement; I heard in our country that some gentlemen in England would send us out for 5 *l.* a head, and then we should be free here. I was told by a Mr. Phillips, in John-street, Bristol, that he would send us for 20 *l.*; there were to be 45 in the steerage.

81. Do you think your engagement too long?—Yes, two years would be quite long enough; I hear if I was free from engagement, I could earn three times as much as I am working for now.

82. Have you any thing else to say?—Yes; our grog was stopped on board, and we were a fortnight without sugar.

Mr. *Francis Spencer*, Timber Merchant.

Mr. *F. Spencer.*

83. How many men do you employ in your trade?—Three pair of sawyers, free emigrants, and two assigned men that I have taught to saw.

84. Did the six men who are now sawing for you come out under engagements?—Yes, they are to saw for me at a certain price per foot, for four years; 7 *s.* for 100 feet as far as two feet deep; 8 *s.* for two feet six inches, and beyond that size the price allowed in the island.

85 What can these men earn at that rate?—Last week the six men earned between 11 *l.* and 12 *l.*, that was a bad week; they would average 4 *l.* a week for each pair of sawyers; as the days get longer they will get more.

86. Are the men married, and are they good workmen?—There are four men married, and two single; there are five brothers in the lot; they have proved themselves good workmen and very industrious; they have not lost any time since they have been with me; they are all young and hearty men.

87. Are you quite satisfied with having obtained them?—Yes; the times are rather hard, and had I foreseen it, I should have had only two instead of three pair; they cut their stuff much better than our colonial men. I found the Government were withdrawing assigned servants, and I feared my trade would have stopped if I did not get free labour: I tried many bush sawyers, but found they did no good; these men, by cutting with a different tooth, save me one board in 16, and the carpenter is saved five per cent. in his time in working up. I consider I save four per cent. upon foreign timber by the superiority of their work, that in former days went away in saw-dust.

88. Have the men any children?—Yes, there are 10 or 11 children among them.

89. Who supports the wives and children?—The men themselves; I have advanced them money; they are settled with every Saturday night.

90. Can they support themselves comfortably on your wages?—I should think they could; the single brothers pay 15 *s.* a week, I believe, for their board, to their brothers who are married.

91. Are you satisfied with the men?—Yes, I am very well satisfied.

92. What is your opinion of the mode of obtaining men by the bounty?—I do not think the thing will answer; my agent has great trouble to obtain these men; and he writes me, he does not think he could get the men he wanted; he had tried many in England and Scotland, who engaged with him, and then broke their engagements. There was a great detention of the vessels, which dissatisfied them.

James Page, Sawyer, an Emigrant by the "Andromeda;" arrived here nearly a Month.

James Page.

93. Did you come out under any engagement?—Yes, as a sawyer, for four years, to Mr. Spencer, of Launceston.

94. Are you perfectly satisfied with your present situation?—Yes; I have hardly been here long enough to say; I do not see my master's ways just yet.

95. What wages do you get?—Ours is all piece-work; 7 *s.* or 8 *s.* a hundred; I can make about 2 *l.* 3 *s.* a week, on an average; it is as much as we got elsewhere; I am satisfied with what I get.

96. What wages would you have received in England?—About 30 *s.* a week, constant work; I had to find myself, and pay every thing the same as we do now.

97. Are you a married man?—I am a married man, with one child nearly 16 months old.

98. Can your wife gain any thing by her work, so as to assist you?—Yes, I expect she will; I have no doubt she will readily get 1 *l.* a week, either by washing or needlework; they pay a deal better here than in England, they pay 4 *s.* 6 *d* to 5 *s.* a dozen for washing, they tell me; as to needlework, the work is worth the stuff itself.

99. Should you have come out as an emigrant if not under engagement?—No, I did not think of coming out afore.

100. What induced you to emigrate?—I thought to better myself; things are very dull at home, scarce enough to keep three parts out of four employed.

101. Were you in constant work in England?—Yes.

102. Did what you earn suffice to maintain you?—Yes, but I had to work hard for it; wages were very low.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

James Page.

28 September 1841.

103. Do you know the price of provisions here?—Mutton, 4½*d.* a lb.; bread, 10*d.* the 4 lb. loaf; tea, 2*s.* 9*d.*, very good, what would cost 7*s.* at home; sugar, 4½*d.*, it cost 9*d.* when we came away; meat at home was 8*d.* to 9*d.* a lb. Things are much cheaper here than at home; butter was cheaper there, and potatoes here are very dear; I cannot afford to get beer just yet, but I get a pint a day; it does a man good; we give 3*s.* a gallon from the house.

104. What comparison do you make of your circumstances here and in England?—I like the place very well at present; I like myself as well here as at home; I did not like leaving my father and mother at home; but it cannot be helped; we left two young ones at home; we intend to send for them by and bye.

105. Do you think you have done right in coming here?—Yes, I find myself very comfortable; if a man keeps himself steady and sober he can do very well.

106. What do you pay for your lodgings?—I have got a little house for 8*s.* a week, three rooms and a little back kitchen, a slip of a garden to it; I could get a better house at home for the money.

107. What treatment did you receive on board ship?—Not quite so well as we expected; the meat was not good; we were to have had plums whenever we had flour, but we only got them once a week, and after a time we did not get them at all.

108. Did the captain behave well to you?—He hardly ever spoke to us.

109. Do you think any other persons of your trade could get employment here?—Yes, I have had hardly time to look about me; they seem to say times are rather dull at present.

110. Have you found any thing disagreeable by being associated with convicts?—No; they are very civil and obliging; they have not interrupted us at all.

111. Do you think emigrants would prefer coming here under engagements, or without?—I think people would prefer coming here under engagements.

112. Do you think your engagement too long?—No; it is a long time, but it will soon rub round; I am in hopes I shall save a little money; when I get it I shall not let it lay idle; I look soon to put my wife into a little shop, and then we should both be turning money.

113. Would so long an engagement be generally objected to?—No, sir; there were many who wanted to come out in the same way when I left; trade was very bad indeed.

William Page.

William Page, an Emigrant by the "Andromeda;" arrived here about a Month ago.

114. Did you come out under any engagement?—Yes, for four years, to Mr. Spencer, of Launceston, a timber merchant; I came as a sawyer.

115. Are you perfectly satisfied with your present situation?—Yes, sir, at present.

116. What wages do you get?—We get piece-work; I take between 2*l.* and 3*l.* a week myself.

117. Do you find that sufficient?—Yes.

118. What wages would you have received in England?—I should have 2*l.* a week there; work not constant; it was rather slack in winter; in summer we had more than we could do; I should have had to find board and lodging.

119. Are you a married man?—I am a single man; I pay 15*s.* a week for my board and lodging here; I am well found for that.

120. Should you have come out as an emigrant if not under engagement?—No, sir.

121. What induced you to emigrate?—I heard a good account of the place.

122. What comparison do you make between your circumstances here and in England?—I think we shall be comfortable enough by and bye; I do not think I have done wrong in coming out; I have hardly been here long enough to tell.

123. What treatment did you receive on board ship?—Not very good; we had no proper nourishment if we were sick.

124. Did the captain behave well to you?—Yes, he behaved very well to us; he seemed a nice sort of man.

125. Do you think any other persons of your trade could get employment here?—Trade seems to be very dull just now about this town; there were two or three men to-day in our yard looking for work.

126. Do you think emigrants would prefer coming here under engagements or without?—I think emigrants would prefer coming without engagements.

127. Why?—They can go and work for who they like, and where they like; they could get the same wages as other people get.

128. Then do you think you are working under the wages got by others?—Yes, in some ways we are; we do not get measurement and a half as they do, we get only single measurement; that is the usual way of cutting in England; thus I should get for 100 feet I cut now, 150 feet.

129. Then as you find men out of work in the town, perhaps it does not pay to employ them on such terms?—There are many lazy people about every where, who won't work if they could.

130. Do you think your engagement too long?—No, I am very well satisfied.

131. Would so long an engagement be generally objected to?—People would rather come out on their own hands if they could.

132. Do you think there are many mechanics in England who would come out if they could?—Yes, there were many wanted to come out with us, but they had no engagement, and could not pay their passage.

Mary Petchey.

Mary Petchey, an Emigrant by the "Andromeda," from London to Launceston.

133. When did you arrive here?—On the first of this month.

134. Are you married or single?—Single.

135. Did you come out under any engagement?—Yes, as nursemaid, for four years, to Mr. Sprunt, he is a timber merchant or builder.

136. What wages do you get?—Sixteen pounds a year.

137. Are you perfectly satisfied with your present situation?—No, sir; I have been deceived throughout; I find the situation different from what I was told in England; I was told there were only three children, but I find there are six, and only myself in the nursery: I am dissatisfied with the situation altogether.

138. What wages did you get in England?—I got 14 guineas there.

139. Should you have come out as an emigrant if not under engagement?—No, sir.

140. What induced you to emigrate?—The idea of getting more wages, bettering myself.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Mary Petchey.

28 September 1841.

141. Have you heard what the wages of female servants are here?—I have heard that I could get 20*l.* to 25*l.* a year as a housemaid, and I have been in that capacity in England.

142. How came you to be engaged to come out here?—I saw an advertisement in the paper which induced me to apply to a Mr. Bell, who engaged me for Mr. Sprunt.

143. Do you think there are many females in your circumstances who would wish to come out here?—If they could better themselves they would.

144. Should you prefer coming with or without an engagement?—I would prefer having an engagement with a family I knew; my present mistress is not in the class I should wish to be with.

145. Has your master any other female servants?—One other; she is not free; she is a convict servant.

146. What are your feelings in associating with her?—She certainly conducts herself very civilly; my mistress makes no difference in her conduct to either of us; we reside in separate rooms.

147. What is the general conduct towards you of the convict persons you have met since you arrived?—Generally they have conducted themselves with the greatest civility.

148. Have you any prejudice in your own mind against them?—No, but I would rather be among free people. I am told by the prisoners that they look upon themselves as well off as the free.

149. Have you any idea what inducements would operate to bring female servants from England here?—Good wages and comfortable situations. Plenty would be glad to come.

150. Have you written to any of your friends at home, telling them the wages they could get here?—Yes, I told them they could get 20*l.* to 25*l.* a year, but to take care they made a good agreement beforehand; but I rather discouraged their coming, as I felt very uncomfortable myself.

151. Do you think your wages are sufficient?—No; things are much dearer here. My bonnet, which I bought here, cost me 11*s.*, I could get it at home at 7*s.*; my gown, a good chintz, cost 7*s.* 6*d.*, it would here cost 12*s.* or 14*s.*; shoes I bought here cost me 8*s.* 6*d.*, they may be got in London for 4*s.* 6*d.*; my ribbons were here 14*d.* a yard, and in London you may buy them for 7½*d.* a yard.

152. Do persons in your situation apprehend any danger in undertaking so long a voyage?—No, sir, I do not think they do. Previously to my engaging with Mr. Bell, I was offered a situation to go with a Dr. and Mrs. Abercrombie to the Cape of Good Hope, at 30*l.* a year; I did not go, because I did not see the lady, the gentleman only came. I should certainly not have come without an engagement.

153. Have you any complaints to make about the voyage?—None. The meat was very bad; the accommodations were not good, but I had them to myself; I was very ill when I arrived, but am now quite strong.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1841.

Richard Sterne, an Emigrant by the "Arabian," from Bristol.

Richard Sterne.

30 September 1841.

154. How long have you arrived here?—Better than a month.

155. Did you come here under an engagement?—Yes; as butler to Mr. Williams, of Launceston, for three years from the time engaged in Bristol.

156. What wages do you receive?—Fifty pounds a year.

157. Are you married?—Yes; my wife is engaged to Mr. Williams, as cook, at 25*l.* per annum.

158. Are you perfectly satisfied with the engagement you have made?—Yes, perfectly satisfied; I am quite comfortable.

159. What induced you to emigrate?—Expecting to do better in this country. I had intended to go to Sydney.

160. What induced you to prefer coming here instead of going to Sydney?—The ship I was to proceed by was so full, that I gave up the intention of proceeding by her; and, hearing of the advertisement of the "Arabian" at Bristol, I engaged with Mr. Williams there accordingly.

161. Then do I understand you that you were going out to Sydney, under the general system of immigration, and not under that of the bounty, as established in this colony?—Yes.

162. Which would you prefer, coming out under an engagement, or coming out without?—Certainly, with an engagement.

163. Do you consider your engagement too long?—No, sir, I do not.

164. What wages did you receive in England?—Forty-five pounds a year with Lady Chatterton, at Blackrock, near Cork, and forty pounds at the Rev. Sir Richard Wolseley, Cheltenham.

165. Do you consider that you have obtained any advantage in coming out to this country?—Yes, I do; I consider that having my wife with me is a great advantage; we here receive 75*l.* a year together, whereas in England it was difficult to obtain a situation where we could both be together.

166. What treatment did you receive on board ship?—Our treatment generally was very good, until we got near the Line, then the heat changed the bread, which I mentioned to Captain Gardner; he said, "So long as there is good biscuit on board, you shall not eat bad bread;" I have no complaints to make.

167. Do you think many persons, in your circumstances, would be glad to emigrate here?—Certainly; I have been requested to write an account of the place, and they will certainly come out, if I report favourably.

168. Now what report will you give?—I think it is a beautiful country, and I feel comfortably settled with my wife, and more so than I should have been in England.

169. Can you save money?—Yes, I think I shall save all my own wages; and my wife's will suffice to meet all our expenses; we are found in board and lodging by our master.

170. Do you know the price of provisions here?—Beef is 7*d.* per lb., prime pieces; mutton 6*d.* per lb., the same; beer I do not know the price of; my master allows wine; we have abundance of all that we can require.

Ann Sterne, Wife of the foregoing Witness, came out with her Husband in the "Arabian," confirms all the foregoing Questions till No. 9, to which she replies,—

Ann Sterne.

I WOULD rather be engaged, than to come without an engagement; but I have been informed I could get better wages if I had not been engaged beforehand.

171. What wages did you receive in England?—I received 5*l.* more wages, as lady's maid and housekeeper, than I do here; I lived with the Rev. —— Dickson, in Limerick.

172. Do

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Ann Sterne.

30 September 1841.

172. Do you consider that you have obtained any advantage in coming out to this country?—I hope we shall; as yet I cannot say my husband will; I consider it a great advantage living together, which we could not do in England.

173. What treatment did you receive on board ship?—I have no fault to find on board; the rations were small, but we knew what they were to be before leaving England; the provisions were good when we left, but the heat spoiled the bread.

174. Do you know the price of wearing apparel for females?—I cannot say, but hear it is much dearer than in England.

175. Do you think many persons, in your circumstances, would be glad to emigrate here?—Yes; I consider that females would be very acceptable here; they will get higher wages; and I think female servants generally are much in demand; I should recommend housemaids, laundry-maids, dress-makers, and good needle-women to come out; the wages of first-rate housemaids and laundresses, in England, would be 14 *l.* to 20 *l.* a year.

176. Can you save money?—I hope we shall; my husband's wages are high, and, living together, we may save in many things; we have no family.

Susannah House, Nursemaid, arrived by the "Arabian," from Bristol, about Five Weeks ago.

Susannah House.

177. WHAT wages do you receive?—Twenty-five pounds a year.

178. Did you arrive here under engagement, and for how long?—Three years to Mr. Williams, from the time I left England.

179. Are you quite satisfied with that arrangement?—Yes; I am quite comfortable and reconciled, but I expected to find more servants on the establishment.

180. Are you married?—No, sir.

181. What induced you to come to this country?—I had a brother coming out to Mr. Williams, and I did not like to be separated from him; I have a sister also who came with us, and we made a family party.

182. Would you prefer coming with an engagement, or without one?—Without an engagement, because it would have been hard if we did not like our places to have remained so long a time; I intended to have come out whether I had been engaged or not, but my only reason for coming was to accompany my brother.

183. What wages did you receive in England?—Twelve pounds a year, as lady's maid.

184. Do you consider you have obtained any advantage in coming here?—No, because I believe clothes are much dearer here than in England, and we require more of them; we are obliged to lend a helping hand to so many things here that we do not do in England.

185. What treatment did you receive on board ship?—Nothing to complain of; there were complaints, but I think without cause; one female was confined on board, and the captain said he would have given up his cabin to her, if I had not thought she would prefer having my accommodations in the upper cabin, which she took.

186. Can you save money out of your wages?—No, I do not think I can, but I can hardly say yet; I heard very flattering accounts of this place in England, but they are not realized as yet; I heard wages were much higher here, and I find they are so; we heard the climate was excellent, I have no reason to think it otherwise; I was ill all the voyage, but have been well ever since my arrival; my provisions are better here than they are in England, and lodgings as good; a poor man in England cannot get more than 3 lbs. or 4 lbs. of meat in the week, and many do not get any at all from month's end to month's end; here they may get half a sheep in the week.

187. How do you know what you now state?—I have been informed by the servants in the house.

188. Do you think there are many young females in England who would be glad to come out here?—Yes, very many; there were many more wanted to come out with us, but could not get engagements; I think females would do much better here than men.

189. Have you had any communication, since your arrival, with any female convict servants?—No, I have never spoken to one.

190. Upon the whole, what is your opinion of your circumstances here, because I find a contradiction in that part of your evidence wherein you say your expectations have not been realized?—My disappointment is, that having lived in large establishments in England, I have no servants here to wait upon me; I had always two or three servants under me.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1841.

Pearson Foote, Esq., and Magistrate, possessed of Land at Deloraine, in the District of Westbury.

Pearson Foote, Esq.

1 October 1841.

191. How many acres of land do you hold?—About 4,000 acres.

192. How many in cultivation?—One hundred and seventy acres.

193. Do you find that you have a sufficient number of men easily to be obtained?—At present, I have.

194. How?—Because, as yet, assignment has not ceased; but at times I have great difficulty, more especially during the harvest.

195. Do you think free labour is much required?—I do, to a great extent.

196. Do you draw any distinction between free labour and what is called ticket-of-leave labour?—Ticket of-leave labour is very precarious, because magistrates consider that they may withdraw this class of labourers for any misconduct, and send the men for punishment to road parties the same as convicts, when with free men they would be only regulated by the law of master and servant. The Government also consider it proper to order certain days for the ticket-of-leave men to muster, when they generally become disorganised by drink, and their services in the remote parts of the district cannot be depended on for some days after. While upon the subject, I think it right to say, that upon the muster of the ticket-of-leave men, to induce them to return to their work I always charge them for their absence 4 *s.* a day; and I have found that the free men always join in the meeting, so as to spend the rest of the day in drinking on these occasions. I charge the free men for their absence in the same way I do the ticket-of-leave men.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Pearson Foote, Esq.

1 October 1841.

197. Do you consider that free labour could be introduced here with advantage by immigration?—I do; because I consider that wages ranging at the least from 25 *l.* to 35 *l* per annum for good agricultural labourers in English current coin is more than we can afford, giving board and lodging as we do.

198. What can you afford to give for agricultural labourers, good ploughmen, and for other farming purposes, supposing assigned service to cease?—At present 20*l.* per annum, but to be regulated by the influx of emigration; if I had all free men, I think I could give 15*l.* a year; but I should expect only the best farming men.

199. Do you consider there is a scarcity of labour in the country?—At present none at all; there are men in want of work, but they ask more wages than we can afford to give. A man, who was once my assigned servant for eight years, came to me the other day, and said he was earning 40 *l.* a year, and if he could get away from his master he could get 50 *l.*; he was a ploughman, and took care of horses. Another man, who was formerly in the same situation with me, has, to my knowledge, laid by nearly 100*l.*; he now receives 30 *l.* or 35*l.* a year, besides his food, as a general labourer upon a farm.

200. Do you know the price of labour generally?—I cannot say exactly; but a man lately refused to take work at 10*s.* a week to pull turnips; but I consider there has always been a combination to keep up the price of labour; the rate generally is not less than 9*s.* a week, with board, for common labourers.

201. Which system of emigration do you consider best applicable to this colony, that by which individuals can select the labour they require, or the general system of emigration proposed at home?—Certainly, the system as established here now; I have observed the inconvenience of the indiscriminate admission of emigrants in several instances; some persons with large families, quite useless to the colony, were introduced, and advantage was taken of sending out persons of property at the expense of the public, who could well afford to pay for their own passage. By the bounty system every one can introduce what kind of labourers he may require, without encumbering the colony with useless paupers.

202. When you came out to this colony some years ago, did you bring any free servants with you?—In 1830 I brought out two male and one female, the latter was married to one of them; they were indented to me for five years, at 12*l.* and 15*l.* a year.

203. Did you find soon after their arrival they became dissatisfied, and why?—They soon found they could get higher wages here; I had paid their passage out, which cost me 75*l.*, and I thought it better to part with them, upon which they obtained places at 50*l.* a year; they saved money, and are now tenants on a large farm; they have accumulated property, and are worth, I believe, 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* These people were farm apprentices about the time I left England, and they are bringing out the rest of their family, who have been on their parish in England; I attribute their success to their steadiness and good conduct. There are two or three instances equally remarkable of the same kind in this neighbourhood.

204. What class of labourers do you consider is most wanted?—I can only speak of farm servants; but I know that gardeners, ploughmen and agricultural labourers are always in demand, if they could be depended on as steady and sober; female servants of good character are seldom to be procured; dairy-women are much wanted, but they would not be required to milk.

205. What wages do you think female servants can obtain here?—From 15*l.* to 20*l.*, according to their value and character.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1841.

Mr. *Thomas Simmons*, of the Moat Farm, near Carrick, in the District of Norfolk Plains.

Mr. *T. Simmons.*

5 October 1841.

206. How many acres do you rent?—I have very near 600 acres on my farm.

207. What lease have you got of it, and what rent do you pay?—Fourteen years, at 200*l.* a year; I have another farm of 140 acres, for which I pay 140*l.* per annum.

208. How long have you been in the country?—I landed here in March 1831.

209. You came here originally as a servant to Lieutenant Foote, R. N.?—I came out with him under a written engagement for seven years, at 15*l.* per annum.

210. How long did you remain in his service after your arrival here?—Twelve months.

211. What induced you to leave him?—I thought I could better myself and get much higher wages; my master and I parted by mutual consent.

212. What wages did you get on leaving Mr. Foote?—Fifty pounds a year as farm overseer.

213. Are you a married man?—Yes; my wife was with me, and left at the same time I did.

214. What were your circumstances in England?—I was a farm servant, at 7*l.* or 8*l.* a year.

215. How soon after becoming an overseer did you obtain a farm on your own account?—A year after I had engaged as overseer I was offered a farm as tenant, at a rent payable in wheat.

216. Were you successful?—Yes; in three years I repaid Mr. Foote my own and my wife's passage-money; I also had to pay my landlord for the meat, grain and seed consumed on my farm; in the commencement of the fourth year I purchased a house, which cost me 350*l.*; I have since purchased four houses in town, but I have sold them all to advantage; about two years ago I was worth 2,000*l.*; the last year has been one of great distress; the times are very bad, and I have lost by failures 400*l.*

217. Do you find labour is scarce?—Not now; but it has been very much so.

218. What wages do you give to free labourers?—From 10*l.* to 12*l.* a week, with board and lodging; the last fortnight or three weeks I have hired at 10*s.* a week, but I do not think a man to be depended on to take charge of a team can be got readily so cheap; I know a person who is giving 15*s.* a week for such a man.

219. What can a man find himself in board, if not provided for by his master?—If he lived moderately, for 10*s.* a week; I charge 3½*d.* a pound for flour, and 5*d.* a pound for meat.

220. Do you think many farm labourers would do well here?—Yes, if selected from the right class, I mean hard-working, industrious men; such as I have seen come here are lazy, and will do no good either here or at home.

221. Do you think females are much required in the colony?—I think the same of the women as I do of the men; if they are steady and respectable, and know how to work, they would be very desireable; but such as have come here as emigrants are quite useless, and know nothing; such as I mean as people to be sent out get in Devonshire 4*l.* a year, and would here get 20*l.*, and we should be glad of an opportunity to get them; I paid 16*l.* a year to a free woman to wash and make herself useful, and she was drunk a third of her time.

222. Have

222. Have you any children?—Yes, five.

223. Do they go to school?—I keep a schoolmaster on the place; I had a man and his wife for the purpose; I paid him 40 *l.* a year; the wife was to make herself generally useful; they were boarded and lodged in my house; he had been a clerk in the commissariat office; the man I now employ holds a ticket-of-leave; he is not a working man, and I give him only 8 *s.* a week; as soon as he can better himself he will leave me; he is fit for nothing else.

Sir, Launceston, 30th September 1841.

Since writing to you by this post, I have been requested by Mr. Williams of this town, agent for the ship "Arabian," to forward the enclosed documents, which he hopes may be appendid to the Report upon the subject of immigration. As several of the statements of the witnesses I have examined seem to accuse the agent of the ship in England of supplying bad provisions, I think, in fairness, the committee should allow a counter-statement to be placed on their minutes to meet such injurious reports.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

To W. E. Nairn, Esq., Clerk of the Council. Your most obedient servant, *Wm. Ashburner.*

[This paper was produced to me on the 30th September 1841. There appears to be no dates to either of the documents.—*Wm. Ashburner.*]

We, the undersigned, having arrived as emigrants, per "Arabian," from Bristol, beg most respectfully to address you as the Immigration Agent, by laying a statement of the treatment we experienced during our voyage, trusting you will be kind enough to cause an inquiry relative thereto, in order that some redress may be made us, as well as to prevent others from being entrapped in a similar manner. The bread issued to us was so bad, that an inquiry was held, and the surgeon-superintendent condemned it. The whole of us intended to have left the ship at the Cape of Good Hope, when Captain Gardiner purchased a small portion, which only lasted three weeks, and then we were obliged to eat the bad again or go without, the captain having plenty of good bread on board at the same time; the meat also purchased there was perfectly in a state of decomposition; a large portion of flour, rice, sugar, spirits or wine, as we ought to have received according to the scale of rations exhibited to us at Bristol, has been denied us; in fact, some of the articles were not on board; this, together with the close and confined manner in which our berths were erected, reduced us to a weak state at the termination of our voyage, which we hope will engage your attention in our behalf.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

(signed)

Christopher Caines Dunning.	*Thomas Dancey.*
James Godwin.	*Joseph Cox.*
Frederick Curtis.	*Horatio Gregory.*
William Bendall.	*Elizabeth Gregory.*
Thomas Pocock.	*Charles Ellen.*
Alfred Phillips.	*William King.*
Edwin Hall.	*John Dove Caines.*

A. Davies, Esq.
Immigration Agent.

The bread issued to the steerage passengers was always of good quality; when found not to be so, it was condemned by Mr. Teush, surgeon superintendent, to the amount of three puncheons, just before making the Cape of Good Hope, at which place 10 cwt. was put in for their use, and that condemned was never again issued, and is now in the stores of Messrs. Williams, Campbell & Co. at Launceston. The meat, both from England and the Cape, was in every way perfectly good and proper for use, and the rations were served out by scale and weight daily, by Captain Hancock, whose peculiar duty it was to do so, as also having charge of all the steerage passengers' stores. I have enclosed for your inspection the printed form of rations, as also the stores put in at Bristol and the Cape. The space here left was for any observation which Captain Gardiner might make; but as he has not kept his appointment with me to-day, and not wishing to lose the day's post, I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,
Fred^k E. Teush,
Surgeon Superintendent of the ship "Arabian."

Dear Sir,

You will now, I trust, permit me to make some observations respecting the allegations of Mr. Ritchie's men, which are totally devoid of truth, and as the best proof of that fact, I can and do assert, there were but two passengers who were not in infinite better condition and health when each left the ship than when they joined it; one is C. C. Dunning, who certainly lost weight, but much to his advantage, the loss being nothing but blubber, the result of his habits previous to joining the ship, and who was constantly requesting of Captain Gardiner and myself the indulgence of bottled beer and brandy-and-water; the other, William Bendall, whose habits of intoxication were very disgusting and disgraceful. I have this morning seen several of the indented servants of Mr. Williams, who all declare the statement of Mr. Ritchie's men as malicious and false, and if necessary, will not hesitate stating it to be so, as also, that several of those pessons were obliged to have their clothes let out in consequence of their increasing in bulk.

Your obedient servant,
Fred^k E. Teush.

To A. Davies, Esq.
Immigration Agent.

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—No. 1.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Sir, Westminster, 14 December 1840.

No. 1.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 14 December 1840.

MR. SCHOALES, from Western Australia, has requested information from us upon two points connected with his plans for introducing emigrants into that colony, which we are under the necessity of referring to Lord John Russell, in order that we may receive his Lordship's directions respecting them.

First, he wishes to be informed whether he may take out emigrants, and receive a remission in the purchase of land in proportion to the number of the emigrants who may be found suitable. This proposal is in accordance with the regulations established in the colony until the commencement of the year 1839. But at that time new regulations arrived from the Home Government, requiring that the lands in the Australian colonies should only be disposed of by sale. The Governor, however, does not appear to have clearly understood from this, that the old regulations, touching the remission of purchase-money on account of immigrants introduced by the land purchasers were repealed, and he accordingly wrote for directions on the subject from the Secretary of State; and when Mr. Schoales applied to him on the subject, he returned him an answer (of which we enclose a copy), which certainly, from the rules for carrying the system into effect which it gives, and from the confident expectation which it holds out that the Secretary of State would allow the regulation to be continued, is calculated to convey the impression which Mr. Schoales states that he received, that not much risk would be incurred, if the immigrants were introduced, that the remission of purchase-money would be allowed. We believe that an answer was not returned by the Secretary of State to Governor Hutt's despatch on the subject, and the old regulations remain, as we think they ought to be, repealed. Considering, however, that the letter which Governor Hutt addressed to Mr. Schoales was very far from amounting to a prohibition, and considering that the Governor clearly thinks that Mr. Schoales' undertaking will be very beneficial to the colony, and that this gentleman has arrived here for the purpose of carrying it into effect, and that he is engaged in collecting emigrants to the number of 115 adults, we would suggest that directions be sent to the Governor of Western Australia, to allow Mr. Schoales a remission in the purchase-money of any land which he may buy in the colony, in proportion to the number of suitable emigrants (not exceeding 115 adults) whom he may introduce, and at the rate fixed by the bounty regulations of 1839, viz. of 18*l.* per adult. When Lord John Russell's decision is made known to us, we will communicate it to Mr. Schoales.

25 September 1830.

Secondly, Mr. Schoales has received authority from Governor Hutt to take out emigrants for the benefit of the colony of Western Australia, at a cost to the public not exceeding 500*l.* A doubt has arisen whether the Governor had power to apply this sum out of the colonial funds to purposes of emigration; and Mr. Schoales wishes to know whether, upon his arrival in the colony, he shall be enabled to draw for it. This question, involving the extent of the Governor's authority over the colonial funds, we are unable to answer, and we therefore request to receive Lord John Russell's instructions on the matter. We have the honour to enclose a copy of Governor Hutt's order.

Perth, 28 February 1840.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Torrens.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

(No. 330.)

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, 25 September 1839.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

I AM directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th instant, which his Excellency has found exceedingly interesting.

The rules respecting labourers introduced into the colony, hitherto acted upon, have been, that for every married couple and family, a remission of 20*l.* has been allowed in the purchase of land from the Government; unmarried men being expressly excluded from this indulgence. But by a despatch lately received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it appears doubtful whether it is intended to continue this allowance. The Governor has, however, referred the subject to the Secretary of State, and from the very strong representation his Excellency has made of the deficiency of labour in the colony, a favourable reply may be anticipated.

With respect to unmarried men, also, the Secretary of State has been requested to admit a modification of the regulations to the following effect, that, provided an equalization of the sexes be preserved, that is to say, that for every male there is a corresponding female emigrant sent out, and that no single female is allowed to embark, except under the charge of some natural protector, parent, married sister, or brother, each such pair of emigrants may be regarded in the light of a married couple, and the stipulated abatement in the purchase of land be allowed accordingly.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Peter Browne,*
Colonial Secretary.

J. Schoales, jun., Esq.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

RULES for the Selection of EMIGRANT LABOURERS to be conveyed to the Colony, and at the charge of the Government of Western Australia.

From his Excellency Governor *Hutt* to Mr. *Schoales.*

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

MR. SCHOALES undertakes to place himself in communication with the Western Australian Association, and to select his labourers (if the Association approve of his so doing), the cost of whose passage is to be defrayed by the colonial government, under the following rules:

1. The whole charge for conveying the labourers to the colony is not to exceed 500*l.*
2. The price of the passage, whether of adults or children, to be the same as that usually allowed by the Agent-general of Emigration in England.
3. The rations of the emigrants on board the vessel to be the same in quality and quantity as those allowed by the Agent-general for Emigration.
4. Each emigrant is to be allowed to bring, free of all charge for freight or otherwise, bedding, a moderate supply of clothing, and tools or implements of trade.
5. Married couples with large families not to be more than forty-five years of age, and couples without families not, on any account, to be more than thirty years of age.
6. Single men and single women are not to be more than thirty years of age; the single women must be under the charge of some responsible relative. The number of the sexes always to be maintained in equal proportions. Any extra man or men will not be allowed or paid for by the Government.
7. Widows or widowers not more than forty-five years of age, with large families, to be allowed, but the proportion of the sexes to be attended to as required by Rule 6.
8. Every individual above fifteen years of age to be considered as an adult.
9. The vessel to be provided with a surgeon.

Perth, February 28, 1840. (signed) *John Hutt.*

— No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen,* Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 12 January 1841.

No. 2. Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 12 January 1841.

I HAVE laid before Lord John Russell your letter of the 14th ultimo, in which, with reference to an application made to you by Mr. Schoales, of Western Australia, you request to receive his Lordship's directions on the two following points:

1. Whether he may take out emigrants to that colony and receive a remission in the purchase of land in proportion to the number of emigrants who may be found suitable, in accordance with the regulations established in the colony until the commencement of the year 1839; and

2. Mr. Schoales having received authority from Governor Hutt to take out emigrants for the benefit of the colony at a cost to the public not

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exceeding 500*l.*, you request to be informed whether the Governor had power to apply that sum out of colonial funds to the purposes of emigration, and whether on his arrival in the colony Mr. Schoales would be enabled to draw for the amount.

1. With respect to a remission of the purchase-money at the rate of 18*l.* per adult, Lord John Russell would wish to receive your opinion, it being always understood that any new purchase of land must be at the rate of 1*l.* per acre, according to subsisting regulations.

2. On the second point, his Lordship directs me to state, that it appears to him that the sum of 500*l.* cannot be granted to Mr. Schoales from the revenues of the colony on the introduction of emigrants, and that the precedent, if sanctioned, would be a dangerous one.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 3.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Westminster, 14 January 1841.

Sir,

No. 3.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 14 January 1841.

WE do ourselves the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which, with reference to the application from Mr. Schoales, of Western Australia, which we had submitted to Lord John Russell's consideration, you state that his Lordship would wish to receive our opinion with respect to the remission of the purchase-money of land at the rate of 18*l.* per adult, it being always understood that any new purchase of land must be at the rate of 1*l.* per acre, according to subsisting regulations.

In reply, we beg leave to state, that in naming the conditions upon which a remission of purchase-money should be allowed to Mr. Schoales, we thought that the most proper course was to take as our guide the Bounty Regulations, dated 12th October 1839, and actually in force for the colony of Western Australia. We do ourselves the honour to annex a copy of these. The amount of bounty which is there fixed for every adult is 18*l.*, and all purchasing under those regulations are expected to take the land, at whatever price may be fixed, at the time of their making the requisite deposit. We should propose to make the same rule applicable to Mr. Schoales; and in remitting to him the purchase-money in proportion to the number of emigrants whom he had introduced, and whose eligibility had been ascertained by the means prescribed in the 18th clause of these regulations, that the land should be valued at the present fixed price of 1*l.* per acre.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Robt. Torrens.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure in No. 3.

BOUNTY on EMIGRANTS introduced by Purchasers of Land in *Western Australia.*

Government Emigration Office, 2, Middle Scotland Yard,
12 October 1839.

Encl. in No. 3.

1. WITH a view to promoting the improvement of Western Australia, it has been determined, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, that all persons who may hereafter buy lands in that settlement shall be allowed, out of the proceeds of their purchases, a bounty on the introduction of useful labourers into the colony.

2. As there is no accumulated fund now existing in the colony, and the bounty can only be paid out of the accruing land revenues, its application cannot be made retrospective, or be extended to parties in respect of purchases already made in Western Australia; it will only be claimable in regard to all future purchases.

3. In order to enable parties resident in England to take advantage of the present measure, they will be at liberty to deposit money with Mr. Barnard, in this country, for the purchase of

of land in Western Australia, upon which they will become at once entitled to propose a corresponding number of emigrants to go out to the colony upon bounty.

4. The proper course of proceeding, in acting upon the foregoing article, will be to attend at Mr. Barnard's office, No. 2, Parliament-street, to make such deposit as the party may wish, in sums not less than One hundred pounds, or a given number of hundreds of pounds, on which a receipt will be furnished for the payment; and advice will be sent to the colony, directing credit to be allowed for the same amount in any purchase of land effected in the regular way by the depositor or his agent.

5. In case, however, the depositor does not intend to make the purchase himself, it will be necessary, in order that the Government may not become involved in disputes as to agency, that the person to whom credit is intended to be given should be expressly named at the time that the deposit is made.

6. The present notice will take effect in England from the date it bears, and in the colony from the date of its reaching the Governor, when it is to be immediately published.

7. Purchasers or depositors are to be entitled to claim bounty on emigrants introduced by them, if coming within the description presently to be specified, at the rate of one adult person of fifteen years and upwards, two children between seven and fifteen, or three children between one and seven, for every 20*l.* which they pay.

8. The amount of the bounty is to be 18*l.* for every person of fifteen and upwards, 10*l.* for every child between seven and fifteen, and 5*l.* for every child between one and seven; infants less than twelve months old are not to be paid for.

9. The following is to be the description of people for whom bounty shall be claimable:—

They must belong to the class of mechanics, handicraftsmen, agricultural labourers, or useful domestic servants. Persons proposing to invest a small capital in land or in trade are quite inadmissible.

10. They must principally consist of married people and their families.

11. Single women without their parents are only admissible if they are emigrating under the immediate care of some married relatives, or else attached as domestic servants to ladies going out as cabin passengers in the same ship.

12. Single men can only be allowed in a number not exceeding that of the single women proposed by the same person under the preceding clause.

13. The age of the adults is not to exceed forty, unless in special cases where a large family, all of them grown up to useful ages, may appear to justify a relaxation of this rule in favour of the parents. The board named in Article 18, is to decide on the admission or rejection of this ground of exception in particular cases.

14. Good character, and decisive written testimonials, both to respectability of character and to capacity in the professed trade or calling, will be indispensable.

15. The bounty will only be payable for parties actually landed in the colony. No money can be issued for emigrants who may die on the passage.

16. The emigrants must arrive in the colony within the period of three years from the date of the payment, whether in the colony or at home, which constitutes the claim, and after that period the claim will be at an end.

17. It will be necessary that the purchaser or depositor or his authorized agent should, on the arrival of any emigrants introduced for his account, affix a certificate to a list of them, declaring that he applies for bounty to be paid for those persons.

18. The emigrants are to appear before such board or officer as may be appointed for the purpose by the Governor, in order to let it be ascertained that they fall within the preceding description, and that in all respects they comply with the regulations laid down in this notice; and the payment of bounty is to be absolutely subject to the conclusion of this authority that the parties are properly entitled to it. As soon as the board or officer, as the case may be, is satisfied that the emigrants are of the right characters, description and ages (which latter point should, as far as possible, be supported by baptismal certificates in all cases where doubts are likely to suggest themselves), a certificate will be given to that effect, stating the amount of the bounty claimable for the particular party of emigrants, and the same will be paid immediately to the master of the vessel in which they arrived.

19. This notice, so far as regards payments and deposits, to be in force in this country for two years from its date, and in the colony for two years from the date of its publication by the Governor.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot,*
Agent-general for Emigration.

— No. 4. —

Copy of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 22 January 1841.

No. 4.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 22 January 1841.

Having laid before Lord John Russell your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that his Lordship concurs in your suggestion to make the general rule now in force applicable to Mr. Schoales, in the remission of the purchase-money on land in proportion to the number of emigrants whom

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whom he may introduce, and whose eligibility should have been previously ascertained by the means prescribed in the 18th clause of those regulations, the land being valued at the present fixed price of 1*l.* an acre.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 5. —

(No. 33.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hutt* to Lord *John Russell*, dated Western Australia, Perth, 14th July 1840.

No. 5.
Extract Despatch from Governor Hutt to Lord John Russell, 14 July 1840.

IT remains only that I mention more distinctly to your Lordship the source from which the sum of 1,264*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* under the head of Fines on Land, has been derived, and which forming, together with 223*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* the amount of the land sales, a total of 1,487*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, I named to the Legislative Council, and submit to your Lordships, should be appropriated to the supply of labour.

When I took charge of the government, I found that the system which had been adopted and pursued in this colony, of granting lands to settlers on condition of certain location duties to be eventually performed, was a constant source of contention between the government and the landholder; the one striving to perform as small, and the other earnest to compel as large a share as possible of the contract. Wishing to relieve the government from the odium hereby entailed upon it, and considering that the truest policy consisted in leaving every individual to spend his money in the time and manner most consonant to his own self-interest, I turned my attention to the town allotments, held in occupancy, in order to ascertain the most feasible and equitable method of making them over in fee-simple to the occupiers, and yet not foregoing, without some compensation, the claims which the Crown legally had against them for improvements, such as building walls or houses, erecting fences, &c., which were accurately prescribed, both as to their nature and the time allowed for the performance of them, but which were scarcely ever attended to, the government finding it next to impossible to enforce its own regulations.

After much anxious thought and consultation, I determined, as the allotments had already severally cost to the occupiers 5*l.* on the first purchase, to allow that they should be redeemed by a fine of 10*l.* on each which might be totally unimproved, and a proportion of that sum when improvements had been partially effected, to be paid into the colonial treasury before the termination of the last finance year, or the allotment would be forfeited; and at the same time I raised the upset price of all town-lands in future, from 5*l.* with location duties, to 30*l.* in fee-simple.

The consequences of this Act have been, that 1,264*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* have been received in fines, and town lands have risen considerably in value, many allotments having lately realised from 50*l.* to 70*l.* at public auction; so successful, indeed, has been the result, that I regret now that I have put it out of my power, by my despatch, No. 42, of 31st May 1839, to deal in the same manner with the large country grants.

My hopes are strong that this measure will meet with your Lordship's approbation; and that in sanctioning the ordinance as now framed, you will confirm my proposal that 1,487*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* of the revenue for 1839-40, be appropriated as a labour fund; part, 1,000*l.*, to be expended in bounty or passage-money for emigrant labourers, agreeable to the 18th clause of the new instructions, dated 12th October 1839, and signed T. F. Elliot, Agent-general for Emigration, and part, 487*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in preparations to receive the emigrants on their arrival in the colony.

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Letter from R. Vernon Smith, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 19 May 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 19th May 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you the enclosed extract of a despatch from the Governor of Western Australia, containing a report of the measures which he had adopted for raising a land revenue, and of the mode in which

which he proposes to appropriate it; and his Lordship would wish to receive any observations you may have to offer, before communicating on the subject with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The application of 1,487*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* has been included in the provisions of the Appropriation Act for the present financial year.

No. 33. 14 July 1840. Extract.

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

—No. 7.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,

Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 8 June 1841.

No. 7. Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to R. Vernon Smith, Esq., 8 June 1841.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, transmitting for any observations we may have to offer, an extract of a despatch from the Governor of Western Australia, containing a report of the measures which he had adopted for raising a land-revenue, and of the mode in which he proposed to appropriate it.

We find it stated in the extract above referred to, that the conditions attaching to the occupation of town allotments had proved a constant source of contention between the government and the occupiers, and the Governor adds that, as in his opinion the truest policy consisted in leaving every individual to spend his money at the time and in the manner most consonant to his own self interest, he had determined to allow the occupiers to commute for a money payment to the Crown, their obligation to build houses and effect other improvements upon their allotments.

In the principle of this arrangement, as laid down by the Governor, we cordially concur; of the mode of carrying it into effect, we are, perhaps, from our ignorance of local circumstances, not fully competent to judge.

It is declared in the despatch before us, that the conditions upon which the occupation of these allotments had been granted, were accurately prescribed, both as to their nature and the time allowed for the performance of them; the situation of the allotments, moreover, necessarily brought them under the observation of the local government, while the individuals who were to execute the engagements in respect to them, were also on the spot. The ordinary difficulties, therefore, in enforcing these conditions, were to a certain degree obviated, and it would further appear, that according to the agreements under which they had been occupied, the allotments had already become liable to forfeiture. On the other hand, we find that the terms of these agreements required an outlay, in some cases, of not less than 200*l.* in building a house, and further expense in erecting the proper fences and party-walls. By the present arrangement, however, we perceive that occupants were to receive the fee-simple of their allotments upon paying 10*l.* where they had failed to effect any improvements whatever, and a proportionably less sum where the conditions have been partially fulfilled. The Governor adds, that the lots thus released from the obligation imposed upon the occupants, had realized from 50*l.* to 70*l.* at public auction. Under these circumstances, it is not obvious why so small a sum should have been considered a satisfaction of the claim which the Government had upon the allotments; the arrangement has, however, been carried into execution, and there does not remain any practical question on which it is our duty to report.

We entirely concur in the Governor's further determination to abolish the plan heretofore adopted in the colony, of selling conditional grants of town allotments; and understanding that the price of 30*l.* now put upon the grants, which are in future to be sold in fee simple, is only the upset price, and that the lots will always be offered to public competition, we are disposed to defer to the local knowledge of the Governor; but at the same time, observing the very high value realized for town allotments in the other settlements of Australia, we should be very glad that the attention of Mr. Hutt were drawn to the question whether the lowest upset price might not be increased to at least 50*l.* per acre in the town of Perth.

We also entertain no doubt that it would be desirable that the sum of 1,487*l.*, being the proceeds of the redemption fines above alluded to, and of the land

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sales, should be applied to purposes of emigration. But, upon the Governor's further suggestion, that one-third of this sum should be expended upon preparations for receiving the emigrants in the colony, we feel it difficult to express an opinion, as we are ignorant of the detail of the mode in which it is proposed that money should be expended. It would, of course, be proper that some trustworthy person should be appointed to meet the emigrants upon their arrival, and to afford them advice and assistance in forming engagements with persons willing to employ them; and this officer would require remuneration for his services on the occasion. Some expense might also be incurred in providing temporary accommodation for those who might be sick, or who should fail to obtain employment on landing, although from the accounts which have been received of the effective demand for labour, it cannot be anticipated that the latter contingency would occur. The greatest number which the sum of 1,000*l.* would enable us to send to the colony, would not, probably, prove to be more than fifty, including the women and children who would accompany the adult male labourers. And the sum of 500*l.*, or 10*l.* per head, would, we should hope, prove more than sufficient to meet the expense of any preparations which it may be necessary to make for the reception of so small a number.

With regard to the selection of the emigrants, we perceive that the Governor refers to the regulations issued by the late Agent-general for Emigration, and suggests that that their eligibility should be judged of by the officer or board named in the 18th clause. But it is to be observed that the regulations in question refer exclusively to emigrants named by purchasers of land who are not to be entitled to receive the passage money of their emigrants until it has been ascertained in the colony that they are of the proper description. In the present case there would be no land purchasers in England to propose the emigrants. We conceive, therefore, that the only course would be that the selection should be made by our Board, and hence it would be necessary that the contracts should be final, and that the people sent out under the responsibility of the public servants in this country should be paid for without the shipowners being liable to lose the passage money by any rejection in the colony. The description of people to be selected, would be in accordance with the regulations referred to by the Governor, which we believe would be generally satisfactory to the settlers. In providing for the passage of these emigrants, as their number would not be sufficient for the freight of a ship, we should invite competition from different owners having vessels trading to the colony, to ascertain the lowest rate at which they could be conveyed consistently with the usual precautions for the health and comfort of the individuals.

Having offered these observations upon the despatch referred to us, and expressed our concurrence with the Governor's proposal, that the sum of 1,000*l.* which he has named should be applied to the conveyance of useful emigrants, we shall await Lord John Russell's approval of the recommendation, and his Lordship's instructions to carry it into effect.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Robt. Torrens.
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 8. —

(No. 82.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor *Hutt.*

No. 8. Despatch from Lord John Russell to Governor Hutt, 2 July 1841.

Sir, Downing-street, 2 July 1841.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 14 July 1840 (No. 33), transmitting copy of an ordinance for applying certain sums arising from the revenue receivable in the colony of Western Australia to the service thereof, for the financial year commencing 1 April 1841, and for further appropriating the said revenue, together with the documents in explanation thereof; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm and allow that ordinance.

Having consulted the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject of your proposal that the sum of 1,487*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* of the revenue of the colony for the year 1839-40 should be appropriated as a labour fund to defray the charge of introducing emigrants; part of the 1,000*l.* to be expended in bounty or passage money for emigrant labourers, and the remainder, 487*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in preparations to receive the emigrants on their arrival in the colony; and their Lordships having signified

signified to me their concurrence in the proposed arrangement; I have instructed the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration to take the necessary measures for conducting such emigration on the principles stated in a report from them, of which I now enclose a copy for your information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

—No. 9.—

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 19 July 1841.

No. 9. Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 19 July 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, in which you report your opinion as to the best mode in which the sum of 1,000*l.*, which has been voted by the local government of Western Australia, for the introduction of emigrant labourers into the colony, should be expended for the attainment of that object; and to acquaint you in reply, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have signified their concurrence in the proposed arrangements.

Lord John Russell, therefore, desires that you would take the necessary measures for conducting this emigration in the manner recommended in your report.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

—No. 10.—

(No. 57.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hutt* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Perth, Western Australia, 24 December 1840.

No. 10. Despatch from Governor Hutt to Lord John Russell, 24 December 1840.

For Lord John Russell's Despatch, 23 Dec. 1839, No. 15, vide Papers ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 10 March 1840, No. 113, page 43.

WITH reference to the copy of a notice enclosed in your Lordship's despatch, No. 15, of the 23d of December 1839, setting forth the terms on which bounties would be granted on the introduction of emigrants to the purchasers of land in this colony, I request your Lordship's instructions, as to how I am to act in the case of persons depositing money with Mr. Barnard, in England, for the purchase of land in Western Australia.

To such depositors, by the 4th clause of the notice, a receipt will be furnished for the payment, and advice will be sent to the colony directing credit to be allowed for the same in any purchase of land, which is a matter of easy arrangement; but by the 7th clause it is declared, that depositors can claim bounty on emigrants introduced by them; this, if allowed to depositors of money in London, can only be done on the credit they have thereby obtained; and that such persons are entitled to claim this bounty seems evident from the whole drift of the notice, which is to give the greatest possible encouragement to the introduction of labour into the colony.

But if bounty can be claimed from the local government, on the credit of deposits made in London, the state of our finances renders it highly probable that we may be called upon for payments which we have no funds to meet.

Money payments for land in Western Australia are extremely rare; and although the Treasury account shows a balance under this head, which has been reserved for a labour fund, ten deposits of 100*l.* each with Mr. Barnard, for which the colony should be called upon to give credit on bounty, would exhaust the whole sum, and our ordinary revenue is only sufficient to meet the current expenses.

Under these circumstances, what I would propose to your Lordship is, that when credit for bounty is claimed for deposits made in London, having received information from Mr. Barnard of the money being really paid to him, I may be authorized to draw for the amount of that deposit.

This will prevent our funds from being over-drawn, and it will insure to the colony, when needed, the receipt of those sums to which it is entitled, if required to make the final payment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Hutt.*

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—No. 11.—

(No. 89.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor *Hutt*.

No. 11. Despatch from Lord John Russell to Governor Hutt, 23 August 1841.

Sir, Downing-street, 23 August 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th of December last (No. 57), on the subject of the payment in Western Australia of bounties, in respect of emigrants sent out by virtue of deposits made by land purchasers in this country.

You state that if the purchase-money is to be deposited in this country, and the bounties on the importation of emigrants to be paid in the colony, the local funds at your disposal may not be adequate to meet the demands which will be thus made upon them.

You, therefore, suggest that on the arrival of the emigrants sent out under this system, you may be authorized to draw on this country for the amount of the deposit.

That arrangement appears to me the most convenient mode of rendering the money available for the service of the colony; and I have, therefore, to convey to you my authority to draw on the agent for the amount of such deposits made in this country. You will, however, on no account draw on the agent to an extent exceeding the amount of such deposits.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

—No. 12.—

(No. 18.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hutt* to Lord *John Russell*.

No. 12. Despatch from Governor Hutt to Lord John Russell, 4 March 1841.

My Lord, Perth, Western Australia, 4 March 1841.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that George Fletcher Moore, esquire, the advocate-general of Western Australia, having obtained leave of absence to proceed to England on urgent private affairs, has offered, when there, to use his endeavours to procure a supply of labourers for the colony, whose passage shall be paid out of our emigration fund.

The stake which Mr. Moore has in the country, the interest he feels in its welfare, combined with the thorough information he possesses respecting its means and prospects, fit him for the task he has kindly and voluntarily undertaken. But the funds of the colony cannot be placed at the disposal of a private individual, unless with your Lordship's sanction.

I had the satisfaction of reporting in my letter (No. 33.) of 14 July 1840, that 1,000*l.* applicable to the purposes of a labour fund, had been received from land sales and fines, into the treasury, in the course of last year; and on the strength of this sum, I authorized a gentleman, Mr. Schoales, who was on the point of sailing for England, to make application to your Lordship for permission to select and superintend the embarkation of emigrants for this colony.

The revenue derived from the land sales and fines amounts, in the current year, up to this date, to upwards of 2,500*l.* The colonists placing great reliance on Mr. Moore's judgment, are very anxious that his services should be taken advantage of, and I would request, in their names, therefore, that he may be allowed to select and despatch to this country such a number of emigrants, as under the regulations established for the guidance of persons in this matter, can be procured for the above sum of 2,500*l.*; or, should nothing have been done either by Mr. Schoales, or by the Board of Land and Emigration Commissioners, prior to Mr. Moore's arrival in England, towards furnishing us with labour, that he may have leave to incur an expenditure for this purpose on account of the colony, equal to the joint sums of—

For 1839–40	£.1,000
1840–41	2,500
Making a total of	£.3,500

The

The difficulties and inconvenience incident to a want of labour, which press so heavily upon all classes in the colony, and which are monthly increasing, induce me to catch at any means whereby the evil may be obviated; and I trust that this proposal may meet with your Lordship's approbation.

Mr. Moore will have the honour of delivering this letter to your Lordship in person.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Hutt.*

—No. 13.—

No. 13.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 6 August 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 6 August 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, for any observations which you may have to make, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Governor of Western Australia, submitting for approval an offer made by Mr. George Fletcher Moore of his services in procuring a supply of labourers for the colony.

No. 18. 4 March 1841.

I am &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

—No. 14.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,

Sir, Westminster, 17 August 1841.

No. 14.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 17 August 1841.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, transmitting to us, for our report, the copy of a despatch from the Governor of Western Australia, announcing a further increase of the fund applicable to purposes of emigration, and recommending that an offer made by Mr. George Fletcher Moore of his services in selecting and despatching the emigrants to be taken out by this fund, should be accepted.

We find it stated, in the despatch before us, that, in addition to the sum of 1,000*l.*, which Mr. Hutt had on a former occasion declared to be applicable to emigration, and which, by your letter of the 19th ultimo, we have been directed to expend in the conveyance of emigrants, there has accrued, as land revenue, a further sum, which, at the date of Mr. Hutt's despatch, amounted to upwards of 2,500*l.*

We are not aware whether the expenditure of this sum in the manner contemplated by Mr. Hutt has been authorized by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. Whenever we shall be instructed that it has been so authorized, we should then propose to employ it, or at least a part of it, in conjunction and at the same time with the 1,000*l.* already allowed for the service; because we find upon inquiry that it would not be desirable in the present case, if it could be avoided, to send out so small a number of emigrants as could be conveyed for the sum of 1,000*l.*

The ships engaged in the Western Australian trade are, we are informed, comparatively small and incommodious, and are compelled to wait for a long and indefinite period before their cargoes are complete. So small a number as fifty emigrants would not enable a vessel to dispense with a freight of goods, and the persons whom we selected would, therefore, be exposed, at great loss and inconvenience to themselves, to the delay which we have alluded to. If we had money, however, at our disposal sufficient to freight a vessel, or nearly to freight one, tenders would doubtless be made for other ships, besides those regularly trading with the colony, and we could fix with certainty the time of sailing. Moreover, as the remuneration to medical superintendents varies according to the number of

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emigrants, by increasing the number sent out by the same opportunity, we should be better able to secure the services of a skilful and experienced practitioner.

We take the liberty, therefore, of requesting that Lord John Russell may cause us to be informed whether the further sum of 2,500*l.*, being part of the land revenue of Western Australia, and declared by the Governor to be applicable to purposes of emigration, may be used in the service of emigration to that colony.

With respect to Mr. Moore's offer of selecting and sending out the emigrants, we have only to remark, that this duty necessarily devolves upon our board. We should, however, be happy to place ourselves in communication with that gentleman, and to profit by any information which he may be so good as to afford us respecting the description of labour most needed in the colony. Should he also be willing to further the transmission to this office of emigrants' certificates for approval, he would be rendering much service to the colony, and save the expense which must otherwise be incurred of a paid agency for selection.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward E. Villiers.*
John George Shaw Lefevre.

—No. 15.—

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 15. Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 17 Sept. 1841.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 17 September 1841.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you that he has had under his consideration your communication of the 17th ultimo, reporting your opinion relative to the mode of applying the sum of 3,500*l.* to emigration to Western Australia; and I am to convey to you his Lordship's authority, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for proceeding on the plan recommended in your report, in selecting and sending out emigrants to the extent commensurate with the funds available for that purpose.

Lord Stanley has intimated to Governor Hutt his concurrence in the observation which you have made, that the duty of selecting and sending out emigrants properly devolves on you, although you may, no doubt, derive much advantage from the assistance of Mr. Moore in the selection of the emigrants.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

—No. 16.—

(No. 2.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor *Hutt.*

No. 16. Despatch from Lord Stanley to Governor Hutt, 17 Sept. 1841.

Sir, Downing-street, 17 September 1841.

I HAVE to acquaint you, that your despatch, No. 18, of the 4th of March last, has been received at this department, in which you state, that the revenue derived from the land sales and fines in the colony amounted in the current year, at the date of your despatch, to 2,500*l.*, making, together with the sum realized from the same source during the preceding year, a fund of 3,500*l.*, applicable to the conveyance of emigrants from this country. You further propose, that the emigrants should be sent out through the agency of Mr. Moore, the advocate-general.

That despatch having been referred to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, I now enclose a copy of their report. I concur in the remark which they have made, that the duty of selecting and sending out the emigrants properly devolves on their board, although they may no doubt derive much advantage from the assistance of Mr. Moore in the selection of the emigrants; and, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I have authorized the Commissioners to proceed on the plan proposed in their report.

17th August 1841.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 17. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,

Sir, Westminster, 26 October 1841.

No. 17. Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq. 26 October 1841.

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th ultimo, authorizing us to expend the sum of 3,500 *l.* upon emigration to Western Australia, and with reference also to your former letter of the 6th August, forwarding a despatch from Governor Hutt, recommending that the application of this sum to purposes of emigration should be made by or in conjunction with Mr. Moore, the advocate-general of the colony, we have now the honour to submit to Lord Stanley's notice the enclosed copy of a letter which we have received from that gentleman.

Mr. Moore, at personal interviews, had already called our attention to the fact, that the demand for labour in the colony had been unusually supplied during the past year by means of emigration, conducted by private parties. In his present communication he distinctly states, that a fresh arrival of labourers, with no corresponding introduction of capital, might prove a source of embarrassment both to the local government and to the colonists; and he adds, that if sent during the months now immediately ensuing, they would arrive in the colony at a time when there would be the smallest amount of agricultural employment.

We think that these objections are not without force; and adverting to the high terms in which Mr. Moore is spoken of by Mr. Hutt, and to the earnest desire of the colonists, conveyed through the Governor, that from the great reliance which they placed on his judgment, advantage should be taken of his services, we think it would not be prudent, in opposition to the strong opinions he has expressed, to employ the funds placed at our disposal in sending out at the present moment any additional number of emigrants.

We therefore beg leave to submit, for Lord Stanley's consideration, the expediency of postponing till the spring the emigration in question; and should his Lordship approve our suggestion, we would further recommend that a copy of Mr. Moore's letter, with our present communication, should be forwarded to the Governor for his information.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Gentlemen, 22, Craven-street, Strand, 5 October 1841. Encl. in No. 17.

IN reference to the question, whether it would be more advantageous to the colony of Western Australia to send out a number of labourers to that place immediately, or to defer their sailing for a few months, I here put down, at your request, a few thoughts which have occurred to me on the subject, for your consideration.

That colony has hitherto been so unaccustomed to receive any liberal supply of labour, that the arrival of a comparatively large number of labourers in a short period of time might be attended with some embarrassment, both to the local government and to the colonists, and might possibly create an unfavourable reaction.

A little more than two months ago, a gentleman connected with that colony sailed from this country, taking with him at least 100 servants; I do not know the precise number. Though these persons were all pre-engaged, the effect of their arrival will be to render available many who had been working at job-work, or hired for short periods, with those who were waiting for the arrival of their engaged servants.

Again, the Australian Company are sending, at the end of this month, at least 120 labourers. It is not likely that many of these will be required in that locality on their arrival. Of the spare hands, some will find their way to Swan River, and some will supply the wants of the southern parts of the settlement, namely, the Murray River, the Williams and Kojenup districts, and the Vasse, the Augusta and Albany districts, all of which places formerly were supplied by labour from the neighbourhood of the Swan River.

If the number intended to be sent out by the Government should be forwarded in six weeks, as contemplated, this would make about 400 servants which would arrive in the colony in about five months, which number would be entirely dependent upon those settlers already in the colony, as they do not appear to be accompanied by any capitalists who would require them or employ their labour, and if not immediately employed, they must necessarily and properly be maintained by the Government until their services are required.

With regard to the likelihood of immediate employment on their arrival in the colony, if they sail in six weeks, or, say two months, from this time, and that they arrive in April,

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it is a time of year when there is not any urgent demand for labour. The corn has been threshed, and it is the season for ploughing only. This is a season in which extra hands are not much required, unless there be fresh ground to be cleared for cultivation, which is not likely to be the case to any great extent.

If the ship sail from this country so that the labourers may arrive about the beginning of September, the most important operations of the colony are just commencing, as the sheep-washing and shearing, hay-harvest and corn-harvest, threshing, fencing, building, &c.; besides, at that time, vegetables, so useful to persons after a voyage, are abundant. I have just put down these thoughts, rather hurriedly and crudely; should you, after a perusal of them, still adhere to your original intention, I shall, nevertheless, be most happy to co-operate with you in carrying it into effect.

I have, &c.

The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

(signed) *G. F. Moore.*

—No. 18.—

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 18. Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 2 November 1841.

HAVING laid before Lord Stanley your letter of the 26th ultimo, with its enclosure, I am directed to acquaint you, that under the circumstances therein stated, his Lordship approves of the postponement till the spring of next year of the emigration of labourers to Western Australia, for which you had been authorized to make arrangements.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

—No. 19.—

(No. 7.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor *Hutt.*

No. 19. Despatch from Lord Stanley to Governor Hutt, 2 Nov. 1841.

Sir, Downing-street, 2 November 1841.

IN my despatch of the 17th of September, No. 2, I stated that with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I had authorized the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to make arrangements for sending out to Western Australia a supply of labourers, for whose conveyance from this country you reported on the 4th of March last, that the sum of 3,500*l.* was applicable.

26 October 1841.

I now transmit to you a copy of a further report from the Land Board on the subject. Under the circumstances stated in that report, I have sanctioned the postponement, till the spring of next year, of the emigration in question.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

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—No. 1.—

No. 1.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 31 May 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 31 May 1841.

WITH reference to that part of the arrangement entered into by Her Majesty's Government with the New Zealand Company, in which Mr. J. Pennington is mentioned as the referee between the Government and the Company, I am directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, copies of two reports from Mr. Pennington in that capacity, in regard to the amount of expenditure on account of which the Company are entitled to receive land in New Zealand, in pursuance of the agreement in question.

17 April 1841.
8 May 1841.

Note.—These Enclosures, as they related to the past accounts of the New Zealand Company, and not to any practical question of Emigration, are not printed.

The result of Mr. Pennington's investigation is to show, that, under such arrangement, the Company are entitled to receive 531,929 acres of land at present, and that they may hereafter be entitled to a further portion of between 400,000 and 500,000 acres.

Captain Hobson has accordingly been directed to make the necessary assignments of land to the agents of the Company, in pursuance of the terms of the agreement.

Lord John Russell further directs me to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Governor of the New Zealand Company, reporting, with reference to paragraph 4 of head III. of the terms of arrangement, that the Company have taken up two ships for the conveyance of emigrants to Wellington at Port Nicholson, to sail on the 1st and 15th of June respectively.

10 May 1841.
The "Arab."
The "Gertrude."

The money which it is proposed to apply to that object is stated to be part of the unexpended portion of the sum of 21,078*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* mentioned in Mr. Pennington's award, under the first head of engagements and liabilities entered into by the Company; and although the Company consider that the mere letter of the arrangement does not require that the removal of the emigrants should be conducted under your superintendence, and with your concurrence, they request to be informed in what mode the superintendence of your board may be most effectually exercised on the present and on all future occasions, in order that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

Lord John Russell would wish you to consider this question, and furnish his Lordship with an early report thereon.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Stephen.*

—No. 2.—

No. 2.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 10 June 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 10 June 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, copies of a correspondence between this department and the New Zealand Company, relative to an application which they have made to be allowed the discount on the purchase of 50,000 acres of land—the money to be expended by them in emigration; to which arrangement his Lordship has assented, on the conditions specified in Mr. Vernon Smith's letter to Mr. Somes, of the 4th instant.

Mr. Somes, 18 May 1841.
Mr. Vernon Smith, 4 June 1841.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

My Lord, New Zealand House, 18 May 1841.

With reference to paragraphs 2 and 4 of head III. of the arrangement forwarded under cover of Mr. Vernon Smith's letter of the 18th November last, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the directors of the New Zealand Company desire to purchase from the Crown a block of land to the extent of 50,000 acres.

Under the arrangement above cited, it is necessary, in order to the Company's obtaining discount upon the purchase-money of this land, that the payment to the Crown should be made "in ready money." But as it is the object alike of Her Majesty's Government and of the Company that the whole of the sum paid for the block of land now tendered for should be expended in emigration, which the directors desire to conduct themselves under the superintendence and control of the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration, it is presumed that it is not your Lordship's wish that any money should actually pass in the transaction. The directors suppose that your Lordship will be satisfied that the spirit of the rule in question has been sufficiently observed, if a sum equivalent to the price of 50,000 acres of land, at 1 *l.* per acre, less the stipulated discount, be expended by the Company in the conveyance of emigrants to New Zealand within such a reasonable compass of time as may give a sufficient character of unity to the transaction; that an expenditure of this nature would be accepted, in short, as a payment "in ready money."

Under this impression, with regard to your Lordship's views on the point, I beg to state, on behalf of the directors of the New Zealand Company, that they propose to make the outlay in payment of the purchase-money of the 50,000 acres now offered for, in the following manner:

First, in conveying emigrants to the settlement of New Plymouth (founded by the Plymouth Company of New Zealand, which has now been incorporated with this Company), in the Oriental, of 600 tons, which is engaged to sail from Plymouth on the 15th of June next, and in other vessels which it is proposed to despatch to the same destination in the course of August and September next.

Secondly, in conveying emigrants to a second settlement of this Company, which it is intended to call Nelson (and for the selection and survey of a site for which an expedition sailed from Gravesend in the Whitby and Will Watch on the 27th ultimo), by vessels, the first of which will sail in August next, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

It is impossible to bring arrangements of such magnitude, and demanding also such attention to detail as are necessary for the conveyance of many hundred emigrants to New Zealand, within a narrow compass of time. An attempt to despatch such a body at once would occasion much inconvenience, and probably an unprofitable increase of expense in this country, and a great hazard of serious distress to the emigrants, involving discredit to the Company and the Government in the colony. It is on this account that the directors have not attempted to specify the number of vessels in which it is intended to despatch the emigrants, on whose conveyance the price of the 50,000 acres, a title to which is now solicited, is to be expended, or the precise date of their sailing respectively; but they pledge themselves that the transaction shall be completed before the close of the month of November next.

I take this opportunity of apprizing your Lordship, that from oversight, for which the directors trust that the want hitherto of an organized system of report and supervision will plead their apology, no notice was given, either to the Colonial Department or to the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration, of the sailing in the Whitby and Will Watch on the 27th ultimo, of 77 emigrants; of these 75 were men selected with great care, and with special regard both to physical qualifications and to character, for the purpose of performing the most toilsome parts of the task of surveying the new settlement.

They are all married men, and, with a single exception, under 30 years of age. They have been promised that their wives and children shall follow them in the first ships that are despatched with colonists, to take possession of the site selected by the preliminary expedition. Under this explanation, of the correctness of which the directors will be happy to furnish any proof that the Commissioners may think requisite, they trust that credit will be allowed them in the purchase of 50,000 acres now tendered for, on account of the expense of conveying the 77 emigrants above mentioned to New Zealand.

I have, &c.

Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Joseph Somes*, Governor.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Encl. 2, in No. 2.

Sir, Downing-street, 4 June 1841.

I am directed by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, in which, with reference to paragraphs 2 and 4 of head III. of the arrangement between the Government and the New Zealand Company, you intimate the desire of the Company to purchase a block of land to the extent of 50,000 acres; and you request a relaxation

relaxation of that part of the agreement which provides, that the payment to the Crown fo the land should be made in ready money, in order to obtain for the Company the discount to be allowed on such payments.

You assume that it is the object alike of the Government and of the Company, that the whole of the sum paid for the block of land now tendered for should be expended in emigration; which, you state, the directors desire to conduct themselves, under the superintendence and control of the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration.

You assume, therefore, that the Government will be satisfied that the spirit of the rule has been sufficiently observed, if a sum equivalent to the price of 50,000 acres, at 1 *l.* per acre, less the stipulated discount, be expended by the Company in the conveyance of emigrants to New Zealand, within such a reasonable compass of time as may give a sufficient character of unity to the transaction, that an expenditure of that nature would be accepted by the Government as the payment in ready money.

Lord John Russell considers that it will be difficult to adopt such an arrangement without incurring some risk of confusion and misapplication in the proposed appropriation of funds. Still, however, his Lordship will consent to adopt the proposal of the Company in this instance, on the understanding that such concession is not considered a precedent, if it can be so arranged that the actual outlay of the money by the time which you specify shall be established to the satisfaction of the Land and Emigration Board, who shall be entitled to employ Mr. Pennington, at the charge of the Company, to investigate the accounts and vouchers of the expenditure, and to report that it has actually been made for the objects and within the meaning of the agreement.

Under all the circumstances, his Lordship further consents that the expense of sending out the 77 emigrants who have already sailed should be taken into account in the same arrangement.

Lord John Russell directs me to take this opportunity of stating, that after the emigration of the present season 50 per cent. of the produce of land sales in this country, both from the Company and individuals, will be retained for expenses of survey, aborigines, and other necessary charges of the local government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 15 June 1841.

No. 3.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 15 June 1841.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letters, dated the 31st ultimo, and 10th instant, the latter acquainting us with the terms on which a new purchase of 50,000 acres has been made by the New Zealand Company; and the former desiring us to report, for Lord John Russell's information, in what manner the superintendence of this board over the emigration conducted by the Company may be most effectually exercised.

We beg leave to state, in reply, that we apprehend that the principal objects to which our superintendence should be directed must be, first, to see that there is no objection to the manner in which the emigrants are collected and sent out to the colony; and, secondly, that the emigrants themselves are of the kind for whom it is the purpose of the agreement that the Company should have credit in its account for land.

We believe that the former class of objects may be provided for by the existing regulations on the subject of passengers going on bounty to New South Wales, of which regulations a copy is herewith enclosed. We think that, in conformity with the arrangements therein laid down, it would be desirable that the rules of the Company for the selection of emigrants, and their publications distributed among the labouring classes to induce them to emigrate, should be inspected at this board; and that the fitting out of the ships should fall within similar regulations, and the victualling scale be approved at this office, as in the case of the other class of emigrant vessels.

One difference, however, would be necessary as to the surgeon. We think that his confirmation ought to be subject to approval by an examining physician named by us. In the ships going on bounty, it is the rule that payment shall only be made on the passengers landed alive; and, in pursuance of the spirit of this arrangement, it would hardly be fit that we should interfere further than to require our officer to be satisfied that the surgeon is duly qualified by law to practise. But, under the circumstances of the agreement with the Company, we

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presume that credit will be given for all expenses incurred, without reference to the question whether the emigrants are landed alive; and seeing that a proper choice of the surgeon is perhaps the most important measure for the welfare of the passengers, we should wish in this case to have the security above proposed, of a reference to an examining physician of our appointment. All surgeons formerly named by ourselves to vessels sent out by this board were subjected to a like examination.

The second of the ends we have alluded to, namely, the fit description of the emigrants, may also, to a great extent, be provided for by regulations similar to those in force under the bounty. The correctness of the emigrants' certificates as documents may be ascertained in the same manner; and with regard to fitness of the persons, assuming that the provisions of the Company on selection had been previously agreed to at this office, as above proposed, it would only be necessary to see that the description in the certificates corresponded with the rules of the Company itself. The documents would then be returned, and be finally countersigned on departure by our officer at the place of sailing, unless any such discrepancy should appear between the certificate and its bearer as to render it clear that there was a false personation,—a fraud which of course the Company would be as desirous as ourselves to defeat.

The foregoing suggestions accord, in all essential respects, with rules already in extensive operation under the bounty system, and which we find to be practicable and unexceptionable.

Besides, however, the two classes into which we have divided the principal heads of any superintendence to be exercised by us, it will be necessary to furnish proper evidence that all emigrants for whose conveyance credit may hereafter be claimed have duly passed under that superintendence. We would suggest for this purpose that the Company's servants should deliver to our officer present at the time of departure a nominal list of the emigrants, with a summary at the end of the number of adults and children, divided into the classes according to which they are victualled. A somewhat similar document is now furnished to us in respect of ships which sail on bounty. Our officer would deliver the same into this office, certified by himself, and at the proper time it would serve as a voucher for the number of approved emigrants sent out by that opportunity.

We presume that it will be understood that the fees to the examining physician, and any other incidental expenses of the Company's emigration, should be chargeable to the amount of purchase-money remaining in the Company's hands, inasmuch as the same expenses would have become chargeable to that fund had it been paid in cash to Government for land.

In conclusion, we have only to say that if the regulations we have submitted, in obedience to Lord John Russell's directions, should meet his Lordship's approval, we should be very happy to communicate with the proper officer of the New Zealand Company, and to do any thing in our power to promote the easy and satisfactory working of the details.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Robert Torrens.
Edward E. Villiers.

—No. 4.—

No. 4.
Letter from R. Vernon Smith, Esq. to J. Somes, Esq., 8 July 1841.

15 June 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq., to *J. Somes*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 July 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, with reference to my letter of the 4th ultimo, the enclosed copy of a report which his Lordship has received from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, stating their opinion in what manner the superintendence of that board over the emigration conducted by the Company may be most effectually exercised.

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

—No. 5.—

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Somes*, Esq. to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, New Zealand House, 29 July 1841.

No. 5.
Letter from J. Somes, Esq. to Lord John Russell, 29 July 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Vernon Smith's letter of the 8th instant, giving cover to a report which your Lordship has received from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, stating their opinion in what manner the superintendence of that board over the emigration conducted by the Company may be most effectually exercised, and to submit as follows in reply:

The directors of the New Zealand Company trust that they shall be able to comply with the requirements of the Commissioners in every respect, and they beg to forward herewith the several documents which the board desire to inspect.

The Enclosure, No. 1, embodies the Company's regulations for labourers wishing to emigrate to New Zealand, and their instructions to their agents for the selection of emigrants. No. 2 is a pamphlet which has recently been compiled for distribution "among the labouring classes to induce them to emigrate;" this is the first publication of the sort which has appeared under the authority of the Company. No. 3 is a form of a tender for the hire of a ship to convey passengers, stores, &c. from London to New Zealand, which embraces the victualling scale, which the directors have uniformly observed in providing for emigrant labourers.

No. 4 is the form of application for persons desirous of obtaining a free passage to New Zealand, which has hitherto been used by the Company; the object of the certificates appended to the form used by the Commissioners in the case of applicants for free emigration on colonial bounties having been effected, in the practice of the Company, by letters addressed from their office (Enclosures, Nos. 5 and 6) to the employer of the applicant, and to the minister whose place of worship he has been in the habit of attending. If the Commissioners prefer the system under which their operations have been conducted to that which the Company have followed, the directors are willing to adopt the former for future observance; but they trust that no objection will be raised to passing those emigrants whose applications have been actually received and approved, under the vouchers hitherto in use in this office, and deemed not only sufficient, but (as the directors are still persuaded) a better safeguard against imposition than the apparently more complete body of certificates prepared by the Commissioners. If new certificates be insisted on in regard to the parties above mentioned, much inconvenience in loss of time and expense would be thereby entailed on the Company and the emigrants.

The directors cheerfully accede to the following proposals of the Commissioners, that the fitting out of the emigrant ships should be under the inspection and subject to the approval of the board; that the certificates and the parties to whom they are alleged to relate should be compared by the Commissioners' officer at the place of sailing, in order to his countersigning the document in question, "unless any such discrepancy should appear between the certificate and its bearer as to render it clear that there was a false personation;" and that the Company's agent should deliver to the same "officer present at the time of departure a nominal list of emigrants," in order that that document, certified by the Commissioners' officer, and filed in their office, may serve at the proper time as a voucher for the number of approved emigrants sent out by the vessel to which the list relates.

It remains only that I should notice the recommendation of the Commissioners to your Lordship, that the confirmation of the surgeons appointed by the directors to the charge of their emigrant ships should be subject to approval by an examining physician named by the Commissioners.

The directors of the New Zealand Company have been so fully sensible of the great importance of securing the services of duly qualified persons for the care of the health of the emigrants who have committed themselves to their charge, that they have availed themselves, from the first formation of the Company, of the abilities of a highly qualified and distinguished member of the medical profession, Sir John Doratt, and have appointed no surgeon to any of their vessels until his qualifications, as well as his previous reputation and moral character, have been inquired into and certified by that gentleman. Further, Sir John

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Doratt, accompanied by the surgeon when appointed, under the security above stated, has uniformly examined all the labouring emigrants previously to their embarkation in the vessel to which the surgeon is attached; and on such occasions, whenever thought necessary, the operation of vaccination has been performed on the spot. I mention this circumstance to your Lordship, because it not only demonstrates the attention which the directors have invariably paid to this important branch of the public duties which devolve upon them, but because they cannot but think the system under which they have acted in this respect superior to that adopted by the Commissioners, which merely requires the filling up of a formal printed certificate in regard to the health, vaccination or otherwise of the applicant for a free passage, and the like, by some necessarily unknown country practitioner.

Such being the state of things as regards the practice of the Company, they should be very unwilling to dispense with the valuable services of Sir John Doratt, as must, they fear, necessarily be the case, if the examination of the surgeons nominated by them be intrusted to a physician selected by the Commissioners, unless, indeed, as they would hope would be deemed an unobjectionable course, the duty could be intrusted to Sir John Doratt, who has hitherto given them the most entire satisfaction. The directors leave the matter, after this statement of their feelings regarding it, in your Lordship's hands, not doubting that every practicable consideration will be manifested towards a gentleman so eminent in his profession as Sir John Doratt.

In conclusion, the directors desire to express the satisfaction with which they have observed the declaration of the Commissioners, that they will do all that lies in their power to promote the easy and satisfactory work of the details of the system of superintendence which they have been instructed to organize; and to assure your Lordship that they will not fail to act in furtherance of the great public objects which all parties have in view in a corresponding spirit.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Somes*, Governor.

N.B.—The Enclosures consisted of the principal printed Notices and Circulars of the New Zealand Company.

— No. 6. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 6.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 12 Aug. 1841.

29 July 1841.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 12 August 1841.

WITH reference to your report, dated the 15th of June last, respecting the manner in which the superintendence of your board over the emigration conducted by the New Zealand Company may be most effectually exercised, I am directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, for any observations which you may have to make, the enclosed copy of a communication from the Governor of the New Zealand Company on that subject.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 7. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq., dated Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 19 August 1841.

No. 7.
Extract Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 19 August 1841.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, transmitting to us for our report the copy of a communication from the Governor of the New Zealand Company, relative to the mode in which we had proposed to excerise our superintendence over the emigration conducted by the Company.

In

In reply we have the honour to state, that we have examined the documents forwarded by the Governor in explanation of the system of management which the Company is prepared to adopt, and that we find them in essential particulars to be perfectly satisfactory. We shall proceed to offer a few remarks upon those points on which a deviation is proposed from the usage established by this board.

1. The form of application for a free passage differs from that which is in use by the bounty agents, in this respect, that it contains no certificates of skill, character and health, from the employer of the intending emigrant, from his minister, and from a medical attendant. In the form used by the New Zealand Company, all that is required is the address of each of those persons. And the practice of the Company has been to write to those persons, or rather to the employer and minister—for we observe no letter to the medical attendant—and ask directly from themselves for necessary information concerning the applicant. Mr. Somes states that the Company prefers this method, and we see no reason why it should be disallowed. It is, in fact, the course adopted by ourselves, whenever our local agents have not been able to attest, upon personal inquiry, the validity of all the statements contained in the emigrant's application. We would recommend, therefore, that the Company should continue the use of their present forms. All that we should think it right to require is, that to each application transmitted to our office for examination there should be appended the answers which the Company had received from the parties to whom letters of inquiry had been addressed, and who had certified to the eligibility of the applicants. We also think it would be desirable that some evidence should be furnished as to the bodily condition of the intending emigrants; for though we observe that a medical gentleman attached to the Company examines all the emigrants previously to their embarkation, yet we think that at the moment of departure it would not be proper that an individual, perhaps the head of a family, and having certainly abandoned his employment, should be rejected on account of infirmities which may have existed and rendered him ineligible at the time of his selection, when no bad consequences would have resulted from his rejection.

2. In the pamphlet on New Zealand, "published for the information of the labouring classes," which forms one of the enclosures to Mr. Somes's letter, we only observe one sentence upon which we would offer any remark; it occurs at page 4, and is as follows:—"Of these colonies, New Zealand, the finest country in the Southern Ocean, though the last founded, is certainly not the least attractive. * * * It has a better climate, more certain seasons, more rain, and therefore better average crops than Australia, and there are no convicts to diminish the demand for free labour." This passage would necessarily give offence to persons connected with the Australian colonies, and especially, perhaps, to those connected with New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Our rule, in respect of all publications inducing the labouring poor to emigrate at the public expense which are submitted to us, is never to allow the praise of one colony to follow from the disparagement of any others. Comparisons of this kind appear to us unsuitable where the Government exercises control over publications in which they are made, and they tend to foster the spirit of rivalry and hostility among the colonies whither emigration is directed, which unfortunately has been found to exist. We would therefore suggest that the passage we have quoted be omitted.

3. With regard to our proposal that the qualifications of the surgeons who are to accompany the emigrants to the colony should be certified by a physician named by us, we observe that the Company is anxious to retain the services of Sir John Doratt, whom they at present employ, and whom Mr. Somes describes as a highly qualified and distinguished member of the medical profession.

It appears that no surgeon is ever appointed by the Company to a vessel until his fitness in all respects has been ascertained and certified by this gentleman, who is further serviceable in examining all the emigrants previously to their embarkation.

* * * * *

Under the circumstances we do not feel at liberty to object to the continued employment of an officer who must have acquired considerable experience, and who has given so much satisfaction to his employers.

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We would therefore submit that the wish expressed by Mr. Somes be complied with, and that Sir John Doratt remain the medical examiner to inquire into the fitness of the surgeons superintendent of the Company's vessels.

We should, of course, require that his certificate of approval, together with the diplomas and testimonials of the surgeon in each case, should be submitted to our Board before the appointment was confirmed.

We are not aware that there is any other point touched upon in Mr. Somes's communication on which it is necessary that we should offer any observations.

— No. 8. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 8.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 27 August 1841.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 27 August 1841.

I HAVE laid before Lord John Russell your report, dated the 19th instant, on the communication from the Governor of the New Zealand Company, transmitted to you on the 12th instant, relative to the mode in which you proposed to exercise your superintendence over the emigration conducted by the Company.

I am directed to acquaint you, in reply, that his Lordship approves the course which you propose to pursue in regard to such superintendence, and I am to convey to you his authority for making arrangements with the New Zealand Company accordingly.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 9. —

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq. to *J. Somes*, Esq.

No. 9.
Letter from R. Vernon Smith, Esq., to J. Somes, Esq., 31 August 1841.

Sir, Downing-street, 31 August 1841.

HAVING referred to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners your letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the mode in which they had proposed to exercise a superintendence over the emigration conducted by the Company, I am directed by his Lordship to transmit to you a copy of the reply which his Lordship has received from that board, and to acquaint you that he has intimated his approval of the course which they propose to pursue in regard to such superintendence, and has authorized their making arrangements with the New Zealand Company accordingly.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

— No. 10. —

(No. 41–3.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hobson* to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 10.
Despatch from Governor Hobson to Lord Stanley, 5 August 1841.

My Lord, Government House, Auckland, 5 August 1841.

I DO myself the honour to submit to your Lordship a copy of a communication I have received from Edmund S. Halswell, Esq., a Life Governor of the Incorporated Society of the Refuge for the Destitute in London.

No. 1.

From the answer which I have directed to be sent to Mr. Halswell, of which the enclosure, No. 2, is a copy, your Lordship will perceive that my opinion of the proposition is very favourable, should such a step meet with your Lordship's approval.

No. 2.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hobson*, Governor.

Enclosure

Enclosure 1, in No. 10.

Sir, Auckland, 20 July 1841. Encl. 1, in No. 10.

FROM a conversation I have had with the Governor, I have reason to believe that his Excellency would be disposed to encourage the immigration of some of the inmates of the Incorporated Society of the Refuge for the Destitute at London. As a Life-Governor of that corporation, and when in England a member of the managing committee, I think I can take upon myself to say, that if his Excellency would guarantee 10 *l.* sterling towards the passage-money of each immigrant, that that body would at once supply this colony with 20 males and 20 females from their institution; the former having all of them learnt something of the trade of a tailor or shoemaker, and the latter qualified to become household servants.

I would suggest that these persons should not exceed the age of 16 at the period of his or her arrival in this country; that they should be articled here for five years to such masters or mistresses as would be willing to pay a premium of 10 *l.* sterling to indemnify the Government here for so much of the expense for their passage out; that they should be clothed and wholly supported by the several persons to whom they may be so apprenticed, and at the expiration of the term a sum, not less than 25 *l.*, be paid to each immigrant by such master or mistress, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as his Excellency the Governor shall deem right.

My immediate departure from Auckland will excuse my impressing upon you the necessity of taking his Excellency's pleasure upon this subject as soon as possible; and I have respectfully to request I may be favoured with an early reply.

I have, &c.

To the Honourable Willoughby Shortland, Colonial Secretary. (signed) *Edmund Halswell.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 10.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland, 24 July 1841. Encl. 2, in No. 10.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive and lay before the Governor your letter of the 20th instant, regarding the introduction into this colony of some of the inmates of the Incorporated Society of the Refuge for the Destitute at London; and in reply I am instructed to acquaint you, that his Excellency highly approves of the proposition, and will take an early opportunity of submitting it for the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.

Edmund S. Halswell, Esq., &c. &c., Auckland. (signed) *Willoughby Shortland.*

— No. 11. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 11. Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 19 January 1842.

No. 41–3. 1841. 5 Aug.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 19 January 1842.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Governor of New Zealand, on the subject of a proposition made by Mr. Halswell, a Governor of the Society of the Refuge for the Destitute in London, for the introduction into the colony of some of the inmates of that society.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Stephen.*

NEW ZEALAND.

—No. 12.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Sir, Westminster, 29 January 1842.

No. 12.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, to J. Stephen, Esq., 29 January 1842.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, transmitting for our report the copy of a despatch from the Governor of New Zealand on the subject of a proposition made by Mr. Halswell, a Governor of the Society of the Refuge for the Destitute, for the introduction into the colony of some of the inmates of that society.

Before making a report upon this communication, we caused a letter to be addressed to the Secretary of the Refuge for the Destitute, asking whether the proposition in question had been made under express authority from the managing body of the society, and adding that, if so, we requested some further insight into the detail of the plan, and to be furnished with any printed rules and regulations of the society. We have the honour herewith to forward a copy of this letter, and of the replies which were made to it. By the latter it will be seen that the Committee of the Refuge for the Destitute do not consider that Mr. Halswell was authorized to make the proposal, and that it is one which they decline to sanction.

Such being the decision of the Committee upon the plan itself, we have only to say, that it is the conclusion which would have appeared to us also most desirable to be adopted.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure 1, in No. 12.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Encl. 1, in No. 12. Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 21 January 1842.

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Land and Emigration to acquaint you, for the information of the managing committee of the society, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has referred for consideration at this board a correspondence which has taken place between the Governor of New Zealand and Mr. Edmund Halswell, a Life Governor of the Society of the Refuge for the Destitute, on the subject of the emigration to New Zealand of some of the inmates of the society.

Mr. Halswell states, that he thinks he can take upon himself to state, that if the Governor would guarantee 10*l.* towards the passage-money of each immigrant, the society would at once supply the colony with 20 males and 20 females, the former having all of them learnt something of the trade of a shoemaker or a tailor, and the latter qualified to become household servants. He further suggests, that these individuals should not exceed the age of 16 at the time of their arrival in the colony; that they should be articled for five years to persons who could clothe and wholly support them, and, at the expiration of the term, pay to each the sum of not less than 25*l.*

The Commissioners fear that there is reason to doubt the expediency of sending out to new settlements young persons whom there are special grounds to wish to guard from temptation. But before making a report on the subject to the Secretary of State, the Commissioners would request to be informed if Mr. Halswell was correct in considering himself authorized to make this proposal on behalf of the society, and if so, whether it would be proposed to send those individuals of whose characters, during their residence in the society's establishment, a favourable opinion had been formed, and whether they would go under the care and protection of any officer or matron belonging to the society. Should there be any printed rules and regulations of the society, it is requested that a copy may be forwarded for the use of the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

(signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Society of the Refuge for the Destitute, Middlesex House, Hackney-road.

Enclosure 2, in No. 12.

Refuge for the Destitute,
Hackney-road and Hoxton, 22 January 1842.

Encl. 2, in No. 12.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant relative to Mr. Halswell's proposal (on the part of this society) to send out 20 youths and 20 females as emigrants to New Zealand, on certain conditions.

This communication I shall have the honour to lay before the managing committee at both our establishments, at their next meetings, and have no doubt they will think it deserving their special consideration.

In the mean time, permit me to take the liberty of stating, that as to any official or specific authority that Mr. Halswell may have conceived he had to make such a proposal, as I, in my capacity of secretary and also chaplain, am ignorant of it, I have therefore ground to doubt it. Perhaps as Mr. Halswell was aware that the committee are in the habit of sending considerable numbers to Canada (from the male establishment) annually, and that some years ago they tried the experiment of sending many of their female objects to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, that therefore they probably would willingly send them to New Zealand.

For my own part, I much doubt the practicability of the plan. But of that it is for the committee to judge; and the result of their deliberations I shall have the honour to transmit to you for the information of the Commissioners.

I have the honour to send you herewith some of our reports and regulations.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. F. Vance,*
Secretary and Chaplain.

S. Walcott, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 12.

Refuge for the Destitute,
Hackney-road and Hoxton, 27 January 1842.

Encl. 3, in No. 12.

Sir,

I HAD the honour to lay your letter of the 21st instant before the Committee of the Refuge for the Destitute this day, and am instructed respectfully to state in reply, that they, having taken it into their serious consideration, have resolved that Mr. Halswell was mistaken in supposing that he had authority to say that the Committee of the Refuge would supply the colony of New Zealand with 20 male and 20 female objects on the terms proposed in your letter, and that such proposal be respectfully declined.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William Ford Vance,* M. A.
Secretary and Chaplain to the Refuge for the Destitute.

S. Walcott, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

— No. 13. —

(No. 21.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor *Hobson.*

Downing-street, 5 February 1842.

No. 13.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Governor Hobson, 5 February 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch of the 5th of August last, No. 41–3, on the subject of a proposition made to you by Mr. Halswell, a Governor of the Society of the Refuge for the Destitute, for the introduction into New Zealand of some of the inmates of that society; and I transmit to you herewith the copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration, to whom the subject was referred, from which you will perceive that, upon a reference being made by that board to the committee of the society, they have stated that Mr. Halswell had no authority to make the proposal in question, and that it is one which they decline to sanction.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

NEW ZEALAND.

— No. 14. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 14.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 12 February 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch* from the Governor of New Zealand, containing a report of the result of a land sale which took place at Auckland on the 19th of April last, realizing the gross sum of 24,275*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* I also enclose for your information a copy of the reply* which Lord Stanley has returned to that despatch, and I am further to acquaint you that, under the circumstances reported by Captain Hobson, Lord Stanley is prepared to recommend to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to authorize an advance of 6,000*l.* from the Parliamentary estimate on account of the land revenue of New Zealand, to cover half the expense of conveying to Auckland emigrants under your selection, the remaining moiety of the charge being payable in the colony. Lord Stanley conceives that the accounts now received from Captain Hobson warrant the conclusion, that, on the principle which has already been adopted of 50 per cent. of the net produce of the land revenue of the colony being applicable to emigration, at least 12,000*l.* is at present available for that purpose.

* These despatches related exclusively to Land sales, and not to emigration.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 15. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 15.

Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 15 March 1842.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 15 March 1842.

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have signified their approval of the proposed appropriation of funds from the amount reported by the Governor of New Zealand to have been realized by the land sales at Auckland to the purposes of emigration; and have intimated their readiness to authorize an advance of 6,000*l.* from the Commissariat chest fund, to enable you to conduct the proposed emigration.

You will take the necessary measures for that purpose without further delay.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

NORTH AMERICA.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 27 January 1841.

No. 1.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 27 January 1841.

WE have the honour to report, for the information of Lord John Russell, and with a view to its being communicated to the proper authorities in the North American provinces, that we have instructed our naval agents to transmit through the post, by the earliest mail-steamers leaving this country after every passenger vessel has cleared for sea at their respective ports, a duplicate list of her passengers, addressed to the immigration agent of the colony to which the ship is bound.

We have adopted this measure under a belief that it would be equally advantageous to the emigrants and to the colonists. From a knowledge of the number of passengers to be expected before the arrival of the vessel in which they embarked, the colonial authorities would be enabled, whenever they should deem it advisable, to make timely provision for their reception and disposal, and to take the necessary precautions against the evils which usually attend the sudden influx of large bodies of poor people, not possessed of accurate information, into places where no adequate preparation has been made for their arrival. Capitalists also, and others in want of labour, would be enabled, by reference to the immigration agent, to know what supply they might shortly expect; and the agent himself would be enabled to exercise a check on the lists furnished by the master, and more immediately to detect any improper addition to the number on board, after the vessel had left the port from which she cleared at the custom-house.

These are some of the reasons for which it has appeared to us that the early transmission to the colonies of duplicate passenger lists would not be without utility; and from the inquiries we have instituted on the subject amongst the several Government emigration agents in this country, we see no reason to suppose that the execution of the measure will be attended with any practical inconvenience.

We beg to enclose, for transmission to the colonies, a list of the officers to whom we have given the instructions alluded to in this letter, and of the ports at which they are resident.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred^k Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure in No. 1. [Encl. in No. 1.

LIST of Government Emigration Agents referred to.

Lieutenant Lean, R.N.	London.	Lieutenant Friend, R.N.	Cork.
Lieutenant Henry	Liverpool.	Lieutenant Starke, R.N.	Belfast.
Lieutenant Forrest, R.N.	Leith.	Lieutenant Lynch, R.N.	Limerick.
Lieutenant Hemmans, R.N.	Greenock.	Lieutenant Ramsay, R.N.	Londonderry.
Lieutenant Hodder, R.N.	Dublin.	Lieutenant Shuttleworth	Sligo.

NORTH AMERICA.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Circular Despatch from Lord J. Russell to the Governors of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. 3 March 1841.

COPY of a Circular DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to the Governors of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, *Prince Edward's Island*, and *Newfoundland*.

Downing-street, 3 March 1841.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, reporting that, with a view to check the frauds committed in passenger ships, they have instructed their agents at the out-ports of the United Kingdom to forward duplicate lists of passengers, by the earliest mail steam-vessels after the departure of every vessel, to the immigration agent of the colony to which the ship may be bound.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Letter from R. V. Smith, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. 10 May 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 10 May 1841.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th January last, stating that, with a view to check frauds in passenger ships, duplicate lists of passengers would be forwarded to the immigration agents in the colonies by the earliest steamers after the departure of every emigrant ship, I am directed by Lord John Russell to acquaint you that the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia has suggested that those lists should be sent to the collector of customs at Halifax, there not being any immigration agent in that province.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Despatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Jackson to Lord Stanley. 5 October 1841.

23 September.
27 September.

(No. 16.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-General Sir *R. D. Jackson*, K.C.B. to the Right Hon. Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston,

My Lord, 5 October 1841.

IN compliance with the directions contained in Lord J. Russell's circular despatch of the 11th March last, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith two letters from the emigration agent at Quebec, accompanied by such of the returns prepared by the Land and Emigration Commissioners as he has been able up to the present time to complete.

I regret the delay which has taken place in compiling these returns, but they are so exceedingly minute and voluminous that it would be impossible, without increasing very greatly the establishment of the emigrant agent at Quebec, to avoid it. A great deal of the information indeed it would be impossible for him to obtain even at any amount of expense; such for instance as the number of persons engaged in particular callings, with the places to which they have proceeded, and the manner in which the cost of their journey has been defrayed. A moment's reflection will show that in a colony extending on a straight line upwards of 1,000 miles, and bordering throughout its entire length on a foreign country, inhabited by people speaking the same language, descended from the same stock, and supplied by immigrants

immigrants from the same source, the most perfect system of passes would not enable the Government to answer the questions of the Emigration Commissioners; and even if they could be answered, it is not very clear that the information would be of any value in England. It must be remembered also that the emigration season in this country is very short; the great bulk of the emigrants, who this year have exceeded 28,000, arriving in the first three months after the opening of the navigation; that a very small proportion only remain at Quebec and in its vicinity, the remainder dispersing themselves over the whole province, and mostly proceeding to the westernmost districts. It is therefore physically impossible for the emigrant agent at Quebec to keep an accurate account of such large bodies of persons, many of whom do not even land there; none of whom probably remain above a few hours.

Under these circumstances, I would submit to your Lordship whether it might not be sufficient that the emigrant agent should continue to furnish the weekly returns and the annual report which have heretofore been customary, adding information on any particular points which the experience of the Emigration Commissioners may point out as useful to intending emigrants.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. D. Jackson.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

Government Emigrant Office,
Quebec, 27 Sept. 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose you abstract quarterly return of immigrants arrived at this port, ending 31st July, agreeable to the instructions contained in your letter of 13th April last.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,*
Chief Agent.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq. Chief Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

Government Emigrant Office,
Quebec, 23 Sept. 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose you ship returns for 54 emigrant vessels arrived at this port during the week ending 22d May, according to the instructions contained in your letter of 13th April; 92 vessels arrived during this week, but I have not made out returns for any vessel with less than 30 passengers, but should they be required, can be furnished.

Separate.

I have endeavoured to answer all the questions in these returns, as far as I have had the means of so doing, with correctness. Several I find impossible to furnish, unless by guess; I allude to number of labourers hired at place of landing, ditto who left, mechanics engaged in erecting buildings, and tradespeople making articles of clothing or consumption.

I regret I have not been able to furnish these returns at an earlier date; the remaining returns to this date, amounting to 130, are in a state of forwardness and will be transmitted as early as possible.

I have delayed this a few days in hopes of meeting with a private hand to avoid postage.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,*
Chief Agent.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

List of Ship Returns Enclosed.

Date.	No.	Vessel.	Captain.	Sailed from
1841:				
May 6	1	Favourite -	Bannerman	Glasgow.
— 16	2	Mohawk -	Miller -	Glasgow.
— 18	3	Brilliant -	Elliott -	Aberdeen.
— 19	4	Bornio - -	Gorman -	Limerick.
	5	Tottenham -	Brown -	Ross.
	6	Sarah Botsford	Wallace -	Glasgow.
	7	Ann - -	Joice - -	Ross.
	8	Energy -	Irwine -	Limerick.
	9	Carlton -	Symmers -	Dublin.
	10	Marchioness of Abercorn -	Hagarty -	Londonderry
	11	Prince George	Friend -	London.
— 20	12	John Bell -	Black -	Ross.
	13	Dolphin -	Roach -	Newry.
	14	Ann Jeffery -	Edwards -	Liverpool.
	15	Wexford -	Slattery -	Wexford.
	16	Ocean - -	Knox -	Waterford.
	17	Champlain -	Lochland -	Youghal.
	18	Chieftain -	Dunn -	Cork.
	19	Colinia - -	Marshall -	Gloster.
	20	Humpton -	Graham -	Belfast.
	21	Thompson -	Burton -	Killala.
	22	Volunia -	Easthorp -	Padstow.
	23	Naparima -	White -	Dublin.
	24	Blanch -	Rankins -	Donegal.
— 21	25	Leander -	Phelan -	Liverpool.
	26	Urania -	Clarke -	Cork.
	27	Clio - -	Brown -	Padstow.
1841:				
May 21	28	Vittoria -	Simpson -	Truro.
	29	Ann Moore -	Patton -	Limerick.
	30	Thetis -	Ross -	Limerick.
	31	Ann - -	O'Brien -	Donegal.
	32	Governor -	Gorman -	Limerick.
	33	Eleanor -	Bacgirdle -	Belfast.
	34	Spring Flower	Simmers -	Padstow.
	35	Albion - -	Robinson -	Londonderry
	36	Empress -	Cathcart -	Belfast.
	37	Newland -	Lickis -	Hull.
	38	Industry -	Stephens -	Dublin.
	39	Dominica -	Bowman -	Cork.
	40	Helen Stewart	Stuart -	Westport.
	41	Try Again -	Heacock -	Cork.
	42	Congress -	Wheel -	Belfast.
	43	Sir George Provost - -	Walker -	Newry.
	44	Aberdeen -	Duggan -	Liverpool.
	45	Wellington -	McIntire -	Belfast.
— 22	46	St. Patrick -	Webster -	Cork.
	47	Sarah Stewart	Low - -	Belfast.
	48	Spring Hill -	Hall - -	Killala.
	49	Llan Rumney	Simpson -	Hull.
	50	Ninian - -	Bowler -	Limerick.
	51	Cornwallis -	Davis -	Waterford.
	52	Queen Victoria	Rosie -	Sligo.
	53	James Cook -	Follin -	Limerick.
	54	Boltic - -	Cardian -	Yarmouth.

(No. 1.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—Immigrants.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Emigrant Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adult Labourers.	Number of Labourers Hired at the place of Landing.	Number of Labourers who left the Place of Landing.	Amount paid to assist them on their Journey.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Shepherds.	Number of Domestic Servants. M.	Number of Domestic Servants. F.	Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen making, or selling Articles of Consumption.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing. M.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing. F.	Number of other Mechanics, &c. not included in the foregoing Columns.	REMARKS (a).
								£. s. d.										
May -	110	93	13	12,165	3,023	750	- -	- -	1,094	—	77	248	- -	- -	—	—	384	
June -	48	23	11	4,941	1,137	Adults, equal to	4,828	98 5 —	451	—	43	169	- -	- -	—	—	109	
July -	37	59	14	5,772	1,418	2,500 Souls.	- -	- -	499	—	46	283	- -	- -	—	—	137	
Totals - -	195	175	38	22,878	5,578	750	4,828	98 5 —	2,044	—	166	880	- -	- -	—	—	630	

(a) 567 Adults, and 280 Children, between 12 and 3 years, were assisted with a free passage and provisions to Montreal.

Quebec, 31 July 1841.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Immigration Agent.

(No. 2.

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Canada, East* (Lower Canada), in the Quarter ended 31 July 1841.

(*N. B.*—To be signed at the end by Immigration Agent.)

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices.
(*N.B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Bread (best wheaten)	4 lb. *loaf*	– – 8	Tea (best)	per lb.	– 5 6
Ditto, (second)	6 lb. loaf	– – 10	Sugar (brown)	– ditto	– – 4½
Biscuit	per cwt.	1 1 –	Ditto (loaf)	– ditto	– – 9
Flour (best)	– barrel	1 12 6	Candles	– ditto	– – 9
Ditto (second)	– ditto	1 10 –	Soap	– ditto	– – 4
Ditto (ditto)	– cwt.	– 16 6	Rice	– ditto	– – 3
Oatmeal	– ditto	– 12 6	Pepper	– ditto	– – 10
Potatoes	– bushel	– 1 –	Coffee	– ditto	– 1 4
Salt fish (dry cod) per lb. 2 *d.*	– cwt.	– 15 –	Cheese (American)	– ditto	– – 9
Ditto (ditto) best table	– ditto	1 – –	Ditto (English)	– ditto	– 1 4
Herrings (salt)	– dozen	– – 9	Men's stout shoes	– pair	– 10 –
Ditto (ditto)	– barrel	1 – –	Women's ditto	– ditto	– 6 6
Salt (coarse)	– bushel	– 1 9	Men's winter stocking boots	– ditto	– 16 3
Eggs	– dozen	– – 8	Ditto cotton shirts	each	– 3 –
Coals	– chaldron	1 5 –	Ditto check ditto	ditto	– 4 –
Firewood	– cord	– 11 3	Flannel's	per yard	– 1 8
Fowls	– pair	– 2 –	Men's Guernsey frocks	each	– 3 6
Beef (fresh)	– lb.	– – 4	Ditto cloth for coats (coarse)	per yard	– 6 3
Ditto (salt)	– ditto	– – 4	Ditto, ditto (good kind)	– ditto	– 13 9
Pork (fresh)	– ditto	– – 5	Ditto, ditto, pantaloons	– ditto	– 4 –
Ditto (salt)	– ditto	– – 5	Cotton for women's gowns	– ditto	– – 9
Bacon	– ditto	– – 8	Fustian	– ditto	– 1 9
Veal	– ditto	– – 5	Ditto jackets, ready made	each	– 10 –
Lamb	– ditto	– – 5	Ditto pantaloons, ditto	ditto	– 8 6
Mutton	– ditto	– – 5	Commons sheeting	per yard	– – 6
Salt Butter	– ditto	– – 9	Ditto blankets	– pair	– 18 9
Tea (common)	– ditto	– 3 –	Worsted hose	– ditto	– 2 –
Ditto (good)	– ditto	– 4 6	Ditto half-hose	– ditto	– 1 3
			Women's ditto	– ditto	– 2 –

Emigrant Office, Quebec,
31 July 1841.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURNS:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in *Quebec* and *Montreal*, for the Three Months ended 31 July 1841.

(*N. B.*—To be signed at the end by Immigration Agent.)

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging.	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Blacksmiths	4 9	– – –	– – –	5 6	4 –
Carpenters	4 6	– – –	– – –	5 6	3 6
Cabinet-makers	5 9	– – –	– – –	6 6	5 –
Coopers	4 6	– – –	– – –	5 –	4 –
Stonemasons	5 3	– – –	– – –	6 –	4 6
Stonecutters	5 6	– – –	– – –	6 –	5 –
Painters	4 9	– – –	– – –	5 6	4 –
Plasterers	5 6	– – –	– – –	6 –	5 –
Plumbers	6 9	– – –	– – –	7 6	6 –
Whitesmiths	4 9	– – –	– – –	5 –	4 6
Butchers	4 3	– – –	18 *l.* to 25 *l.*	4 6	4 –

(*continued*)

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TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging.	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Bricklayers	5 6	- - -	- - -	6 -	5 -
Curriers	5 -	- - -	- - -	5 6	4 6
Millwrights	6 6	- - -	- - -	7 6	5 6
Millers	5 6	- - -	- - -	6 -	5 -
Shipwrights	6 -	- - -	- - -	6 6	5 6
Tanners	4 -	- - -	- - -	4 6	3 6
Wheelwrights	5 -	- - -	- - -	5 6	4 6
Quarrymen	3 3	- - -	- - -	3 6	3 -
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	4 6	- - -	- - -	5 -	4 -
Common Labourers	2 9	- - -	- - -	3 -	2 6
Farm Labourers	3 6	2 -	18 *l.* to 24 *l.*	—	—
Gardeners	- - -	- - -	25 *l.* to 35 *l.*	—	—
Grooms	- - -	- - -	24 *l.* to 30 *l.*	—	—
Cooks (women)	- - -	- - -	12 *l.* to 18 *l.*	—	—
Dairy (women)	- - -	- - -	9 *l.* to 12 *l.*	—	—
Sawyers (per foot)	2 6				
Sailmakers	5 6	(make this at job-work by the yard.)		6 -	5 -
Shoemakers (per pair)	4 -	- - -	- - -	4 6	3 6
Bootmakers, ditto	9 -	- - -	- - -	10 -	8 -
Tailors	6 -	- - -	- - -	6 6	5 6

N. B.—Tradesmen working by the job can earn from 1 *s.* to 4 *s.* per day more than when employed by the day. None are boarded with their employers. The charge for boarding and lodging to mechanics is 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.

Answers to Queries.

1. What is the expense of erecting a country dwelling suitable to an agricultural labourer?—From 5 *l.* to 12 *l.* 10 *s.* a log-house, covered with shingles, and such as is generally erected by new settlers; it is warm and comfortable, and answers every purpose.

2. What is the rent of a town lodging suitable to a mechanic and his family?—From 7 *l.* 10 *s.* to 12 *l.* 10 *s.* currency.

3. What funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—A discretionary power; authorized by the Governor-general to assist the sick and destitute, and those who are unable to work.

4. Is there any fund in the colony for the relief of the destitute poor?—None at present, except the limited relief given by private societies and the clergy.

5. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—During this last quarter the demand for common labourers in the vicinity of this city and Montreal has been very good on the roads and other public works, and which will continue so long as the season will permit. Agricultural labourers who would be satisfied with the established rate of wages in this section of the province, would have little difficulty in obtaining employment, provided they would take the trouble to seek it; but it is almost impossible to induce them to leave the neighbourhood of the towns and to go into the country settlements, where suitable employment is certain; their object in remaining here is merely to acquire sufficient means to take them further up the country, either to friends or to obtain higher wages. Wages in the month of May and June were unusually high, in consequence of the arrival of a large fleet, and many of the emigrants obtained from 4 *s.* to 6 *s.* per day in loading vessels; this only lasted during a fortnight or three weeks, and cannot be depended on in future. Masons have been much required on the King's works, as also carpenters. So few of the latter class of tradesmen bring their tools with them, that they are often disappointed in getting employment. Tailors and shoemakers were in good demand in the early part of the season, but work is now getting scarce. Coopers have been much required in different parts of the country, and I received a notice in the early part of this season, offering employment to from 20 to 30 hands in one establishment. Blacksmiths have also done well. Other tradesmen, to a limited extent, do well, but employment in the neighbourhood of the town soon becomes overstocked.

6. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—It is much more than satisfied in and about this city and Montreal, the St. Lawrence being the great thoroughfare to the western part of the province; all emigrants arriving must pass through these places, whether they are bound to the western section (Upper Canada) or to the United States. But in many other parts of this and the Montreal district labourers and mechanics are much wanted, and if a proper distribution of them could be effected, and they would be willing to work for the established rate of wages of the country, many thousands could be absorbed. I should say four-fifths of the emigrants who land here have a fixed destination in view, either to join their friends or relations in different sections of the province, or to proceed with a similar object to the United States.

7. Could it be safely increased with reference to the supplies of food in the colony?—To any extent with perfect safety.

8. State

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8. State any particulars relative to immigration, and the demand for labour which you think may be useful?—The most important measure is, first to endeavour to undeceive the emigrants in the very erroneous ideas which they almost all entertain as to the remuneration which they will receive for their labour on arrival in this country. Instances occur almost daily of persons, who in their own country (Ireland) were glad to work for 10*d.* to 1*s.* per day, refusing employment here at 3*s.*; and they do not consider that, for the first season, until they become acquainted with the labour of the country, their services are worth little more than one-half to the farmer. Many, to my certain knowledge, have been offered advantageous engagements in this neighbourhood, but refused permanent employment, preferring to proceed in hopes of better wages, but in which very many are disappointed. Wages for agricultural labour in the eastern townships, and in almost every section of the western division of the province, are higher than in the neighbourhood of this city or Montreal. Six to seven dollars per month is as much as farmers will or can afford to give to newly-arrived emigrants, with board and lodging. Good hands, after a year or so residence, will generally command from 10 to 12 dollars, and found. Labourers who board themselves receive here from 12 to 15 dollars per month. Day labourers always get 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*, and this season oftener the latter than the former; but if they possess the means of proceeding further, they will seldom work for this. It is most desirable to impress on the intending emigrants the necessity of their being in possession of sufficient means to enable them to proceed to where a demand for their labour exists, as it is extremely difficult, I may say impossible, that when from 2,000 to 3,000, and in some instances 5,000 people arrive here in a week (as was the case this season for several weeks in succession), that employment can immediately be found for all who stand in need. Facilities have occurred this season which were not formerly to be obtained in the neighbourhood of this city and Montreal, viz. immediate employment to all classes of emigrants on the public works and road improvements. This, however, cannot be relied on in future beyond another season.

Emigrant Office, Quebec, 31 July 1841.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— No. 5. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 5.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. 6 November 1841.

No. 16, Oct. 5.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 6 November 1841.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you the copy of a despatch from the officer administering the government of Canada, enclosing various returns which have been furnished, for your information, by the emigrant agent at Quebec, relative to the number and disposal of the emigrants who have arrived in the province during the present year; and I am to request that you will submit to Lord Stanley any observations which you may wish to offer with reference to Sir R. Jackson's proposal that the agent at Quebec should be relieved from the duty of supplying the above-mentioned returns.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 6. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 6.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 19 February 1842.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 19 February 1842.

As no long period will elapse before emigrants will again be enabled to proceed to Quebec, we beg leave to refer to your letter of the 6th November last, in which you forwarded to us the copy of a despatch from Sir Richard Jackson, submitting to Lord Stanley the expediency of relieving the immigration agent at Quebec from the duty of preparing certain returns according to forms which had been suggested by our Board, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The forms in question were framed intentionally in the most comprehensive manner, in order that they might be adapted to the circumstances of all the different colonies to which emigration is directed, and uniform returns be thus obtained, so far as the circumstances of each colony would allow. It was not desired that any attempt should be made to supply returns to those heads of inquiry which were not applicable to the emigration of any particular colony, or upon which information could not be obtained. We were aware also that much less information could be obtained respecting the voluntary emigration which

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takes place to Canada, than respecting that to other colonies which is supported by public funds, and consequently is under the control of public officers. The specific points indeed which Sir R. Jackson mentions as those upon which information could not be obtained at any amount of expense, are the trade or calling of the immigrants, their place of destination upon arrival, and their means of proceeding to it. But as regards the first, it is possible that the fact may not have been adverted to, that the list of passengers which is made out at the port of embarkation is required by law to state the professions or occupations of all on board; and from this list, it may be presumed, that the required returns could be furnished. Inquiry as to the second point was made, because it appeared that the immigration agent at Quebec was in the habit of reporting upon it in his weekly returns of the arrival of ships, and it was only expected that he would continue to furnish in these returns similar information, and to the same extent. Thirdly, we would hope that the difficulty in obtaining information as to the number who proceed into the interior of the country by means of public assistance, or by their own resources, will not be considerable, inasmuch as it will be the immigration agent to whom every application for relief will be made, and who will necessarily know the persons to whom, and the objects for which, it is afforded.

Adverting, however, to the more general objections urged to these forms, and having waited also for the actual returns that we might mark those inquiries to which no reply was made, we have prepared other forms, which we beg leave to submit to Lord Stanley's consideration. In these it will be observed that we have limited the subjects of inquiry, and excluded, as we hope, all points upon which it would be impossible, or even difficult, to afford the requisite information.

The proposed forms are two in number. The first is for a return of particulars connected with each ship, which will be substantially the same as that hitherto made by Mr. Buchanan in his weekly reports. The alterations introduced are principally such as would, we hope, increase the means of detecting infractions of the Passengers' Act, and enable us to ascertain generally the mode in which this emigration, over which it is so difficult to exercise control, was being conducted throughout the season.

The second form is only for a quarterly abstract of the foregoing returns, together with certain general questions connected with the state of the colony as bearing upon the prospects of emigrants, which it is desirable should be from time to time answered from authentic sources, for the information of the public in this country.

If Lord Stanley should think proper to forward these forms to Canada, with a view to their adoption, we would recommend that they should also be transmitted for the same purpose to the Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred^k Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

(No. 1.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT Paid.
							Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			
TOTALS														

day of 184 .

Immigration Agent.

(No. 2.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of , in the Quarter ended 184 .

(*N. B.*—To be signed at the end by Immigration Agent.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	Average Prices.
(*N. B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony).		£. s. d.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURNS:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in for the Three Months ended .

(*N. B.*—To be signed at the end by Immigration Agent.)

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging.	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging.	
				Highest.	Lowest.

1. What funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—

SHIP RETURN.

REPORT on the Immigrants by the Ship , Master, which arrived at from on the of 184 .

(To be signed at the end by the Immigration Agent.)

Name of vessel?
Tonnage?
Place of departure?
Place of arrival?
Date of sailing?
Date of arrival?
Number of days on the voyage?
Superficies of passengers' deck?

Number of adults admissible, computed according to the Passengers' Act?
Number of such adults actually on board?
Port at which the vessel touched?
Date of touching?
Days there?
If placed in quarantine, for what cause?

	Adults.		UNDER 14. Children between 14 and 7.		UNDER 14. Children under 7.		Adults.		UNDER 14. Children between 14 and 7.		UNDER 14. Children under 7.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers embarked														
Deaths on the voyage														
Deaths in quarantine														
TOTAL Deaths														
NUMBER of Births on the Voyage														
TOTAL Landed in the Colony														

NORTH AMERICA.

Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants. M.	F.	Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Cost of Passage defrayed: By Parish.	By Private Funds.	Number engaged for Government Works.	Number assisted on Arrival, out of Public Funds.	Total Amount Paid.	REMARKS.
									N.B.—Under this head it is desirable to describe the character of the vessel, the quality of food and water, and the general condition of the emigrants.

— No. 7. —

No. 7. Letter from G. W. Hope, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. 5 March 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *G. W. Hope*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 5 March 1842.

I HAVE laid before Lord Stanley your letter of the 19th ultimo, with the forms of returns which you propose the emigrant agent at Quebec should furnish for your information, in lieu of those which, at your suggestion, he had been required to send home.

His Lordship directs me, in answer, to acquaint you that he does not see any objection to the new forms, and that he approves of your proposition to forward them to the Lieutenant-governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for their adoption. For this purpose a number of copies should be printed, as on the former occasion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

— No. 8. —

No. 8. Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 10 Nov. 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Honourable *E. E. Villiers* to *James Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 10 Nov. 1841.

WE beg to state, for Lord Stanley's information, that under the sanction of his Lordship's predecessor, we are in the course of printing an abstract of the statistical information recently furnished by the Governors of the North American colonies in reply to certain queries prepared by our Board relative to the settlement of land and employment of labour in those provinces. We shall have the honour, shortly, of submitting the proof-sheets of this publication for his Lordship's approval. But the immediate object of our present letter, is to request permission to include under the information we give to the poorer class of settlers the material parts of two letters which have been addressed by the British consuls at New York and at Boston to the Governor of New Brunswick, and upon which we have submitted our observations in our letter of this day's date.

It has always been considered desirable for the sake of the North American colonies, that the emigrants arriving annually from this country should permanently settle and remain in them. It now appears that the emigrants themselves may fail in bettering their condition by removing to the United States, and that indeed in very many instances they become subject to want and misery, especially in the large towns, to which they are usually attracted.

The statements contained in these letters appear to us to be of an important character, and to bear upon a point upon which, perhaps, beyond all others connected with emigration to North America, it appears desirable that the people of this country should possess information derived from authentic sources. We hope that the returns which we are now about to publish may be extensively circulated amongst all parties interested in the subject, and the publication of them therefore appears to offer a favourable opportunity for making known the information which has been furnished by the British consuls.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred^k Elliot.*
E. E. Villiers.

—No. 9.—

No. 9.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 17 December 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Honourable *E. E. Villiers* to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 17 Dec. 1841.

WITH reference to our letter of the 10th ultimo, we have now the honour to enclose, for Lord Stanley's consideration, a printed copy of the information respecting the North American colonies, which we prepared and digested principally from returns furnished by the colonial authorities, and of which his Lordship's predecessor had already, by your letter of the 30th August, sanctioned the publication. In Appendix (No. 12.), will be found the extracts from the despatches of the British Consuls at New York and Boston to the Governor of New Brunswick, which, by our letter of the 10th ultimo, we requested permission, as containing valuable information, to add to the present work.

pp. 229 & 230.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred^k Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Encl. in No. 9.

INFORMATION for Emigrants to *British North America.**

* This Enclosure has been printed in the form of a pamphlet, and published by Knight & Co. Ludgate-street.

Preliminary Notice.

Office of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

WITH the view of obtaining information which might probably be useful to persons proposing to settle in the British provinces in North America, the Commissioners of Land and Emigration some time since prepared, in order to be transmitted to the authorities of these colonies, two sets of questions, one embracing the points having reference to emigrants taking out capital, the other those which appeared more especially to relate to the welfare of the labourer.

The colonial authorities circulated these questions amongst Government officers, public bodies, and private individuals, and digested the answers which were obtained into separate returns for each province. These returns, except with regard to Nova Scotia, from which replies have not arrived, are now published in the following pages, as far as possible in the words in which they were received from the colonial authorities.

The Commissioners take the opportunity of the publication of these returns to prefix some other statements and tables which they believe may be of use or interest to parties contemplating emigration. They will be found enumerated in the annexed list of contents.

By order of the Board,

9, Park-street, Westminster, January 1842.

Stephen Walcott, Secretary.

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NORTH AMERICA.

(No. 1.)

Colonial Land and Emigration Commission.

As this Commission has only been recently constituted, it may perhaps be useful to give a short outline of the nature of its powers and duties, in order that the public may be the better aware in what manner and to what extent it can avail itself of the establishment.

The Board was appointed by commission under the royal sign manual, and its proceedings are directed by instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The practical duties of the Commissioners may be divided under three heads:—

1. Sale of Colonial Lands.
2. Superintendence of Emigration.
3. Diffusion of Information in respect to the Colonies.

1. The Commissioners are enabled to contract for the sale of waste lands in certain of the colonies. They furnish the parties depositing money in this country with certificates of payment available for the purchase of land in the colony, and apply the money to the conveyance of emigrants nominated by the depositors. They have, however, no authority to perform this office in respect of lands situated in the North American colonies.

2. Whenever persons of the labouring class proceed to the colonies at the public expense, it is intrusted to the Commissioners to see, first, that they have not been induced to emigrate by publications improperly representing the advantages which await them. Next, that they are of the description required in the colony to which they are going. Thirdly, that they are forwarded in vessels fit for the voyage, and having on board a sufficient supply of provisions, water, and all other articles requisite for the health and comfort of the passengers. And when the expense of emigration is defrayed by private funds, it belongs to this Board, as far as possible, to protect the poor from imposition, and from the effects of improvident arrangements on their part; and to see that the provisions of the Passengers' Act are duly carried out and enforced.

3. It is the province of the Commissioners from time to time to make public any authentic information which they may receive on matters connected with the settlement of waste lands in the colonies, and affecting the interest of any description of persons who propose to settle in them. They likewise answer all applications from individuals, and afford them, so far as may be in their power, such information as may be adapted to their particular cases.

The office of the Commissioners is at No. 9, Park-street, Westminster, and all communications should be addressed to their secretary, Stephen Walcott, esq.

(No. 2.)

List of the Government Emigration Agents in the United Kingdom.

Lieutenant Lean, R.N. London (office, East Smithfield).
Lieutenant Henry, R.N. Liverpool (office, 33, Union-street).
Lieutenant Forrest, R.N. Leith.
Lieutenant Hemmans, R.N. Greenock.
Lieutenant Hodder, R.N. Dublin.
Lieutenant Friend, R.N. Cork.
Lieutenant Starke, R.N. Belfast.
Mr. Lynch, R.N. Limerick.
Lieutenant Shuttleworth, R.N. Sligo.
Lieutenant Ramsay, R.N. Londonderry.

These officers act under the the immediate directions of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and the following is a summary of their duties:—

They correspond with any magistrates, clergymen, parish officers, or others who may apply to them for information as to the facilities for emigration from their respective stations. They procure and give, gratuitously, information as to the sailing of ships, and means of accommodation for emigrants; and whenever applied to for that purpose, they see that all agreements between ship-owners, agents, or masters, and intending emigrants are duly performed. They also see that the provisions of the Passengers' Act are strictly complied with, viz. that passenger-vessels are sea-worthy, that they have on board a sufficient supply of provisions, water, medicines, &c., and that they sail with proper punctuality.

They attend personally at their offices on every week day, and generally they afford, gratuitously, all the assistance in their power to protect intending emigrants against fraud and imposition, and to obtain redress where oppression or injury has been practised on them.

Government

Government Emigration Agents in the Colonies.

CANADA.

Quebec.—A. C. Buchanan, Esq. Chief Agent for Eastern (Lower) Canada.
Montreal.—James Allison, Esq.
Bytown.—George Burke, Esq.
Kingston.—John Roy, Esq.
Toronto.—A. B. Hawke, Esq. Chief Agent for Western (Upper) Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John's.—Alexander Wedderburn, Esq. Chief Agent.
Fredericton.—Edmund Ward, Esq. Assistant Emigration Agent.

In the other North American provinces there are no Government emigration agents.

(No. 3.)

The following is a TABLE of DISTANCES from *Halifax*, Nova Scotia, to *Quebec*, and from the latter City to *Fort Erie*, Western (Upper) Canada, taken from a Treatise* on Canadian Agriculture, by Mr. *W. Evans*, of Montreal.

Halifax.

700	Quebec.																	
790	90	Three Rivers.																
835	135	45	Sorel and Berthier.															
880	180	90	45	Montreal.														
962	262	172	127	82	Cornwall.													
984	284	194	149	104	22	Williamsburg.												
1,011	311	221	176	131	49	27	Prescott.											
1,023	323	233	188	143	61	39	12	Brockville.										
1,079	379	289	244	199	117	95	68	56	Kingston.									
1,138	438	348	303	258	176	154	127	115	59	Belleville.								
1,184	484	394	349	304	222	200	173	161	105	46	Cobourg.							
1,256	556	466	421	376	294	272	245	233	177	118	72	York.						
1,270	570	480	435	390	308	286	259	247	191	132	86	14	Toronto.					
1,288	588	498	453	408	326	304	277	265	209	150	104	32	18	Neilson.				
1,304	604	514	469	424	342	320	293	281	225	166	120	48	34	16	Ancaster.			
1,328	628	538	493	448	386	344	317	305	249	190	144	72	48	40	24	Grimsby.		
1,355	655	565	520	475	393	371	344	332	276	217	171	99	85	67	51	27	Niagara.	
1,362	662	572	527	482	400	378	351	339	283	224	178	106	92	74	58	34	7	Queenston.
1,372	672	582	537	492	410	388	361	349	293	234	188	116	102	84	68	44	17	10	Chippewa.
1,388	688	598	553	508	426	404	377	365	309	250	204	132	118	100	84	60	33	26	16	Fort Erie.

* A grant of money was made in 1836, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, for the publication of this Treatise in the French language.

(No. 4.) - - - - - - - - - -

TABLE showing the PRICE of CONVEYANCE and other Particulars relating to the Passage from those Ports of the United Kingdom

	CABIN.			INTERMEDIATE.			
	Usual Cost of Passage.	Cabin, whether fitted or not.	Articles found by the Ship.	Usual Cost of Passage with Provisions.	Usual Cost of Passage without Provisions.	Cabin, whether fitted or not.	Articles found by the Ship.
To QUEBEC:							
From London	20*l.* to 25*l.*	fitted with bedding	usual table supplies	8*l.* to 10*l.*	5*l.* to 6*l.*	fitted, except bedding.	usually none
— Liverpool	About 20*l.*	furnished	every requisite	5*l.* to 6*l.*	2*l.* to 3*l.*	ditto	berth, water, fuel, cooking-grate, and medicines.
— Leith	10*l.* to 12*l.*	fitted	water, fuel, and provisions.			none	
— Greenock	20*l.*	generally with bedding	same as for captain		4*l.*	berths fitted	water and fuel
— Dublin	11*l.*		water, fuel, and provisions.			none	
— Belfast	14*l.* 14*s.*	fitted	same as for captain			none	
— Londonderry	12*l.*	ditto	ditto			none	
— Sligo	10*l.*	ditto	ditto			none	
— Limerick	12*l.* 12*s.* to 15*l.* 15*s.*	ditto	ditto, except bedding			none	
— Cork	14*l.* to 15*l.*	ditto	everything but wine	7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.*	4*l.* 10*s.*	fitted, except bedding.	water and fuel
To HALIFAX:							
From London	20*l.* to 25*l.*	usually without bedding.	usual table supplies	10*l.*	6*l.*	not	usually none
— Liverpool	About 25*l.*	furnished	every requisite	5*l.* to 7*l.*	2*l.* to 4*l.*	without bedding.	berth, water, fuel, cooking-grate, and medicines.
— Leith	12*l.* to 15*l.*	fitted	water, fuel, and provisions.			none	
— Greenock	16*l.*	sometimes	same as for captain			none	
— Dublin	11*l.*		water, fuel, and provisions.			none	
— Belfast	14*l.* 14*s.*	fitted	captain's fare			none	
— Londonderry	12*l.*	ditto	ditto			none	
— Sligo							
— Limerick							
— Cork	14*l.* to 16*l.*					none	
To NEW BRUNSWICK:							
From London	15*l.* to 25*l.*	usually without bedding.	usual table supplies			same as to Quebec	
— Liverpool	15*l.*	fitted	every requisite				
— Leith	10*l.* to 12*l.*	fitted without bedding.	provisions and liquids			none	
— Greenock	16*l.*	fitted	same as for master			none	
— Dublin	8*l.*	fitted without bedding.	fuel, water, and ship's provisions.	6*l.*	3*l.*	roughly, without bedding.	fuel and water only, when people find their own provisions.
— Belfast	12*l.*	fitted	ship's allowance			none	
— Londonderry	10*l.* to 12*l.*	ditto	provisions, spirits, and ale.			none	
— Sligo	8*l.* to 10*l.*	ditto	cabin fare	7*l.* to 9*l.*	3*l.*	fitted	ship's stores and provisions.
— Limerick			same as to Quebec			same as to Quebec	
— Cork	15*l.*	fitted	ship's provisions	5*l.* 10*s.*	5*l.*	fitted	fuel and water

When not computed by the Passengers' Act, the following Rates are charged for Children.

London	Except when very young, half-price.
Liverpool	Ditto.
Leith	Always computed by the Act.
Greenock	Children of all ages charged one-half.
Dublin	Ditto.
Belfast	Always computed by the Act.
Londonderry	To New Brunswick, between 7 and 14, 23*s.* 6*d.*; between 7 and 1, 15*s.*; under 1 year, no charge made.
Sligo	Always computed by the Act.
Limerick	Ditto.
Cork	Ditto.

The Limits, as to the use of the Deck, imposed upon Steerage Passengers.

In Vessels proceeding from

London	Usually kept before the mainmast; but in vessels with large numbers, they are sometimes allowed as far aft as the capstan.
Liverpool	Ditto.
Leith	As far aft as the quarter-deck; no limitation in vessels to New Brunswick.
Greenock	Allowed as far aft as the quarter-deck.
Dublin	In large vessels, not abaft the companion; in small vessels, the free use of the deck.
Belfast	The whole run of the deck when there are no cabin passengers; when there are, as far aft as the quarter-deck.
Londonderry	Free run of deck when the ship has not a poop.
Sligo	Free run of deck from the cabin-door.
Limerick	Not given.
Cork	From before the mainmast.

(No. 4.)

at which there are Government Emigration Agents stationed, to *Quebec*, *Halifax*, and *New Brunswick*.—January 1841.

STEERAGE.					Usual Length of Voyage.	Usual Seasons of Sailing.	Whether usual or not to take Intermediate Passengers.
Usual Cost of Passage with Provisions.	Usual Cost of Passage without Provisions.	What can an Emigrant Victual himself for?	Berth, whether fitted or not.	Articles found by the Ship.			
5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*	3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*	2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.*	- - fitted without bedding.	- - if found in provisions, bowls, platters, and hook-pots.	6 to 7 weeks -	spring and summer -	yes (1).
4*l.* to 5*l.*	1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	- ditto - -	- - berth, water, fuel, cooking-grate, and medicines.	about 50 days	- ditto - - -	yes (2).
- - never found in provisions.	2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.*	1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.*	fitted - - -	water and fuel - -	45 to 55 days -	- ditto - - -	no.
- - - -	3*l.* 10*s.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	5 to 6 weeks -	end of Mar. to Sept. -	no (3).
4*l.* 10*s.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	6 weeks - -	spring and summer -	no (4).
- - never found in provisions.	2*l.* 5*s.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	6 to 8 weeks -	- ditto - - -	no.
5*l.* 2*s.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	2*l.* 12*s.*	ditto - - -	- ditto, and cooking-house.	40 to 50 days -	March to July - -	no.
5*l.*	2*l.* 15*s.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	ditto - - -	- - water, fuel, and medicines.	5 to 7 weeks -	April to September -	no (5).
4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* without meat - - -	2*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.*	1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.* without meat -	ditto - - -	water and fuel - -	25 to 40 days -	April - - -	no (6).
- - 5*l.* -	2*l.* 10*s.*	1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.*	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	6 weeks - -	March to July - -	no.
6*l.* to 7*l.*	3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*	3*l.*	- - fitted without bedding.	usually none - -	6 weeks - -	- - spring, summer, and part of autumn.	yes (7).
4*l.* to 6*l.*	3*l.* to 5*l.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	- ditto - -	- - berth, water, fuel, cooking-grate, and medicines.	about 5 weeks -	spring and summer -	yes (8).
- - never found in provisions.	4*l.* 4*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*	About 2*l.*	fitted - - -	water and fuel - -	50 to 60 days -	- ditto - - -	no (9).
- - - -	3*l.* 10*s.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	5 to 6 weeks -	- - end of March to 1st September.	no.
4*l.* 10*s.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	- - - -	- ditto - - -	—		
- - never found in provisions.	2*l.* 5*s.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	6 to 8 weeks -	spring and summer -	no.
5*l.* 2*s.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	2*l.* 12*s.*	ditto - - -	- ditto, and cook-house	40 to 50 days -	March to July -	no.
- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	- - - -	- (10).
- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	- - - -	- (11).
- - - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	- - -	ditto - - -	water and fuel - -	5 weeks - -	- - - -	no (12).
- - - -	- - -	same as to Quebec - - -		- - - -	6 weeks - -	- - spring, summer, and part of autumn.	yes (13).
5*l.* to 6*l.*	2*l.* to 3*l.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	without beds -	- - berth, water, fuel, cooking-grate, and medicines.	40 to 50 days -	spring - - -	- (14).
6*l.*, rarely taken.	2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.*	2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*	- - fitted without bedding.	water and fuel - -	6 to 7 weeks -	- - April, May, and June.	no.
5*l.*	2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.*	1*s.* 10*d.* or 1*s.* per diem.	berth fitted - -	- ditto - - -	40 days - -	April to July - -	no (15).
5*l.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	- - fitted without bedding.	- - fuel and water only, when people find their own provisions.	6 weeks - -	- - 10th April to 10th June.	- - occasionally done (16).
- - never found in provisions.	2*l.*	1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.*	not - - -	fuel and water - -	5 to 9 weeks -	- - 1st April to 1st July.	no (17).
- ditto - - -	2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*	1*l.* 15*s.* to 2*l.*	fitted - - -	- ditto, and cook-house	30 to 50 days -	April to June - -	no.
- ditto - - -	2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*	1*l.* 15*s.* to 2*l.*	- - fitted without bedding.	- - fuel, water, and medicines.	35 to 40 days -	March to July - -	no.
- - - -	2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.*	- - -	- same as to Quebec - - - -		- - -	April and May - -	no (18).
- - 5*l.*	2*l.* 10*s.*	About 2*l.*	fitted - - -	fuel and water - -	35 to 40 days -	- - March, April, and May.	no.

REMARKS.

(1) Water, cooking-hearth, fuel, and medicines, are found in all ships, but ship-owners are not obliged to find a surgeon to North America.

(2) The price of intermediate and steerage passages entirely depends on the number of ships going, and of the applications for passages. The prices given for the cabin passage are those charged in packet ships according as passengers are, or are not, supplied with wines. By packet ships, intermediate and steerage passengers are charged 5 *s.* to 20 *s.* more than by ordinary vessels. Intermediate and steerage passengers to North America generally victual themselves.

(3) The prices here charged are for private traders. Ships laid on for emigrants take them a little cheaper.

(4) The steerage rate was that paid for the passage of Crown prosecutors in 1840.

(5) Passengers from this port generally find their own provisions.

(6) Some few vessels sail during the summer months, but April is reckoned the best period of departure for emigrants.

(7) But few persons proceed to Halifax.

(8) Same remark as No. 2.

(9) The rates here given are those to New York. The charges to Halifax are about the same.

(10) No passages taken from this port.

(11) Ditto.

(12) Passages very seldom taken.

(13) Very few passengers from London.

(14) No emigration from Liverpool to this colony.

(15) The prices to Miramichi are a trifle lower.

(16) Passage to Miramichi higher.

(17) Prices to St. John's and Miramichi are about the same.

(18) Ditto.

NORTH AMERICA.

(No. 5.)

THE superficies of what before the union of the two provinces was termed Lower Canada (*a*) has no defined limits to the north; but it has been estimated by Mr. Evans and Mr. Montgomery Martin to contain, exclusively of the surface of the river and part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 132,000,000 of acres. The surveyed portion is divided into seignories and townships. The land comprised in the former is upwards of 8,000,000 of acres, and has been all granted by the Crown (*b*). It is occupied chiefly by the French portion of the population. The surveyed lands in the townships amount to upwards of 6,000,000 of acres, of which about 3,500,000 have been alienated by the Crown (*c*). The estimated quantity of wild lands, surveyed and unsurveyed, remaining to be granted, which may at present be considered accessible, is about 4,000,000 of acres (*d*).

The whole area of the upper division of Canada has been estimated at about 64,000,000 of acres (*e*). The surveyed portion is between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 of acres; and of this, rather more than 1,000,000, exclusive of the usual reserves, are still at the disposal of the Crown, besides what remains to be surveyed (*f*).

The area of land in Nova Scotia may be estimated at 8,000,000 of acres, of which about 5,750,000 acres have been granted, and of the remaining 2,225,000, not more than about 280,000 are supposed to be fit for cultivation (*g*).

The area of New Brunswick is about 16,500,000 of acres. Upwards of 12,000,000 remain ungranted, of which about 11,000,000 are supposed to be fit for cultivation (*h*).

The area of Newfoundland has been estimated at about 23,000,000 of acres (*i*), of which 15,000 acres have been appropriated; but there exists no official return of the surveyed and accessible land which still remains at the disposal of the Crown.

Subjoined is a table of the population, according to the last census, in each of the British provinces in North America.

STATEMENT of the POPULATION in each of the North American Provinces, as given in the Official Statistical Returns for 1839, called the "Blue Book."

PROVINCES.	Eastern (Lower) Canada.	Western (Upper) Canada.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward's Island.	Newfoundland.	Nova Scotia.
Years in which the census was last taken	1831	1835	1834	1833	1836	1838
Population at the last census - - -	(*k*) 501,438	407,696	119,457	32,176	75,094	142,543

(No. 6.)

STATEMENTS on CLIMATE, extracted from Mr. *Evans*'s Work on Agriculture, referred to at p. 205.

CANADA.

The range of temperature in Eastern (Lower) Canada is very great. The climate, notwithstanding, is said to be extremely healthy.

TABLE showing the difference of Mean Temperature in the Lower and Upper Divisions of *Canada*, during One Year, and the Number of Fine and Wet or Snowy Days.

	LOWER CANADA.					UPPER CANADA.				
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Fine Days.	Rain or Snow.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Fine Days.	Rain or Snow.
For the months June, July, & August.	99·33	58.83	77·57	75	17	99·66	57·33	77·37	76	16
Winter Months	38·66	24·32	11·25	- -	21 Snow.	46·33	4·67	22·49	- -	34 Snow.
For the Year -	68·25	11·75	42·1	309	56	73·8	25·72	48·37	276	89

(*a*) App. B. to Lord Durham's Report, p. 4.
(*b*) Ibid. p. 4.
(*c*) Ibid.
(*d*) Par. Paper, No. 510, Return to Mr. O'Brien's Address, 18th July 1840.
(*e*) Evans' Treatise, and Montgomery Martin.
(*f*) App. B. Lord Durham's Report, p. 8.
(*g*) App. B. Lord Durham's Report, p. 12.
(*h*) Ibid. p. 13.
(*i*) Montgomery Martin.
(*k*) The population of Eastern (Lower) Canada was estimated in 1839 at about 700,000; *vide* Parliamentary Paper of 1840, No. 68, p. 5.

TABLE showing the Number of Days on which Rain or Snow fell, Number of Fair Days, and Quantity of Rain in each Month of the following Years in *Montreal*, Lower Canada.

MONTHS.	1831.				1832.				1833.				1834.				1835.			
	Inches. Dl.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.	Inches. Dl.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.	Inches. Dl.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.	Inches. Dl.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.	Inches. Dl.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.
January	·73	3	5	23	·53	3	10	18	·53	2	10	19	- -	- -	6	25	·23	2	7	21
February	·45	1	9	18	- -	- -	14	15	- -	- -	10	18	·55	4	2	22	·50	2	7	19
March	3·75	7	6	18	·45	2	7	22	·60	3	7	21	1·85	4	8	19	·60	2	7	22
April	3·84	11	3	16	1·35	6	4	20	1·85	6	- -	44	1·60	5	- -	25	3·30	8	6	16
May	3·	12	2	17	4·36	14	- -	17	5·10	11	- -	20	3·14	10	- -	21	3·50	9	- -	22
June	4·16	10	- -	20	1·30	6	- -	44	4·80	12	- -	18	3·29	12	- -	18	4·23	14	- -	16
July	4·23	13	- -	18	3·43	12	- -	19	3·43	14	- -	17	1·86	8	- -	23	3·91	10	- -	21
August	2·98	7	- -	24	1·47	6	- -	25	8·83	13	- -	18	1·81	9	- -	22	6·21	15	- -	16
September	2·86	15	- -	15	1·88	11	- -	19	2·71	10	- -	20	1·75	11	- -	19	1·79	11	- -	19
October	4·82	13	- -	18	2·95	10	- -	21	5·60	12	- -	19	2·93	10	1	20	4·12	13	1	17
November	1·34	8	5	17	2·30	7	6	17	·75	4	4	22	·22	2	5	23	1·10	3	5	22
December	- -	- -	14	17	- -	- -	8	23	- -	- -	6	2	- -	- -	8	23	·6	2	7	22
TOTAL	32·18	100	41	221	20·02	77	49	210	34·20	87	37	241	19·00	75	30	260	29·55	92	40	233

Average of the five years, 86 ½ days' rain; quantity 26 inches, 98 parts. Day on which most rain fell, August 16, 1833, three inches. Average of the five years on which snow fell, 40 days. Average of fair days in each year 240, less by a fraction. The number of fine days was greatest in the harvest months, July, August, and September of the years 1832 and 1834. In the former it was 63, and in the latter 61 days. In 1833, and 1835 particularly, the harvests were unfavourable.

NORTH AMERICA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The climate of Nova Scotia is much milder in winter than in either of the divisions of Canada; and in summer the heat is not so great; but the weather is said to be more changeable, and more inclined to fog than in Canada.

The following Meteorological Table is for the Town of Halifax:—

MONTHS.	Thermometer.			
	Max.	Med.	Min.	
January - -	42	20	2	Some clear days.—Some rain and snow.
February - -	40	18	10	ditto - - some rain; cloudy.
March - -	52	25	6	ditto - - cloudy; rain.
April - - -	54	30	8	ditto - - rain; cloudy.
May - - -	60	40	20	ditto - - little rain.
June - - -	68	50	30	ditto.
July - - -	80	63	40	ditto - - little rain and fog.
August - -	90	70	55	ditto - - ditto and hazy.
September - -	79	51	48	Clear.
October - -	68	51	30	ditto.
November - -	59	38	18	ditto - - - rain and fog.
December - -	46	25	7	ditto - - - and snow.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The climate of New Brunswick is not very different from that of Nova Scotia. The following Table, for one year, may give a fair view of the average of seasons:—

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.				DAYS OF WEATHER.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Greatest Variations.	Fair.	Rain.	Fog.	Snow.
	°	°	°	°				
January - - - - -	22	−21	17	34	24	2	1	4
February - - - -	19	−19	24	44	23	1	- -	4
March - - - - -	36	20	33	16	22	2	2	5
April - - - - -	44	34	40	8	22	7	- -	1
May - - - - -	50	44	37	6	18	8	5	—
June - - - - -	51	46	49	6	15	6	9	—
July - - - - -	73	58	66	15	18	3	10	—
August - - - -	75	65	70	10	23	3	5	—
September - - - -	67	57	62	10	17	5	8	—
October - - - -	53	42	48	11	22	7	2	—
November - - - -	34	28	31	6	15	8	3	4
December - - - -	16	−11	14	27	26	0	2	3
MEAN and TOTAL - -	46	38	42	22	245	52	47	21

(No. 7.)

TABLE showing the Coins chiefly in use in the British North American Colonies, with their Values in the respective Colonies, in Halifax Currency, compiled from the Official Returns called the "Blue Books" of the several Colonies, and from a Table in a Pamphlet on Colonial Banking, Exchanges and Currency, published in London in 1836, by *G. K. Young*, Esq. Fractions have been omitted.

COINS.	Eastern (Lower) Canada.	Western (Upper) Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward's Island. Island Currency.	Prince Edward's Island. Halifax Currency.
GOLD:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
British Sovereign	*1 2 2	1 4 4	1 5 –	†1 2 3	- - -	1 10 –	1 2 2
British Guinea	1 3 4	1 5 6	- - -	1 3 4	—	—	—
American Eagle, coined before July 1, 1834.	2 10 -	2 13 4	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - coined since	2 10 –	2 10 –	2 10 –	2 10 -	- - -	3 2 6	2 10 –
Spanish Milled Doubloon	3 14 6	3 14 6	4 – –	3 15 6	3 16 6	—	—
SILVER:							
British Crown, (Half-crown in proportion).	– 5 6	– 6 –	– 6 3	– 5 6	– 5 6	– 7 6	– 5 6
Shilling, (Sixpence in proportion).	– 1 1	– 1 3	– 1 3	– 1 1	– 1 2	– 1 6	– 1 1
French Crown	– 5 6	– 5 6	- - -	– 5 6	—	—	—
French Half-crown	– 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Dollar	– 5 –	– 5 –	– 5 –	– 5 –	– 5 –	– 6 3	– 5 –
Spanish Milled Dollar	– 5 –	– 5 –	– 5 –	– 5 –	– 5 –	– 6 3	– 5 –
South American Dollar	– 5 –	- - -	– 5 –	– 5 –	- - -	– 6 3	– 5 –
Mexican Dollar, (coined in 1831, 1832 or 1833).	– 5 –	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pistareen	– – 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Five-franc piece	– 4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Although this is the current value assigned to the sovereign in the "Blue Book," and by Mr. Young, it generally passes for more, say about 24 *s.*; but the value of all English coins fluctuates from time to time.

† In New Brunswick the sovereign seldom passes for less than 24 *s.*; and in June 1841, it was current at 25 *s.*

NORTH AMERICA.

The rates of exchange vary in the North American colonies from about 6 per cent. to 14 per cent. premium. This, with the difference in value between sterling money and currency, renders 100*l.* sterling generally equal to 120*l.* currency. It usually requires, therefore, that amount in currency to pay 100*l.* sterling in England.

In Nova Scotia promissory notes of the provincial treasury, of the value of 1*l.* and of 10*s.* are in extensive circulation. They are not redeemable in specie, but are received in payment of provincial duties, &c.

Irredeemable treasury notes are also current in Prince Edward's Island, and pass at the rate of 30*s.* for 20*s.* sterling.

The currency of Newfoundland consists almost entirely of British money and Spanish dollars, passing current at 5*s.*

The real value of the Spanish dollar in sterling money is about 4*s.* 2*d.* In commissariat transactions 4*s.* 4*d.* is the value assigned to it.

(No. 8.)

RETURN of Persons who have Emigrated from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies in North America, from 1825 to 1840, both inclusive.

Year.	British Colonies in North America.	Year.	British Colonies in North America.
1825	8,741	1834	40,060
1826	12,818	1835	15,573
1827	12,648	1836	34,226
1828	12,084	1837	29,884
* 1829	13,307 *	1838	4,577
1830	30,574	1839	12,658
1831	58,067	1840	32,293
1832	66,339	1841	38,164
1833	28,808		

* The Commissioners have no means of explaining the discrepancy between the numbers reported to have landed in Quebec in the year 1829 and the numbers who left the United Kingdom in the same year.

NORTH AMERICA.

RETURN of the Number of Emigrants arrived at *Quebec* since the Year 1829, inclusive, taken from the Annual Report, dated 20th December 1840, of the Emigration Agent for Eastern (Lower) Canada.

PLACES OF DEPARTURE.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
England and Wales - -	3,565	6,799	10,343	17,481	5,198	6,799
Ireland - - -	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204	12,013	19,206
Scotland - - -	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500	4,196	4,591
Hamburgh & Gibraltar	- -	- -	- -	15	—	—
Nova Scotia - -						
Newfoundland - -	123	451	424	546	345	339
West Indies, &c. &c. -						
Havre de Grace - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	*15,945	28,000	50,254	51,746	21,752	30,935

PLACES OF DEPARTURE.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
England and Wales -	3,067	12,188	5,580	990	1,586	4,567
Ireland - - -	7,108	12,590	14,538	1,456	5,113	16,291
Scotland - - -	2,127	2,224	1,509	547	485	1,144
Hamburgh & Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia - -						
Newfoundland - -	225	235	274	273	253	232
West Indies, &c. &c. -						
Havre de Grace - -	- -	485	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	12,527	27,722	21,901	3,266	7,439	22,234

GRAND TOTAL - - - - - 293,721.

* The Commissioners have no means of explaining the discrepancy between the numbers reported to have landed in Quebec in the year 1829 and the numbers who left the United Kingdom in the same year.

(No. 9.)

INFORMATION COLLECTED FOR EMIGRANTS WITH CAPITAL.

N.B.—In these Answers, when money is not stated expressly to be sterling, it is inferred that Halifax currency is meant.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.				
	EASTERN (LOWER) CANADA.	WESTERN (UPPER) CANADA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.
1. What is the smallest quantity of land which can be bought of the Government in the colony?	1. Fifty acres.	1. The smallest quantity of farm land usually sold is 50 acres, but town or building lots are sold in smaller portions, as well as park lots in the neighbourhood of towns.*	1. 50 acres. Smaller tracts may be purchased, but the cost for such would be the same as for 50 acres, the expense of the grants to Government being alike in both cases.	1. Town lots in George Town and Prince Town, quarter of an acre each; pasture lots of eight acres each; and township lands in lots of 100 acres each.
2. What is the upset price? and, if this varies, what is the average?	2. 4*s.* 9*d.* sterling, or 6*s.* currency, per acre for lands in the country of Ottawa and on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, to the west of the Kennebec road, and 3*s.* 1*d.* sterling, or 4*s.* currency, per acre for all other lands. *N.B.* These are fixed prices, the land not being sold by auction.	2. The upset price of government lands is generally 8*s.* currency per acre; clergy reserves are higher, averaging 12*s.* 6*d.* currency per acre.	2. Generally 3*s.* currency (2*s.* 8*d.* sterling) per acre, but varies according to situation, &c.	2. Town lots average 5*l.*, pasture lots 8*l.*, and township lands 12*s.* per acre.
3. What is the average price actually fetched by ordinary country lands?	3. From 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling to 6*s.* 6*d.*; but this depends of course very much upon situation.	3. This question cannot be answered with any certainty; much of course depends upon situation, and many other circumstances. In the back townships, say 4*s.* or 5*s.*, and in others it varies from 10*s.* to 50*s.* and upwards.	3. From 5*s.* to 10*s.* currency (4*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* sterling), for uncleared lands near settlements, according to situation and value, &c.	3. From 10*s.* to 14*s.* per acre.
4. What is the average price of land partially cleared and fenced?	4. About 20*s.* per acre.	4. With regard to land that is cleared and fenced, an addition of from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per acre should be made to the value of wild land.	4. This also depends upon situation and quality, varying from 10*s.* to 10*l.* currency (9*s.* to 9*l.* sterling) per acre.	4. A farm of 100 acres, with one-fourth part cleared and fenced, will fetch from 150*l.* to 200*l.*
5. Is it easy, and not expensive, to ascertain the validity of titles to private lands?	5. Heretofore there has been considerable difficulty, but this will be to a great extent removed by the late Registry Ordinance.*	5. There is no difficulty whatever in this respect. Each county has a registry office, where all transfers of land are recorded. The charge for a search is 1*s.* 6*d.*	5. Very easy, and not expensive, as there are registry offices in every county.	5. There is a registry office in which titles to lands are recorded, and these records are open to the inspection of the public upon the payment of 1*s.*
6. What is the cost per acre of clearing waste lands for the drag or harrow?	6. About 2*l.* sterling, but varies with the nature of the soi and the quality of the wood.	6. About 3*l.*, and from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* for clearing and fencing. In remote and unsettled parts of the province, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring labourers, the cost is necessarily greater than in others.	6. Average 3*l.* to 4*l.* currency (2*l.* 14*s.* to 3*l.* 12*s.* sterling) for cutting and clearing off the trees, leaving the stumps standing.	6. The cost of clearing lands depends upon the growth of the wood upon it, and varies from 2*l.* to 4*l.* per acre.
7. What kind of land costs most in clearing.	7. Swampy land, growing soft timber, such as pine, hemlock, &c.	7. Swampy lands, and lands covered with heavy timber, pine or hemlock.	7. Swampy land.	7. Lands producing black birch and maple-wood are most expensive to clear, but they are reckoned the best description of lands.
8. Can a capitalist, on arrival, immediately see by list and charts in the office of the Crown Land Commissioner, or the Surveyor-general, what lands already surveyed are open for sale?	8. Yes.	8. Yes, and also at the office of the different district agents, together with any other information relative to Crown lands he may desire. Crown lands open for sale and settlement are advertised in the Gazette.	8. Yes, on application at the Crown Land-office in Fredericton.	8. Plans of all lands which are in the Crown are kept in the office of the Surveyor-general, where the public have access to them, and can see what lands are for sale, and these lands are generally surveyed before sale.
9. If the lands applied for be not surveyed, can they be occupied first and surveyed afterwards?	9. No.	9. No.	9. No, but reserved lands will be prepared for emigrants.	9. No.
10. Will the survey be commenced as soon as the land is applied for?	10. It would not be possible to make a survey on a single application, but in the event of a considerable number applying for land in the same locality, a survey would be at once ordered.	10. Same as Lower Division.	10. Immediately on application.	10. When land is applied for, it is advertised for 30 days, and then sold at public auction. A plan and description thereof is furnished by the Surveyor-general, and a grant is made to the purchaser.

* This Ordinance was passed by the Special Council on the 9th of February 1841.

* The smallest quantity of land that can be obtained of the Canada Company is 100 acres.

(*continued*)

(No. 9.)—Information collected for Emigrants with Capital—*continued.*

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.			
	EASTERN (LOWER) CANADA.	WESTERN (UPPER) CANADA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.
11. How long after having chosen a lot amongst lands already surveyed is a purchaser liable to be detained before he can effect his purchase and obtain possession of the land?	11. Possibly a fortnight.	11. When lands are advertised for sale, the purchaser, on payment of the price, can obtain a patent as soon as the description can be perfected in the Surveyor-general's office, the Attorney-general's fiat obtained, and the patent completed by the Provincial Secretary.	11. From a week to a month. Measures are in progress to obviate this delay to the purchaser, by surveying and laying out locations in favourable situations.	11. There is no delay from the purchase to the possession.
12. Are any rights in the land reserved to the Crown?	12. Mines of gold and silver, with the rights of working them. The right of making roads and erecting buildings for military defence.	12. Gold and silver mines are reserved to the Crown, as well as white pine trees; but no instances have occurred in which the reservation has been made available.	12. Coal and precious metals.	12. All mines of gold, silver, and other precious metals, and all coal are reserved to the Crown.
13. Are there established charges upon the land?	13. To make roads and bridges.	13. There are no other charges upon the land than the taxes imposed by the Legislature, which average about per acre per annum, for cleared lands, and for wild lands.*	13. None, except the charges for surveying the land.	13. There are no charges upon lands sold by the Crown, except what are made from time to time by local assessments.
14. Should the settler take out all his property in money? or would it be better to invest as much as he can spare in farming stock, or in furniture, clothes, ironware, saddlery, &c., before leaving this country?	14. In money or credit on a London banker; in clothes also, but in nothing else.	14. It would be better for him to convert his money at home into letters of credit, and draw for it as he requires it in the province. He will thus gain the exchange, which is always against the province, and frequently at a high rate. As a general rule, it is better for the emigrant to be as little encumbered with luggage as possible; and the working farmer, whose wants beyond those of necessity are few, should bring nothing with him but bedding and clothing. Owing to the high wages given to workmen, clothes, boots and shoes, &c., are much dearer here than in England, and a good stock of these things will be found of much use. Ironware and almost all the farming implements he will require can be procured in the country better adapted for the colony. Persons with greater means may, however, as soon as they have selected their farms or the land on which they intend to settle, bring with them many articles which will be of great convenience; although this is not absolutely necessary, for almost all their wants can be supplied in the province at an expense not very greatly exceeding the cost at which they can bring them out. In addition to ready-made clothing and bedding, they may bring some crockery, saddlery, carpets, &c., which are manufactured in England, and can be procured there cheaper and better. They must not, however, even of these things, bring too much, the freight on bulky articles being very high. Furniture, for this reason, should not be brought.	14. In money, either British gold and silver or Spanish dollars, taking only clothes and bedding with him. Farming stock and the other articles can be easily obtained in the province.	14. It would be advisable for the settler to take out his property in money, or to lodge it in some safe bank. The bank of British North America affords great facilities for that purpose; and to draw for it as he may want it. Stock and farming implements may be procured in the colony upon as good terms as in England. Plain furniture is manufactured in the colony at a cheaper rate than in England, but clothes are more expensive, and so is ironware. Saddlery of all kinds is reasonable.
15. Is the great proportion of cleared land under tillage?	15. In the seigniories the greatest proportion is under tillage; in the townships, in pasture.	15. There are no farms in Upper Canada devoted exclusively to one or the other of these pursuits. Generally speaking, the greater portion of the farm is under grass, &c., to provide food for the cattle during the winter, except in new farms on which the clearings are not extensive, in which case the farmer usually first raises such crops as he may require for his own consumption or that will meet with a ready sale.	15. Not easy to be determined. In many situations the greater proportion is appropriated to the growing of hay.	15. Yes.
16. Are there parts in which grazing is chiefly used? and if so, name the districts, and the advantages for that pursuit?	16. Grazing is very general throughout the eastern townships, as affording the easiest method of sending produce to market under the present means of communication, and as avoiding the heavy expense of labour.	16. See Answers to Questions 15 and 17, and also Appendix (A).	16. None where grazing is exclusively pursued. After the hay harvest, the cattle are turned upon the meadow lands.	16. The properties of the soil are better calculated for tillage than for grazing.

* It appears from a report of Captain Pringle to the Governor-general of Canada, dated Toronto, 20th January 1840 (printed in Parliamentary Paper, No. 68, for that year), that the taxes annually payable on cultivated lands amount to 1*d.*, and on wild lands to three-eighths of a penny currency per acre.

17. What are the comparative gains of grazing and tillage?	17. Tillage when in the neighbourhood of a market; grazing when distant.	17. In the present imperfect mode of farming in this province, the science being little understood or attended to—and as grazing exclusively has not been tried—it may perhaps be difficult to speak with any certainty as to the comparative profits of tillage and grazing. Many farmers, however, are of opinion that the advantages of the latter are not sufficiently understood, and recommend its adoption. See Appendix (A.).	17. Cannot be stated; no comparison having been made.	17. Grazing is but little attended to, for the reason given above.
18. What is the usual mode of letting; and if by lease, state the conditions, and for what term of years?	18. Land is seldom taken on lease; but where it is, it is generally on condition of receiving half the produce, and supplying half the seed and all the implements and stock.	18. Leasing farms is not usual in Upper Canada; land being so cheap that farmers generally purchase farms for themselves. The rent, when paid in cash, is from 10*s.* to 20*s.* per acre for good cleared and fenced farms, having the necessary buildings, and near a principal market; and from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per acre for farms more removed from a market. But the most common mode is "farming on shares," the proprietor receiving either one-half or generally one-third of the produce, without sharing with his partner either in the labour or the disbursements. The system of leasing by Government has been found inconvenient, and for some years has been discontinued.	18. By lease for short terms, from three to five years, sometimes for money rent, but generally upon shares of half the produce.	18. The usual mode of letting is by lease for from 40 to 999 years; the latter is most common, at an annual rent of from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per acre, with the option of purchasing the freehold at 20 years' purchase. These terms apply to lands let in their wilderness state only, the tenant or settler being at the cost of clearing them.
19. What is the rate of profit on farming operations generally?	19. The money rate is difficult to ascertain; but an industrious farmer will always obtain a comfortable living.	19. It is difficult to state what rate of profit is made by the farmers of the country generally—say 30 per cent. (See answers to questions 15, 16, and 17.) With industry and perseverance, an industrious farmer is sure of securing a comfortable living, particularly if he has sons and daughters to assist him in his labours in the field. Many farmers who commenced with only limited means are now independent.	19. No settled rate of profit. Farmers who perform the labour by their own families obtain a liberal profit; but if they have to hire labour, the profit is small.	19. The colony is not sufficiently advanced in improvement to admit of a correct calculation; but, upon the limited scale of capital employed, the profit may be rated at from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per cent.
20. Are failures of crops common?	20. The wheat crop has failed of late years, from the fly.	20. No. Partial failures of wheat crops from smut, &c. sometimes occur; but the harvest, even in the most unfavourable seasons, has always been more than sufficient to supply the consumption of the province. Last year, in some of the remote settlements, although the quantity of wheat produced in the country was much below average, half the crops remained in the ground from the great expense of transport, owing to the badness of the roads; and wheat was supplied at Kingston and Toronto much cheaper from the state of Ohio than it could be brought a distance of 40 miles through the province. Potatoes, peas, Indian corn, &c. are always a sure crop in Upper Canada.	20. Not more common than in other countries.	20. By no means. Wheat crops are sometimes subject to be attacked by the Hessian fly and by rust; the latter proceeds from heavy night-dews, followed by a scorching sun of a calm morning.
21. What is the rate of interest for money lent on mortgage?	21. Six per cent.	21. Six per cent. is the legal interest of the country: and the best security can always be obtained almost for any amount at this rate; but few lenders content themselves with 6 per cent.,—10 to 12 per cent. is usually obtained for money lent on mortgage by payment of a bonus or other well-known means.	21. Six per cent. is the legal interest.	21. Six per cent.
22. What is the expense of erecting a suitable house for a small farmer, and also of a barn and stables for three horses?	22. House about 20*l.* sterling; barn 20*l.*; and stable 10*l.*	22. A good log-house from 35*l.* to 60*l.*; barn and stables for about 35*l.* to 40*l.* Many houses, however, occupied by the farmers of the country cost much less.	22. A comfortable frame-house from 150*l.* to 200*l.* currency; (135*l.* to 180*l.* sterling;) a frame-barn from 30*l.* to 50*l.* currency, (27*l.* to 45*l.* sterling.)	22. A suitable house for a small farmer may be built for 120*l.*; a barn for 40*l.*; and a stable for three horses for 25*l.*
23. What is the usual rate of money wages to labourers by the year, and by the month, or by the day?	23. From 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling per day, or 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* sterling per month, with board and lodging; without them, about 4*l.* sterling.	23. By the year 25*l.* to 30*l.*; by the month 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; by the day 2*s.* to 3*s.* During harvest 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*, with board and lodging.	23. Average about 24*l.* currency (21*l.* 12*s.* sterling) per annum; 40*s.* currency (36*s.* sterling) per month, with board. Day labourers, without board, 3*s.* currency (2*s.* 8*d.* sterling) per day; but in harvest 4*s.* currency (3*s.* 7*d.* sterling).	23. With board, &c. 16*l.* to 18*l.* per annum; 30*s.* to 40*s.* per month; 2*s.* per day.
24. Are there any laws peculiar to the Colony regulating contracts between masters and servants?	24. The relations of master and servant are regulated by Provincial Act (6 Will. 4, c. 27, rendered permanent by Ordinance 3 Vic. cap. 6.)	24. No. The English laws are in force.	24. None peculiar. Similar to the laws of England.	24. Yes; affording equal protection to masters and servants.
25. What is the ordinary price of articles named in the annexed Table?	25. See Table, Appendix (B.), page 224.	25. See Table, Appendix (B.), page 224.	25. See Table, Appendix (B.), page 224.	25. See Table, Appendix (B), page 224.

(continued)

(No. 9.)—Information collected for Emigrants with Capital.—*continued.*

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.			
	EASTERN (LOWER) CANADA.	WESTERN (UPPER) CANADA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.
26. Are there places of education for the children of the middle classes?	26. In the towns and townships some means exist, but in the seigniories they are very deficient.	26. Yes, in the towns. In the country the means of education are at present very indifferent; but instruction in the elementary parts of education is afforded throughout the country by means of the district and common schools. Every district is required by law to erect a school-house, and a salary of 100 *l.* per annum is provided from the funds of the province to the master of such school.	26. There are numerous elementary schools in every parish, and a grammar-shool in each county, towards the support of which the Legislature contribute liberally; and there is also a well-endowed college at Fredericton, where a liberal education may be obtained at moderate expense.	26. There are at present 58 district schools, in which a plain English education may be obtained; and one academy, in which the higher branches of education are taught.
27. Is it cheaper for persons paying their own passage to go to Upper Canada by New York than by Quebec?	27. Much cheaper by Quebec.	27. Quebec is the cheapest route. Many vessels bound to that port, only coming out in ballast, will charge passengers much less; besides, the immigrant, during his journey from thence to Upper Canada, will see more of the country, and have many opportunities of making himself acquainted with particulars respecting it. He will pass through the eastern parts of the province, which are generally lost sight of altogether by persons arriving at Toronto from New York. New York is a more expensive route, and a stranger is liable to have many impositions practised upon him.	27. St. John's (New Brunswick), Miramichi, and St. Andrew's, are ports to which considerable numbers of emigrants annually resort, there being great facilities from the number of vessels returning to the province, which are employed in the export of timber to Europe. Average cost of the passage 3 *l.* to 6 *l.* currency (2 *l.* 14 *s.* to 5 *l.* steriing). Many emigrants to the United States come out in ships bound to St. John's and St. Andrew's; and it may be hoped that, when the advantages of a settlement in this province are more generally known and appreciated, many of them will be encouraged to remain.*	

The Canada Company in reply to this question state, that "The route from New York is cheaper and more expeditious than from Quebec. The following is a note of the expenses from New York to Toronto, for a gentleman.

	Distance.	Time.		Cost of Passage.
From New York to Albany:—	*Miles.*	*Hours.*		£. *s.* *d.*
Steamer	150	10	in summer, generally autumn	– 10 – / – 15 –
One meal	– –	– –	– – –	– 2 6
Albany to Schenectady per railway:—				
Railway	16	2	– – –	– 3 9
Schenectady to Utica	78	5	– – –	– 15 –
Utica to Syracuse	53	3	the rates do not vary	– 10 –
Syracuse to Oswego per canal packet-boat, towed by horses	38	12	– – –	– 7 6
One meal in the boat	– –	– –	– – –	– 2 6
Oswego to Toronto by steamer	160	20	including meals	1 10 –
Total	495	52		4 16 3

"The whole journey from New York to Toronto, including stoppages, is performed in three days. One cwt. of luggage is allowed free; above this quantity is charged freight 5 *s.* per cwt. of 112 lbs. The expense of living at New York and Quebec is about the same."

* It is right to mention that recent despatches from the Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick state that, in consequence of the check which has been sustained in the timber trade, and of the occurrence of two destructive fires at St. John's, commercial distress was prevailing, and a large number of mechanics and labourers had been thrown out of employment. Every exertion, however, was being made by the local government, with a view for the revival of prosperity, and the developement of the resources of the Colony.

INFORMATION COLLECTED FOR EMIGRANTS OF THE LABOURING CLASS.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS. EASTERN (LOWER) CANADA.	WESTERN (UPPER) CANADA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.
1. Is it desirable for agricultural labourers to take with them any implements either for their ordinary occupation or for clearing land? and if so what are they?	1. No.	1. No. The labourer when he arrives and knows exactly the implements he will require, can easily purchase them here, and better adapted to the country.	1. Not desirable, as the necessary implements can be readily procured in the colony.	1. Spades, shovels, West India hoes, and scythes will be found useful for the labourer to take out with him.
2. Is it desirable for artisans to take with them the tools of their trade?	2. Yes.*	2. They may bring such as they already have in their possession, if not very bulky, but all articles of the kind can be obtained in the country.	2. Desirable, but not absolutely necessary.	2. Yes.
3. Should bedding be taken out from England, exclusive of what is necessary for the voyage?	3. Blankets and any light articles of bedding. The emigrant may take out with him a supply of articles of clothing and bedding, because these things can be got cheaper and better in England, but it is by no means necessary to do so, as the province is generally very well supplied by the merchants, with British goods of all kinds.	3. It is not absolutely necessary to do so, as everything can be procured in the country, but if convenient, enough can be brought to supply the wants of the family when they settle. An extra supply of good heavy blankets will be of use for the winter.* Domestic servants can bring out supplies of clothing with advantage.	3. A moderate quantity, especially should the emigrants leave home late in the season.	3. Yes, a supply of blankets is desirable for the labourer to take with him.
4. Should cooking utensils and crockery be taken out?	4. Not beyond what may be required for the voyage.	4. These articles can all be got in the province, as also everything that is imported from England, at an advance on the original price of about 40 per cent. when landed at Toronto, to cover the charges of freight, &c. and the difference of exchange. It is better therefore that the emigrant labourer should come as lightly laden as possible.	4. Not unless required for the voyage.	4. These are to be obtained upon easy terms in the colony.
5. Should warm clothing be provided, or could it be procured more cheaply in the colony?	5. Warm clothing can be procured cheaper and better in England.	5. Clothing cannot of course be procured in Upper Canada cheaper than in England; and if the labourer can afford it, he may bring with him a supply, but it would be as well for him, perhaps, to purchase what he requires in the colony. At all events he should not bring much, for it will be inconvenient to carry about with him. Some woollen stuffs are made in the country, which, though dearer at first, are more durable.	5. It had better be provided, as it cannot be procured so cheaply in the province.	5. Warm clothing is indispensable, but it can be procured of the material manufactured in the colony at low prices.
6. Is there any kind of constitution to which the climate may be considered peculiarly hurtful or unsuitable?	6. No.	6. None. The climate of Upper Canada is very changeable, but certainly peculiarly healthy. Out of two regiments now stationed at London, only six men are in hospital. The ague prevails in new clearings, in old settlements it is rare. Mr. Moodie, the sheriff of the Victoria District, says he does not consider the ague a positive evil, but that when judiciously treated, it prevents more dangerous diseases.	6. None, excepting to persons who have a tendency to pulmonary consumption.	6. The climate is considered to be prejudicial to complaints of a pulmonary nature.
7. What class of country labourers is most in demand?	7. Agricultural labourers.	7. Agricultural labourers; persons who have some experience, and who can make themselves useful on a farm. Young men without families would more readily find employment, as the employer generally provides board and lodging for them. Good house servants bringing with them satisfactory testimonials as to character will also quickly find employment.	7. Agricultural labourers.	7. Agricultural labourers of all descriptions are in great demand.

* So few carpenters bring their tools with them, that they are often disappointed in getting employment.—(From a Return furnished by the immigration agent at Quebec, dated 31 July 1841.)

* See answer to question 14, page 214.

(continued)

(No. 10.)—Information collected for Emigrants of the Labouring Class—*continued*.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.			
	EASTERN (LOWER) CANADA.	WESTERN (UPPER) CANADA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	PRINCE EDWARD'S ISDAND.
8. Do the wives and children of agricultural labourers readily find employment?	8. Children of 12 years old and upwards; and women during the summer months.	8. Young persons over 15 years of age, and perhaps the women also, if not encumbered with children; but the wife of a labourer can always employ herself usefully at home. On a farm even little children can make themselves of use, and learn habits of industry. In the winter season they can go to school. Women do not generally, in Upper Canada, work in the fields. The growth of tobacco, however, in the western district, is said to furnish employment more suitable for them.	8. They do, especially in seed time and harvest, but it is not so much the practice to employ them in field-work as in the mother country.	8. Yes, particularly during the seasons of planting, haymaking, and harvest.
9. What kinds of mechanics and artisans are most in request?	9. Masons, millwrights, wheelwrights, carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, and good tradesmen of all kinds.	9. Mechanics and artisans of all kinds will readily procure employment. It will be difficult to name any in particular, but perhaps if any distinction is to be made, bricklayers, carpenters, and joiners, cabinet-makers, coopers, millwrights, millers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, shipwrights, boatbuilders, stonemasons, tanners, tailors, and wheelwrights, may be said to be most requisite.	9. There is an ample field, and good wages for almost every kind, but perhaps house carpenters, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and tailors are most in request; and ship-builders at the seaports.	9. House carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and tailors.
10. What is the best time of year for labourers to arrive at Quebec?	10. As soon as possible after the opening of the navigation,—say in May.	10. In the month of May for agricultural labourers, or at any time before the commencement of the harvest, at which period very high wages are given by farmers, the emigrants can obtain employment, and the emigrant agents can then easily distribute them over the country, which is a very important object. Before the month of May the roads are very bad. If it be the intention of the emigrant to settle on land immediately on his arrival, he must come out by the first ships, so as to commence his farming operations in April. It is better, however, for him, before he works a farm of his own, to commence as a labourer, which will enable him to gain a knowledge of the mode of farming best adapted to the country—learn to chop—and the mode of clearing land, &c., and also enable him by his summer earnings to provide for his wants during the winter, when labour is less in demand.	10. Latter part of April and beginning of May is the best time to arrive in this province.	10. The early part of May is the best time to arrive in this province.
11. Are domestic servants much in demand, and what are their wages?	11. Very much in demand in the towns. Wages for women from 12 *s.* to 32 *s.* a month; men from 1 *l.* to 2 *l.* per month.	11. Very much, particularly good female servants. Men servants get 2 *l.* 10 *s.* and women from 15 *s.* to 30 *s.* per month, including board and lodging.	11. Much in demand. Wages for men, 35 *s.* to 40 *s.* currency, (31 *s.* 6 *d.* to 40 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling), per month; women 15 *s.* to 20 *s.* currency (13 *s.* 6 *d.* to 18 *s.* sterling), with board, &c.	11. Domestic servants are much in demand: the wages of men servants are 12 *l.* to 16 *l.* per year: women servants 6 *l.* to 8 *l.*
12. Is there a capitation tax on emigrants, and what is the amount of it?	12. None at present.*	12. No. A tax of 5 *s.* was levied on each emigrant arriving at Quebec, and applied for relieving the wants of those in distress; but the law has expired.	12. There is a tax upon the masters of vessels of 5 *s.* currency (4 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling) for each adult, when the ship is properly sanctioned to carry out emigrants, and 10 *s.* currency (9 *s.* sterling), when not,—two children under 14, three under seven, or one under 12 months, with its mother, being classed as one adult. Province Act, 2d Will. IV. c. 36. This is probably included in the passage-money paid by the emigrants.	12. There is no capitation tax on emigrants,
13. In what shape and under what circumstances is relief afforded to emigrants out of the proceeds of this tax?	13. Answered by preceding.	13. Answered by preceding.	13. It is applied by legislative grants towards relieving the destitute and diseased, and assisting them to reach their places of destination.—See Province Act, 2d Will. IV. cap. 36.	13. See answer to No. 12.

* Since this answer was given, a bill for re-imposing the tax has passed the Canadian Legislature, and now awaits the Royal Assent.

14. Has every emigrant to go to the quarantine station, whether there has been infectious disease on board during the passage or not? If so, how long is he detained there, and at whose cost is he maintained?	14. Vessels having 13 or more steerage passengers, or having disease on board, are required to stop at the quarantine station. The detention, however, does not, on an average, exceed two days, and healthy emigrants are allowed to proceed immediately after the vessel has been cleared. The expense of the quarantine establishment is borne by the Government, and convalescents are forwarded to Quebec free of expense.	14. See answer for the Lower Division of the Province.	14. The vessel, on its arrival, is detained at the station about 48 hours for inspection, and when no infectious disease appears, is then permitted to enter and the emigrant to land.	14. Emigrant vessels are visited by the health officer on their arrival, and if the emigrants be reported healthy, they are allowed to land forthwith, unless the vessel shall have come from an infected port.
15. When the emigrant lands from his voyage, does the Government agent meet him and give him advice as to his future proceedings, and inform him where he is likely to obtain employment?	15. Yes. Printed handbills are always circulated as soon as they arrive at Grosse Isle,* and the emigration agent boards the vessel as soon as it arrives at Quebec.	15. Printed notices are distributed on board, informing them where and to whom to apply, and every information will be given at the offices of the different emigrant agents. The Canada Company has also an agent at Quebec to afford information to emigrants.	15. He can obtain the information on application at the office of the emigrant agent, and also from the Committees of Emigrant Societies.	15. There is no Government agent in the colony, but advice is readily afforded by the agents of the proprietors who reside in Charlotte Town to the emigrants as to the best means of obtaining employment.
16. At what places are these Government agents, and what are their names?	16. At Quebec, A. C. Buchanan, chief agent; Montreal, James Allison; Bytown, George Burke; Kingston, John Roy; and at Toronto, A. B. Hawke, chief agent for Upper Canada. There are also agents for the commission of Crown lands in the different districts, who will furnish emigrants with information of the lands for sale.	16. See answer for the Lower Division.	16. St. John's, Alexander Wedderburn; Fredericton, Edmund Ward, assistant. Others will be appointed.	16. See answer to No. 15.
17. State the length and cost of the journey, noting the difference for children, from the usual port of disembarkation to the principal town or district to which the bulk of emigrants proceed in Canada, especially from Quebec to Toronto. Return the names of the chief intermediate stations, the time consumed in going from the one to the other, and in making the whole journey. The means of conveyance, distinguishing each change from river to canal, from steam-boat to barge, or from water-carriage to cart or stage-coach, and the expense, pointing out the places in which maintenance is included in the fare or has to be paid for by the emigrant, and estimating the charges of lodging and subsistence at those places where the travellers have to stop for a night, so that the sum total may exhibit the entire cost of the whole journey?	17. See Appendix (C. 1.), page 225.	17. See Appendix (C. 2.), page 225.	17. The expense of a journey from any of the seaport towns in New Brunswick to the neighbouring settlement districts cannot exceed 20*s.* or 30*s.* currency (18*s.* to 27*s.* sterling) for one individual; and even should he go first to the seat of government, Fredericton, to select land, and then to the situation chosen, the actual travelling expense would not exceed from 2*l.* to 5*l.* currency (1*l.* 16*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling). Many, however, get immediate employment in the seaport towns, and very many (some from having friends there, others in the hope of getting higher wages, go to the United States, which they can readily do at a trifling expense by water. It is to be regretted that emigrants, on their arrival, demand the highest wages, though the generality of them are completely ignorant of the labour of the country, and are thereby often kept out of employment. This may be attributed to the inducement of high wages upon their arrival held out to them by ship-captains, &c. to get the passage-money, and by false friends in the colony, who are desirous of keeping up the rate of wages, and who, having become acquainted with the work required, thus maintain a monopoly.	17. On the emigrant's landing at Charlotte Town, a trifling expense will take him to any part of the colony.
18. When he leaves water-carriage, as, for example, in Canada, the great line of the St. Lawrence, or the Rideau and the Lakes, what means are there for the transport of himself and his family to the place where his labour is required?	18. Waggons can be hired at a moderate rate—say 3*s.* sterling per cwt. for 50 miles.	18. The emigrant agents at Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto, have hitherto had it in their power to grant assistance to indigent emigrants to proceed to their destination—the expenses being defrayed from the Crown Revenues of the Province. The fare by the various stages, &c., is moderate.	18. New Brunswick is intersected by numerous rivers and rapidly-improving roads, by which the settler can with facility transport himself and family to the interior of the province.	18. Answered in No. 17.
19. Is it customary to pay money wages? State the average wages of mechanics and labourers named in the annexed Table, Appendix (D.)*	19. Yes. See Table, Appendix (D.), page 227.	19. Yes. (See Table, Appendix (D.) page 227.) Sometimes the farmers pay part of the wages in produce.	19. Generally speaking it is; but in some parts of the colony a proportion is paid in clothing and provisions, &c. See Table, Appendix (D.), page 227.	19. Yes. See Table No. 1, Appendix (D.), page 227.

* See also page 229.

* Grosse Isle is the quarantine station.

(continued)

(No. 10.)—Information collected for Emigrants of the Labouring Class—*continued*.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS. EASTERN (LOWER) CANADA.	WESTERN (UPPER) CANADA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.
20. When public works are in progress, are the wages generally at a higher or a lower rate than those paid by farmers?	20. Somewhat higher.	20. The wages paid by Government are nearly the same. They are paid always in money at 3*s.* 9*d.* per day, the labourer providing himself with board and lodging. Being employed on the works is of no advantage to the emigrant beyond the sum he receives for his labour. He learns nothing of the country or of agricultural occupations, and is much more tempted to give way to intemperate habits. Besides, as there is seldom a steady demand for labourers of this description, he may be thrown out of employment.	20. Generally higher, as it increases the demand for labour.	20. There are no public works in progress in the colony.
21. If the public works are at a distance from the towns, does Government provide lodging for the labourers?	21. No; but "Shanties" are commonly provided by the contractors.	21. The labourers generally put up temporary buildings near the works for themselves and families, sometimes the contractors of the work by whom the labourers are engaged provide the houses for them.	21. None have been undertaken of any note in this province at any considerable distance.	21. See the answer to No. 20.
22. What is the usual period of hiring for farm labourers?	22. By the month and year.	22. They are sometimes hired by the year, but oftener by the month, receiving higher wages during the summer months.	22. Frequently by the year, but generally by the month.	22. In the months of May and November.
23. To what extent do the wages of labourers vary in summer and in winter?	23. About one-third less in winter, except in the case of lumberers.	23. For three months in the summer season the wages are about one-third higher than during the other nine months: in the towns the wages do not vary.	23. About 5*s.* currency (4*s.* 6*d.* sterling) per month less in winter, except in the lumbering districts.	23. From 9*d.* to 1*s.* per day, and from 10*s.* to 15*s.* per month.
24. What are the usual wages by week or month to farm labourers during harvest?	24. From 3*l.* to 4*l.* sterling per month, with board and lodging.	24. During harvest expert agricultural labourers generally receive 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per day, with board and lodging.	24. 3*s.* currency (2*s.* 8*d.* sterling) per day if fed, or 4*s.* currency (3*s.* 7*d.* sterling) if not, and from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* currency (2*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 14*s.* sterling) per month with board, lodging, &c.	24. 20*s.* per week.
25. State the average retail prices in summer and winter of the articles named in the annexed Table, Appendix (E.)	25. See the Table, Appendix (E.), page 228.	25. See the Table, Appendix (E.), page 228.	25. See the Table, Appendix (E.), page 228.	25. See Table, Appendix (E.), page 228.
26. Does the price of provisions increase much in the settlements which are distant from towns?	26. Groceries are dearer, but other provisions are not so.	26. All farm produce is cheaper in settlements remote from a market; but groceries and all imported articles are dearer in consequence of the cost of transport.	26. In proportion to the distance from the town and the land carriage.	26. Not materially.
27. Is beer the common drink of the labourers? and if so, can it be procured all the year, and at what price?	27. No; except in cities and towns. Native whiskey and rum are their common drink.	27. Beer is not the common drink of labourers out of the towns, but it is coming more into use. It is brewed of an excellent quality at about 1*s.* per gallon.	27. It is not used in the country districts, but may be obtained in the towns, price from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* currency (1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* sterling) per gallon. The labourers, however, generally prefer West India rum. There are temperance societies in the province.	27. Spirits are in too common use. There are two breweries in Charlotte Town where beer can be procured all the year, varying in price from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.
28. Will land be granted by the employers of labour on which to erect a dwelling? and what extent of garden allotment is usually added?	28. Such an arrangement is not usual.	28. The practice has not been introduced into Upper Canada, but no doubt a sufficient quantity of land would readily be allowed to a labourer's family for the purpose of erecting a dwelling and for a garden allotment. It would prove besides an advantage both to the employer and the immigrant, and the latter with such accommodation would accept lower wages.	28. It will, if required, with ample extent of garden, but labourers generally board with the farmers. Those with families, except in towns, readily get land of their own on which to build.	28. It is not the custom to grant lands for these purposes in the colony.
29. What is the expense of erecting a log-hut.	29. 5*l.* to 20*l.*, according to the size, &c.*	29. It varies from about 3*l.* to 10*l.*, or more, the price of course depends altogether upon the description of dwelling required. The usual mode of putting up buildings by a settler in the country, and which cost but little, is to obtain the assistance of all his neighbours, which is called a Bee; he has to provide provisions for them while they are thus employed.	29. A very comfortable one from 15*l.* to 20*l.* currency (13*l.* 10*s.* to 18*l.* sterling. But much less when the work is chiefly performed by the emigrant himself.	29. 20*l.*

* From 5*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* is the expense of erecting a log-hut covered with shingles, and such as is generally erected by new settlers. It is warm and comfortable, and answers every purpose. The rent of a town lodging at Quebec, suitable to a mechanic and his family, is from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* currency.—(From a Return furnished by the immigration agent at Quebec, dated July 31, 1841.)

30. Does this log-hut afford sufficient protection against the weather in all seasons?	30. Yes, if properly constructed.	30. A log-hut, if properly constructed, can be made a very comfortable dwelling, and much warmer than a frame-house.	30. When properly built, it is extremely warm and comfortable.	30. Yes, and are considered to be very warm, in the winter.
31. Should locks, hinges, latches, bolts, &c. be taken out from England?	31. No.	31. By no means; if wanted they are easily to be got in the country; but few houses of farmers and labourers have any other than wooden hinges, bolts, &c., which answer every purpose.	31. Quite unnecessary.	31. These articles can be purchased in the colony on easy terms.
32. Is there a clergyman in each of the settled districts?	32. Generally there is.	32. Yes; but in many parts of the country many more are required to supply the wants of the inhabitants of all denominations.	32. Many of the settled districts are destitute of clergymen, but almost all are occasionally visited either by clergymen or dissenting ministers.	32. Each settlement is within a convenient distance of a place of worship, but not of the Church of England; there are only three clergymen in the colony of that denomination.
33. Are there the means of education in the rural districts?	33. There are, but not adequate to the wants of the people.	33. The means of education in the country are at present very indifferent, but instruction in the elementary parts of education is afforded throughout the country by means of the district and common schools. Every district is required by law to erect a school-house; and a salary of 100*l.* per annum is provided to be paid from the funds of the province to the master of the school.	33. Yes; several elementary schools in each parish, supported by local contributions, aided by grants from the Legislature.	33. Yes, in the greator part of them.
34. Are there any savings banks? and if so, what interest on deposits is allowed?	34. In the towns only. Interest three per cent.	34. There is a savings bank at Toronto which pays five per cent. on deposits. The amount of deposit for each individual is limited to 50*l.* currency.	34. There are two savings banks, one at St. John's, New Brunswick, the other at Fredericton. Interest five per cent. The deposits invested in public securities.	34. There are no savings banks.
35. Are there any hospitals or infirmaries?	35. In the towns only.	35. There is an hospital at Toronto and at Kingston.	35. There are alms and workhouses for the poor in the counties of St. John, York, St. Andrew's, and Northumberland, and overseers of the poor in every town and parish; also a penitentiary and lunatic asylum at St. John. Marine hospitals for the reception of sailors, and establishments of boards of health at the chief seaports.	35. There are no hospitals or infirmaries.
36. Are there any benefit societies?	36. In the towns only.	36. The national societies devote what small funds they have to charitable purposes, but the relief thus afforded is not very considerable.	36. None but the national ones of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, which expressly afford relief to emigrant settlers.	36. There are no benefit societies.
37. Is there any fund for the relief of the destitute?	37. There are charitable societies in the principal towns, and grants are made from the public funds to certain benevolent institutions, but there is no tax whence to form a general fund.	37. There is a house of industry at Toronto, supported by voluntary contributions. Its disbursements last year were 800*l.* There are between 70 and 80 inmates, who are lodged, boarded, and clothed, and about 250 out-door pensioners receiving relief.	37. There is a rate raised in each parish for relief of the poor, and a fund derived from the payment of 5*s.* currency (4*s.* 6*d.* sterling) on each emigrant on arriving, to be applied to relieve them, and assist them in removing to their locations. There are also funds raised with these objects by the several emigration societies, which are formed and forming, assisted by legislative grants. *	37. There is no regular fund for that object. In the few cases which arise, relief is afforded by the Legislature.

* See note at page 216.

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Appendix (A.)

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 16, page 214.)

MR. WIDDER, one of the Commissioners of the Canada Company, has furnished the two following statements; the first, with reference to tillage, he states he procured from a very intelligent and respectable yeoman, settled in the London District:—

"Cost of clearing 10 acres of heavy timbered land, in the usual Canadian fashion, with an estimate of the crops to be produced therefrom during the first three years after clearing,—

	Dr. £. s. d.	Cr. £. s. d.
FIRST YEAR.		
Chopping, clearing and fencing 10 acres, 7 rails and riders, *i. e.* a substantial fence, at least 8 feet high, so as to leave it fit for the drag, and sowing it, at 4*l.* per acre -	40 – –	
Seed, 1½ bushel wheat to the acre, say 15 bushels, at 5*s.* - - - - - - - - - -	3 15 –	
Sowing and dragging at 5*s.* per acre - - - -	2 10 –	
Harvesting at 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre - - - -	3 15 –	
The value of the straw, tailing wheat hulls, and on the farm, are supposed to be equal to the threshing and cartage to the barn.		
Cr. by 20 bushels wheat per acre; 200 bushels at 3*s.* 9*d.* - - -	- - -	37 10 –
SECOND YEAR.		
To timothy and clover seed, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre - -	1 5 –	
Mowing and taking off hay, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre - -	3 15 –	
Cr. by 1½ ton per acre of hay, at 6 dollars per ton - -	- - -	22 10 –
THIRD YEAR.		
To mowing and taking off the hay, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre -	3 15 –	
Cr. by 1½ ton hay per acre, at 6 dollars per ton - -	- - -	22 10
	58 15 –	82 10 –
Balance - - - -	23 15 –	—
£.	82 10 –	82 10 –

"In this case the value of the after-grass is not taken into consideration, although it is of great value to the farmer, it being the object of this statement to make every allowance for extra expenses, and as it might possibly be thought that the prices of labour were stated at too low a rate, the value of the after-grass is thrown into the scale to compensate for any deficiency in the statement of expenses.

"The same quantity of land cleared by slashing:—

	Dr. £. s. d.	Cr. £. s. d.
FIRST YEAR.		
Slashing 10 acres, at 4 dollars per acre - - -	10 – –	
This is to be allowed to lie three years: interest on 10*l.* for three years at 6 per cent - - - - -	1 16 –	
Burning, clearing, and fencing, at 8 dollars per acre -	20 – –	
Ploughing twice, at 15*s.* per acre, 7*s.* 6*d.* each time -	7 10 –	
Dragging and seed - - - - - - - -	6 5 –	
Harvesting - - - - - - - -	3 15 9	
Cr. by 25 bushels wheat to the acre; 250 bushels at 3*s.* 9*d.*	- - -	46 17 6

SECOND

	Dr. £. s. d.	Cr. £. s. d.
SECOND YEAR.		
Ploughing over, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre - - - -	3 15 –	
Sowing and dragging, 5*s.* - - - - - -	2 10 –	
Seed, 1½ bushel rye per acre - - - - -	2 16 3	
Harvesting - - - - - - - - -	3 15 –	
Cr. by 20 bushels rye per acre, at 3*s.* 9*d.*: rye in Zorra always brings an equal price with wheat for distilling; but say, to be quite certain, at 3*s.* 1½*d.* - - -	- - -	31 5 –
THIRD YEAR.		
To timothy and clover seed, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre - -	1 5 9	
Mowing and taking off hay, at 7*s.* 6*d.* - - - -	3 15 –	
Cr. by 1½ ton of hay per acre, at 6 dollars per ton - -	- - -	22 10 –
Balance - - -	33 10 –	
£.	100 12 6	100 12 6

"The mode of clearing land for slashing, although more tedious from having to wait two or three years after the trees are cut, is attended with less personal labour; and all the trees being cut in the height of summer, never again sprout, and the stumps rot out two or three years earlier than by the common mode. The description of crop, too, is more saleable and better for persons who have not capital to buy stock to feed off the hay with.

"In the foregoing statements it is not meant to assert, that in the back townships cash can be got for hay, but it is rated at the price mentioned, which it is fully worth for feeding cattle.

"It will be observed, that in these statements no mention is made of the profit to be derived from the feeding of cattle, this is left out purposely in order to show that the actual produce in wheat and hay, taking it under every common disadvantage, would, in three years, pay for the clearing, &c.

"It also appears that the clearing of wild land, and thus forming what is called in this province a fallow for wheat, is not more expensive than for preparing a fallow for wheat in the old country.

"The farmer who furnished the data upon which these statements are made, went into the different items, and satisfactorily proved that three or four ploughings, marling, chalking, or both, manuring and otherwise preparing an acre of land in England so as to make a good summer fallow of it, and ensure a profitable crop of wheat, was, without taking rent, poor rates, and taxes into consideration, fully equal to the price of clearing (not taking into account the fencing) an acre of land in Canada.

"In both instances the crop is nearly the same; if any difference, the advantage is in favour of Canada, as the average of the wheat crop throughout Canada is considerably greater than the average of the wheat crop in England; and, although in Canada the price is much less for the produce, yet there is neither rent, rates, nor taxes to pay.

"It must be borne in mind, in making a comparison between Canada and Britain, that in the case of the latter a fallow is prepared for the crop, or at most the crop and the succeeding one, while in Canada, when once an acre of land is cleared, it ranks in the farmer's lists of assets for ever at the value of its cost of clearing, as it is in fact so much reclaimed from the forest, which for eight or ten years at least will require scarcely any expense in the way of manure or fencing.

"The preceding accounts show that the farmer would have 10 acres of cleared land, substantially fenced, the fence of which will last without repair from 12 to 15 years, and with repair, for 20 years at least; and it must also be borne in mind, that in case the farmer does the labour with his own hands and the assistance of his family, the whole amount of the debit side, with the exception of the cost of seed, is swept off, leaving the clear profit in the first case 77*l.* 10*s.*, and in the latter 91*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; that, at the end of the time before mentioned, the land is actually better than it was when it was first cleared, and that every year afterwards it goes on improving until the stumps rot out, when it should be gradually levelled, and then it will be advisable to adopt the usual course of good English farming.

"As to profits upon grazing, they are very considerable. The demands for cattle for the use of the colony cannot be supplied, except by importation from the United States, where considerable numbers of sheep are raised for the wool. In the Huron tract and Wilmot, the pasture afforded to cattle in the woods is so excellent that, without any assistance, they get remarkably fat and fit for slaying. In Wilmot, the Huron, and Waterloo, the number of sheep is much on the increase, and large flocks are seen. In Waterloo several fulling mills are erected, and large quantities of woollen yarn spun by the women and children, which is made into a durable flannel, stockings, and coatings.

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"PROFITS UPON GRAZING.

"From the statement of a respectable and intelligent individual, residing in Zorra, whose veracity I have no reason for doubting, it appears that the value of stock in that township is as follows:—

"Sheep (store), after shearing, 10*s.* a-piece.
"Working cattle, per yoke, 50 to 60 dollars.
"Year-old hogs, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* each.
"Horses, from 30*l.* to 40*l.* the span (the pair).
"Cows, 16 to 20 dollars each.

"It appears that stock farms are much more profitable than merely grain farms, on account of the great increase in the value of cattle in the first three or four years. The following is a fair statement of what may be done with them:—

"In the fall of the year ox calves, calved in the spring, may be purchased for 20*s.* currency per head, generally at something less. The next autumn, when two years and a half old, they are worth 80*s.* each; and the spring following, are fit to break in, and then are worth 5*l.* each, or 10*l.* per yoke. The stock farmer should not keep them longer, as they will not continue to increase in the same proportion. Heifer calves are equally profitable to keep."

The western parts of Upper Canada, on account of the winters there being shorter and milder, would no doubt answer far better for rearing stock of all kinds than the eastern districts, and the practice would be taken up more generally were the productions of the neighbouring states prohibited from being imported. The farmers throughout this province complain loudly that the American people are permitted to bring their produce for sale into Upper Canada, whereas the produce of their own country cannot be introduced into the States without paying a heavy duty.

Appendix (B.)

(Referred to in the Answers to Question 25, page 215).

TABLE of PRICES of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE and FARMING STOCK in the Lower and Upper Divisions of *Canada*, in *New Brunswick*, and in *Prince Edward's Island*.

	Eastern (Lower) Division of Canada.	Western (Upper) Division of Canada.*	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward's Island.
	Sterling.	Presumed to be Sterling.	Sterling.	Presumed to be Currency.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wheat - per bushel	– 4 2 to 6*s.*	– 4 –	– 6 9	– 4 6
Barley - - „	– 2 – to 3*s.*	– 2 2 ½	– 4 –	– 2 –
Rye - - „	– 2 3 to 3*s.*	6 2 8 ½	– 4 –	Not cultivated for market.
Oats - - „	– 1 – to 1*s.* 6*d.*	– 1 3	– 2 3	– 1 3 (38 lbs. per bushel.)
Maize - - „	– 3 3	– 3 –	– 4 –	Not cultivated.
Peas - - „	– 3 3	– 2 7 ½	– 7 2	– 5 – not much grown.
Beans - - „	– 4 2	– 5 –	– 9 –	Not cultivated.
Hay, per ton - average	2 5 –	1 19 7 ½	2 14 – per ton	2 – –
A good cart horse about	14 – –	15 18 –	22 10 –	15 – –
A serviceable riding horse - - „	19 – –	17 10 9	27 – –	20 – –
A yoke of oxen - „	16 – –	17 13 3	22 10 –	14 – –
Sheep, per score - „	14 – –	– 11 – per head.	13 10 –	12 – –
A good milch cow „	5 – –	5 4 7	6 6 –	5 – –
A breeding sow - „	2 5 –	1 18 10	2 15 –	2 – –
Pigs - - - „	– 15 –	– 10 7	sucking – 4 6 and weaned – 9 – upds.	– 10 – (6 mos. old.)
A cart, of the description used by farmers - „	5 – –	8 5 8	9 – –	10 – –
A waggon, ditto - „	12 – –	15 – –	10 15 –	Farm waggons not used.
A plough, ditto - „	5 – –	2 8 7	3 3 –	3 – –
A harrow - - „	2 – –	1 17 –	1 16 –	1 10 –

* The prices for the Upper Division of Canada are the average of the different Returns.

Appendix (C. 1.)

(Referred to in the Answer from Eastern Canada to Question 17, page 219.)

	Currency. £. s. d.
Distance from Quebec to Toronto, *viâ* Bytown and the Rideau Canal, 590 miles;* time required, about eight days; expense of each adult, exclusive of provisions, 22*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* currency; children under 12 years, half price; under three years, nothing.	
Route from Quebec to Montreal by steam-boat, 180 miles - - -	– 5 –
Baggage free; the present price is only 2*s.* 6*d.*, owing to the opposition of the steam-boats, but last spring it was as high as 7*s.* 6*d.*; 5*s.* is stated as a fair and reasonable rate. Time required, from 18 to 20 hours. From Montreal to Kingston, in Durham boats, and batteaux, towed by steam-boats up the Ottawa River, and through the Grenville and Rideau Canals; distance, 258 miles; passage for each adult - - - - - - -	– 10 –
Children under 12 years, half price; 40 lbs. luggage allowed each full passenger; all over that quantity is charged at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Time required, from five to six days. Families on arrival at Montreal who do not wish to incur the expense of lodging, will find shelter in the emigrant sheds at the entrance of the Lachine Canal. Lodgings can be had at from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per night. If supper or breakfast is required, price each meal is 10*d.* to 1*s.* Bytown, at the entrance of the Rideau Canal, 120 miles, is a convenient place to obtain a fresh supply of provisions.	
From Kingston to Toronto by steam-boats, distance 166 miles; time required, from 18 to 24 hours; luggage free - - - - - - - -	– 7 6
Total amount of Travelling Expenses - - - £.	1 2 6
Emigrants need not incur any expense beyond a night's lodging at Montreal and at Kingston. In both places there is a shed to which they will be admitted on application to the Government agents.	
In no instance are emigrants of this class furnished with food on their route from Quebec to Toronto. Probable expense for provisions on the route, about - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	– 10 –
TOTAL - - - - £.	1 12 6

Appendix (C. 2.)

(Referred to in the Answer from Western Canada, to Question 17, page 219.)

	Currency. £. s. d.
On the arrival of the emigrant vessel at Quebec, the emigrant, if he intends to proceed to Upper Canada, should on no account leave the vessel except it be to go with the long-boat direct with his luggage to the steamer for Montreal; and not unfrequently the steamer comes alongside the emigrant ship, and thus facilitates the re-embarkation of the emigrant. The captain of the ship can easily arrange this with the steamer. Very little difficulty is experienced by the emigrant at Quebec; a few hours suffice to provide his family with the necessaries of life, if his supplies are run out. The steam-boat goes up the river to Montreal in about 24 hours, a distance of 180 miles. The charge for deck passengers is 7*s.* 6*d.* † and no charge is made for luggage - - - - - - - - - - -	– 7 6
The fare is reduced when there is any competition to 5*s.* and less. Next year it may be reduced much more, as new steamers are preparing for this route. The emigrant, before going on board the steamer, should boil as much pork or beef as will serve him for a day or two, which he can do before leaving the ship; in a few minutes he can procure fresh bread; and if he has a large tin tea-pot, with a few tins, he can with ease get hot water in the steamer to make some tea, to refresh the members of his family	

* In Table at page 205 the distance from Quebec to Toronto is stated to be 570 miles, and towards the bottom of page 226, at 606 miles. This difference arises probably from different routes being taken.

† Mr. Widder says 5*s.* (for every adult.)

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	Currency. £.	s.	d.
family on the way up. On his arrival at Montreal he should, with as little delay as possible, get his luggage transported to the barges of the forwarding company. He will find many carters in readiness for this purpose, and must take care not to be imposed upon by them; 1*s.* 6*d.* should be sufficient to take all his things to the station of the barges. Here the fare is, from Montreal to Bytown, per adult 8*s.* Allowance for luggage, 1 cwt. or 1¼ cwt., free; and for any quantity over and above this, 2*s.* per cwt. The barges arrive at Bytown about 72 hours after leaving Montreal. The same barges continue through to Kingston. The fare from Bytown to Kingston is, per adult, 10*s.*; same allowance of luggage as above, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for each cwt. extra: add 1*s.* per day for meals from Quebec to Bytown, say eight days - - - -		1	6
		8	-
		10	-
		8	-

When the emigrant gets on board the barge at Montreal, his luggage need not be moved until he reaches Kingston. He will find utensils for cooking, and the female part of his family will find shelter in the cabin of the barge. In case of foul weather, he can get his family on board of the steamer at Lachine, (seven miles from Montreal,) where the barges are taken in tow to Carillon, about 40 miles from Lachine. The barges there take seven or eight hours in getting through the locks, and getting up to Grenville. On the way, the emigrant can buy a few potatoes from the farmers on the canal. The prices of provisions do not vary from Montreal to Kingston; potatoes 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per bushel; pork 5*d.* to 7*d.* per lb.; butter 8*d.* to 10*d.*; flour 5 dollars to 6 dollars per barrel; tea 3*s.* to 4*s.* per lb.; sugar 6*d.* per lb.; eggs 8*d.* to 10*d.* per dozen; butcher's meat 3½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. according to the quality. All these articles are easily procured on the way. From Grenville to Bytown is about 65 miles, and the barges are towed by a steamer, and reach in about 15 or 16 hours. On their arrival at Bytown the barges have again to pass through locks, which causes a detention of some hours. The passage from Bytown to Kingston is rather tedious; but as it affords to the emigrant various opportunities of seeing the country, and many of engaging as a farm servant, he should not look upon it as altogether lost time.

A greater error is committed by the emigrant in asking exorbitant wages on his arrival; he should content himself at first with 3*s.* or 4*s.*, and take the first employment that offers. Many emigrants on arrival at Quebec and Montreal have not the means to carry them forward, but they find no difficulty in getting work about the coves at Quebec, and are very soon enabled to lay up sufficient to carry them up the country. They should on no account remain in Quebec or Montreal during winter, as they will assuredly have much privation and hardship to contend with. However high the wages may be in the busy season, the winter presents to them a barren field.

At Kingston there are steamers for Toronto, distant 170 miles, and for Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, distant from Kingston 210 miles. The time occupied at Toronto is 24 hours; the deck fare is usually 7*s.* 6*d.* Last season it was only 5*s.* for each adult, exclusive of provisions. Two children under 14 years of age are charged as one passenger. The distance from Quebec to Toronto is 606 miles;* time occupied in performing it last season about 10 days, and the total expense for each adult, including provisions, is, including two days' provisions from Kingston to Toronto - - - - - - - - - - - -		7	6
		2	-
	2	4	6
Mr. Hawke says the passage from Montreal to Kingston is 10*s.*, which will make the whole 8*s.* less than the foregoing, viz. 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* currency; deduct - - - - - - - - - - - - -		8	-
£.	1	16	6

* See note at bottom of page 225.

Appendix (D.)

(Referred to in the Answers to Question 19, p. 219.

RATES of WAGES paid in each of the under-mentioned COLONIES.

TRADE OR CALLING.	EASTERN (LOWER) CANADA.			WESTERN (UPPER) CANADA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.			PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.		
	Average Wages per diem.*		Average Wages per Annum.	Average Wages per Diem.		Average Wages per Annum.	Average Wages per Diem.		Average Wages per Annum.	Average Wages per Diem.†		Average Wages per Annum.
	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	Without Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.	With Board and Lodging.
				Halifax Currency.			Sterling.					
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*£. s. d.*				*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*£. s. d.*
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	4 –	- - -	40 – –	5 –	4 –	35 – –	- - -	2*l.* 17*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*‡	36*l.*	3 –	2 –	25 – –
Butchers	per month, 4*l.*	By month, 3*l.*	by month, 3*l.*	5 6	4 –	40 – –	6*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 2*d.*	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 5*d.*	32*l.* 8*s.*	- -	- -	- - -
Brickmakers	5 –	3 –	only empl*d.* in sum*r*	5 6	4 3	48 10 –	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 5*d.*	2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 7*d.*	- -	4 –	3 –	- - -
Bricklayers	7 –	6 –	not hired by year.	7 6	6 –	97 – –	7*s.* 2*d.* to 9*s.*	5*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.*	- -	5 –	4 –	- - -
Curriers	6 –	4 –	- - -	7 –	5 6	54 – +	5*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.*	3*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	- -	4 6	3 6	40 – –
Carpenters and Joiners	6 –	5 –	- - -	6 10	5 6	61 – –	6*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* 2*d.*	5*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.*	- -	4 –	3 –	36 – –
Cabinetmakers	7 –	6 –	- - -	7 6	6 –	61 – –	7*s.* 2*d.* to 8*s.* 7*d.*	5*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 2*d.*	- -	4 6	3 6	40 – –
Coopers	5 –	4 –	45 – –	6 6	5 –	54 – –	4*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 8*d* to 3*s.* 1*d.*	- -	4 –	3 –	36 – –
Carters	3 6	2 –	25 – –	4 6	2 9	28 – –	4*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Cooks (women)	2 –	1 –	18 – –	- -	- -	15 – –	- - -	13*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.*‡	- -	- -	- -	10 – –
Combmakers	no employment in Eastern (Lower) Canada.			7 6	5 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Dairywomen	1 6	– 10	15 – –	- -	- -	12 10 –	- - -	13*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s*‡	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Dressmakers and Milliners	1 3	– 9	15 – –	2 6	1 3	19 10 –	2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*	- -	2 –	1 6	20 – –
Farm Labourers	3 –	2 –	25 – –	3 9	2 6	27 10 –	3*s.* 7*d.*	2*s.* 8*d.*	21*l.* 12*s.*	2 6	1 9	16 – –
Gardeners	3 4	2 6	36 – –	5 –	4 –	40 10 –	4*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 7*d.*	27*l.*	3 4	2 3	- - -
Grooms	3 –	2 –	30 – –	4 –	2 9	29 – –	3*s.* 7*d.*	2*s.* 8*d.*	22*l.* 10*s.*	- -	- -	20 – –
Millwrights	7 –	6 –	80 – –	9 –	7 –	93 10 –	8*s.*	6*s.* 3*d.*	- -	4 6	3 6	40 – –
Millers	6 6	5 6	70 – –	5 3	4 –	58 – –	9*s.*	7*s.* 2*d.*	- -	3 6	2 6	35 – –
Blacksmiths	5 –	4 –	- - -	6 –	4 8	55 – –	7*s.* 2*d.*	5*s.*	- -	4 –	3 –	40 – –
Painters	6 3	5 3	- - -	7 6	5 6	78 – –	7*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.*	6*s.* 9*d.*	- -	4 –	3 –	30 – –
Plasterers	6 8	5 6	- - -	7 6	5 6	78 – –	7*s.* 2*d.* to 9*s.*	6*s.* 9*d.*	- -	5 –	4 –	40 – –
Plumbers and Glaziers	7 –	6 –	- - -	7 –	5 6	78 – –	6*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.*	4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.*	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Quarry-men	3 6	3 –	- - -	4 3	3 –	34 – –	5*s.* 4*d.*	3*s.* 7*d.*	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Ropemakers	5 –	4 –	- - -	5 –	3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Shoemakers	4 –	3 –	- - -	5 3	4 –	54 – –	per week, 2*l.* 5*s.*	per week, 1*l.* 7*s.*	- -	4 –	3 –	40 – –
Sawyers	5 –	4 –	- - -	6 –	4 6	62 – –	6*s.* 9*d.*	5*s.* 4*d.*	- -	4 –	3 –	36 – –
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	6 6	- - -	- - -	7 6	6 3	50 – –	6*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.*	5*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 2*d.*	- -	4 –	3 –	40 – –
Stonemasons	6 –	5 –	- - -	7 6	6 –	78 – –	6*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.*	5*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 2*d.*	- -	4 –	3 –	30 – –
Sailmakers	5 –	4 –	- - -	7 –	5 –	- - -	p' week, 27*s.* to 36*s.*	- - -	90*l.*	4 –	3 –	40 – –
Slaters and Shinglers	5 –	4 –	- - -	6 3	4 6	- - -	7*s.* 2*d.*	5*s.* 4*d.*	- -	5 –	4 –	40 – –
Shepherds	none in Eastern (Lower) Canada		- -	7 6	3 9	30 – –	None exclusively	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Tanners	4 –	3 –	- - -	5 9	4 6	44 10 –	6*s.* 3*d.*	4*s.* 6*d.*	27*l.*	4 6	3 6	45 – –
Tailors	6 –	5 –	- - -	6 3	5 –	57 – –	per month, 6*l.* 6*s.*	per month, 4*l.* 10*s.*	- -	4 –	3 –	40 – –
Wheelwrights	6 6	5 6	- - -	6 6	5 –	69 – –	6*s.* 9*d.*	4*s.* 6*d.*	- -	4 –	3 –	40 – –
Whitesmiths	5 6	4 6	- - -	7 –	5 –	60 15 –	p' week, 27*s.* to 36*s.*	- - -	- -	4 –	3 –	40 – –

* Presumed to be in Halifax currency.

† Prices presumed in sterling.

‡ Per month.

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Appendix (E.)

(Referred to in the Answers to Question 25, p. 220.)

RETAIL PRICE of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING in each of the under-mentioned Colonies.

ARTICLES.	Eastern (Lower) Canada.	Western (Upper) Canada.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward's Island.
Provisions:	Sterling. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.
Salt beef - - per lb.	– 3 ½	– 3 ½	– 4 ½	– 2 ½
Fresh ditto - - —	– 3	– 4	– 3 ½	– 3 ½
Mutton - - —	– 4	– 4	– 4 ½	– 3 ½
Lamb - - - —	– 5	– 4	– 5 ½	– 4
Veal - - - —	– 4	– 5	– 3 ½	– 3
Fresh pork - - —	– 5	– 4	– 5 ½	– 2 ½
Salt ditto - - —	– 3 ½	– 4	– 5 ½	– 3 ½
Fowls - - - per pair	2 2	1 6	1 9 ½	1 –
Bacon - - - per lb	– 6	– 4 ½	– 7	– 5
Salt butter - - —	– 7	– 7 ½	– 10 ¼	– 8
Fresh ditto - - —	– 10	– 7	– 11 ¾	– 9
Fresh milk - - per quart	– 3	– 3	– 3 ½	– 4
Cheese - - per lb.	– 6	– 5	– 7	– 7
Eggs - - - per doz.	– 8	– 9	– 9 ½	– 6
Potatoes - - per bushel	1 –	1 –	1 9 ½	– 9
Bread, best wheaten, per 4 lb. loaf	– 9	– 6	– 2 ¾ per lb.	– 2 per lb.
Seconds - - —	– 7	- - -	– 2 ¼	– 1 ½ —
Best wheat flour, per bar. (196 lbs.)	28 –	20 –	36 –	– 1 ¾ —
Seconds - - —	25 –	15 –	31 6	– 1 ½ —
Oatmeal - - per cwt.	12 6	18 9	18 –	– 1 ¼ —
Barleymeal - - —	12 6	- - -	None.	– 1 —
Coals - - per chaldron	25 –	- - -	36 –	24 –
Candles - - per lb.	– 9	– 9	– 10 ¼	– 10
Fire-wood, per cord of 128 cub. ft.	15 –	11 3	13 6	8 –
Common soap - per lb.	– 4	– 5	– 5 ½	– 4
Tea - - - —	2 6	3 9	3 7	3 –
Coffee, green - —	1 –	– 10	– 10 ¼	1 –
Rice - - - —	– 3	– 5	– 3	– 4
Sugar, brown - —	– 5	– 6	– 5 ½	– 4
Ditto, white - - —	– 8	– 9	– 8	– 7
Salt - - - per bushel	3 –	12 6	1 4	1 6
Pepper - - per lb.	– 9	1 –	– 10 ¼	1 5
Salt fish (the cheapest kinds) per cwt.	12 –	– 4	11 3 per quin.	– – ¾ dry, p' lb.
Fresh ditto (ditto) per lb.	– 3	- - -	- - -	– 3 each cod.
Beer - - - per gallon	1 6	1 –	1 9 ½	1 –
Porter - - - per bottle	1 –	1 6	1 4 per gall.	1 – per gallon.
Clothing:				
Men's stout shoes - per pair	10 –	10 –	9 –	9 –
Women's ditto - —	8 –	7 6	6 9	6 –
Snow over-shoes - —	12 –	{ 6 3 / 15 – }	9 –	6 –
Men's shirts, cotton - -	3 –	{ 3 9 / 5 – }	3 2	2 9
Men's smockfrocks - -	4 –	6 –	Not used.	4 –
Flannel - - per yard	2 6	- - -	1 9 ½	1 8
Cloth for coats - —	7 6	10 –	9 –	10 –
Cotton for gowns - —	– 9	- - -	– 9	– 10
Fustian - - —	2 –	- - -	1 4	2 –
Velveteen - - —	2 6	3 –	2 8	3 –

The above-mentioned articles of clothing are supposed to be of the average quality generally used by persons of the labouring classes.

(No. 11.)

CAUTION to Emigrants against refusing Offer of Good Wages.

The following is an Extract of a Report from the Chief Immigration Agent at *Quebec*, to the Governor-general of *Canada*, dated 31 July 1841.

"The most important measure is, first, to endeavour to undeceive the emigrants in the very erroneous ideas which they almost all entertain as to the remuneration which they will receive for their labour on arrival in this country. Instances occur almost daily of persons who, in their own country (Ireland) were glad to work for 10 *d.* to 1 *s.* per day, refusing employment here at 3 *s.*, and they do not consider that for the first season, until they become acquainted with the labour of the country, their services are worth little more than one-half to the farmer. Many, to my certain knowledge, have been offered advantageous engagements in this neighbourhood, but refused permanent employment, preferring to proceed in hopes of better wages, but in which very many are disappointed.

"Wages for agricultural labour in the eastern townships, and in almost every section of the western division of the province, are higher than in the neighbourhood of this city or Montreal; six to seven dollars per month is as much as farmers will, or can afford to, give to newly-arrived emigrants, with board and lodging. Good hands, after a year or so of residence, will generally command from 10 to 12 dollars, and found. Labourers who board themselves receive here from 12 to 15 dollars per month. Day labourers always get 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*, and at this season oftener the latter than the former, but if they possess the means of proceeding further, they will seldom work for this.

"It is most desirable to impress on the intending emigrants the necessity of their being in possession of sufficient means to enable them to proceed to where a demand for their labour exists, and it is extremely difficult, I may say impossible, when from 2,000 to 3,000, and in some instances 5,000 people arrive here in a week (as was the case this season for several weeks in succession), that employment can immediately be found for all who stand in need.

"Facilities have occurred this season which were not formerly to be obtained in the neighbourhood of this city (Quebec) and Montreal, viz., immediate employment to all classes of emigrants on the public works and road improvements. This, however, cannot be relied on in future beyond another season."

(No. 12.)

CAUTION against Re-emigrating from the British Colonies into the adjoining States.

The following are Extracts of Despatches from Her Majesty's Consuls at New York and Boston, in reply to Inquiries on the subject of Emigration from the British Provinces into the United States, recently addressed to them by the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick.

EXTRACTS of DESPATCH, dated 30th September 1841, from the Consul at *New York* to the Lieutenant-governor of *New Brunswick*.

"I BEG to say that my office is daily beset by numbers who have landed at Quebec, St. John, and other ports from the United Kingdom, who merely remain as long in Her Majesty's possessions as they can either earn by their labour, or as they can obtain without labour, as much money as will pay their passage to the States. I may state that in nine cases out of ten the poor people deplore how they have been duped, while, from their having left Her Majesty's possessions, I do not feel it my duty to render them any pecuniary aid.

"Several emigrant associations have been formed in this city, but they have been short-lived from being so borne down with applicants, and one established last year, will, I presume, expire with the year.

"It may appear extraordinary to your Excellency that more persons receive charitable aid in this city than in Dublin, or any city in Her Majesty's dominions of the same extent of population. The numerous charitable institutions have entailed this evil upon the city.

"There is continually arriving in this city a class of British emigrants, whose condition here is truly distressing; viz., persons above the rank of the labouring class, the sons and daughters above the scale which furnish servants, some of whom have been well educated; some of them are well qualified to act as teachers in various branche, sbut all such are miserably disappointed; not a few are provided for by death in the unhealthy climate of the Southern States, to which they have to resort, while many enter the service of the United States army.

* * * * *

"For above 25 years I have witnessed the misery and disappointment of thousands who have arrived here, while the most deplorable sufferers are females, and those men who will not labour. I know not how it is in New Brunswick, but in Upper Canada females are sure of

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employment, and if prudent and well conducted, certain of getting comfortably married, while here distress drives hundreds to the most degrading haunts of prostitution. If females are good looking, and out of employment, they are picked up at the offices for servants and carried to the South for prostitution, without their being aware of it, until entangled in a net from whence they cannot extricate themselves, and houses of ill fame are generally supplied by girls from these offices.

* * * * *

"A labouring man may work hard all his life in the United Kingdom, or Ireland, and never will acquire 50 acres of land, while five years of such labour, if he avoids spirituous liquors, will enable a labouring man in Canada, and I presume also in New Brunswick, to acquire 50 acres, if not more, with a dwelling. I speak from actual observation. Labouring with the axe and hoe is so different, I may say so gentlemanly a description of labour, that our respectable young men do not view it as working with a spade and reaping-hook in Ireland is considered, while in a short time an active young man may obtain 3*l.* per month, steady wages, with board, and be regarded as one of the farmer's family."

EXTRACT of DESPATCH dated 2d September 1841, from the Consul at *Boston* to the Lieutenant-governor of *New Brunswick.*

"To your various queries relative to the situation of the Irish emigrants in this city and neighbourhood, I can state—

"1st. That the numbers are unquestionably in excess of the demand, and that there is by no means sufficient employment for them.

"2d. The rates of wages for labour are at present fluctuating, and depending in a great measure on locality. A dollar a day has been considered until lately a fair and general price, but there are great numbers of men now here, altogether out of employment, and I have good reason to think that the labouring Irish would willingly compound for 50 cents (half a dollar) per day, to be guaranteed constant work.

"3d. Wages are in all cases, I believe, in this neighbourhood paid in money, and I have known but few instances of complaint for want of punctuality.

"4th. The summer season cannot be considered by any means unhealthy or uncongenial to the emigrants.

"5th. Very few return direct to Europe from this port, and as no vessels are employed in the transport of emigrants from the United Kingdom direct to Boston, it is only from the province of New Brunswick that they come here in any numbers. Some stragglers arrive from New York, or come down from Canada. Those who leave Massachusets and the other New England States, after vain attempts to get employment, invariably remove to the West, through New York State. Numbers are now temporarily engaged on the Western Railroad, which has been completed beyond the boundary of the State of Massachusets, in that direction. I may also mention, that all the other railroads radiating from this city, with the exception of one in the direction of Maine, have been carried beyond the limits of Massachusets, and the demand for Irish labour is consequently much limited in this quarter.

"The strong prejudice which exists in this part of the Union against the labouring Irish, tends much to make them discontented; could encouragement be held out to them with the certainty of employment in New Brunswick during the whole year, I have no doubt that numbers would be induced to return to that province, or to proceed to Canada on the same terms."

— No. 10.—

No. 10
Letter from G. W. Hope, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
29 Dec. 1841.

herewith returned.

COPY of a LETTER from *G. W. Hope*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 29 December 1841.

I HAVE laid before Lord Stanley your letter of the 17th instant, with the proof copy of a pamphlet which has been prepared by you for the information of intending emigrants to British North America, and I am directed to acquaint you that his Lordship does not perceive any objection to the proposed publication, but he thinks that the information contained in the despatches recently received from the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, of which extracts are enclosed, will render some caution necessary to persons who may propose settling in that province, to prevent their indulging in expectations which they might be led to form from the perusal of No. 13, and which it is to be feared that the present state of New Brunswick would not justify.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 10.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Sir *Wm. Colebrooke*, to Lord *Stanley*, dated Fredericton New Brunswick, No. 75, 12 November 1841.

Encl. 1, in No. 10.

"The system of statute labour, which imposes on the labouring classes an obligation to render annually four days' labour gratuitously in the repairs of the roads, is generally complained of, and the attempts which have been made in the legislature to amend this system by substituting a uniform rate upon the granted lands have hitherto failed. Such a measure, by subjecting proprietors to a moderate charge for those improvements by which the value of their property is sustained and augmented, is so equitable that I hope it may be adopted.

"With the exception of the statute labour for annual repairs, there are no local appropriations for roads or bridges, which wholly depend on the grants of the Assembly, nor are these provided for by the application of the public credit to these indispensable works, but they constitute a direct charge on the annual revenue, and a burthen on the people for opening and improving a country of which but a small portion has hitherto been reclaimed.

"If a portion of this revenue were to be specially appropriated to defray the interest of funds to be raised for the execution of reproductive works, negociable securities might be issued for this object, and applied in aid of local appropriations. By the settlement of the country the revenue would be progressively augmented, and the charge might be ultimately liquidated without imposing an undue burthen on the people.

"The present appropriations must be regarded as of the nature of capital invested in improvements, the amount of which is inadequate to the object, while the charge is imposed on a revenue which can only be improved by augmenting the resources of the province through the influx of settlers.

"With these views I repeat my hope that the measures I have recommended in my former despatch may be carried into effect.

"The observations which I before made as to the large importation of agricultural produce, chiefly from the United States, and the discouragement to agriculture by the employment of the farmers and peasantry in lumbering, demand immediate attention, from the commercial distress now prevailing at St. John's through the check which has been sustained in the timber trade.

"The occurrence of this distress at so late a period of the year has defeated the efforts of the Government, supported by the emigrant societies, to promote the settlement in the country of a number of mechanics and labourers who have been thrown out of employment, and who have emigrated to the United States.

"That the capital invested in mills may be rendered again productive by increased attention to agriculture, I entertain no doubt, and that corn may be raised not only in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the province, but for the exportation of flour in exchange for West India and other supplies.

"The mines and fisheries may also become a valuable resource, to which I hope that the capital and enterprize of the province will be applied."

Enclosure 2, in No. 10.

Encl. 2, in No. 10.

(Extract.) (No. 80.)

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 27 Nov. 1841.

IN my despatch, No. 75, dated the 12th instant, I adverted to the commercial distress prevailing in the city of St. John, which, having occurred at this late season of the year, had fallen with unusual pressure upon that community. The sudden failure of employment in a sea-port, where the building and equipment of vessels has ordinarily been carried on throughout the year, had thrown large numbers of mechanics and labourers out of employment.

A destructive fire at Portland, which adjoins the city, had aggravated this distress, in the destruction of shipping and of a great number of the habitations of the working people, some thousands of whom, at the near approach of winter, had been induced to emigrate to the southward.

Considering that it might tend to check this emigration, I made overtures to the common council to promote the settlement of the newly-surveyed locations in that quarter, but from the lateness of the season none were disposed to take advantage of it; some found employment in the country, but a considerable number of families with no prospect of employment were wholly dependent on the daily relief afforded to them by the guardians of the poor and by charitable societies.

In the midst of these difficulties, another fire broke out in the city, which, notwithstanding the exertions of the city authorities, aided by the troops, could not be arrested before the recently-erected exchange buildings and a considerable pile of new warehouses were entirely destroyed, with a large quantity of winter supplies.

The panic occasioned by this last calamity diffused itself amongst all classes, and it was represented to me that the taxes and rates on which the employment of the people and the support of the poor depended, could no longer be collected.

Having invited the common council to point out in what manner the assistance of the government could be made available in averting the consequences so generally apprehended,

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I repaired to St. John's on the 22d instant, and having assembled the principal inhabitants, I was gratified to find an unanimous opinion in favour of measures which might afford immediate relief, and which would at the same time be calculated to lead to prospective improvement.

The enterprising spirit of the inhabitants of St. John's has long been acknowledged; but it has become evident, that in a port so admirably situated for general commerce, and with the natural advantages which the province possesses, the exclusive attention to ship-building and the trade in lumber has aggravated the distress at this period of stagnation; and that if equal encouragement had been held out to the developement of the agricultural and mineral resources of the province and to the fisheries, the suspension of any one branch of commerce would not have proved so disastrous.

In the hope that these views will be impressed on those on whom it depends to give effect to them, and that the support of the Legislature will be given where it is required, it became an object of immediate and pressing importance to continue such useful works in the city as might be advantageously carried on during the winter; and the subject having been referred to the common council, I received on the 25th instant the resolutions, of which I inclose a copy, and I have summoned the executive council to meet here on Monday, the 29th instant, to advise in regard to the temporary advance of the funds required.

I shall hope to report by the next mail the measures which may be adopted, and the course it will be necessary to pursue, with a view to the revival of prosperity, and the developement of the resources of the province.

* * * * *

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. Colebrooke.*

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

AT a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on the 24th day of November, in the Year of our Lord 1841;

Resolved, That the Board feel under great obligations to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor for the lively interest evinced in his Excellency's communication to the Common Council, on the subject of affording employment to the great mass of the labouring population during the approaching winter; and at the same time this Board beg to assure his Excellency that they are only expressing the unanimous feelings of their fellow citizens, whom they have the honour to represent, when they offer to his Excellency their best thanks for the paternal solicitude he has manifested in visiting the city, so immediately after the recent calamitous conflagration, to devise measures for giving relief in the present exigency.

Resolved, That this Board fully concur in the suggestions of his Excellency, as to the necessity of undertaking some public work of utility, by which the labouring poor may obtain employment; but in the present unexampled pressure in the money market, arising from commercial embarrassments, and other causes, and the consequent total impossibility to realize the ordinary revenues of the corporation, as well as the great difficulty, under existing circumstances, of collecting a large portion of the assessed taxes, this Board have not, as heretofore, the funds at their disposal requisite to carry into operation a measure so highly beneficial to the public weal.

Resolved, That it is not practicable for this Board to decide hastily what particular works of utility could be undertaken with advantage at this inclement season; but as the main object is the employment of the labouring poor and relieving distress, and as there are only certain works which most of that class of persons can perform, it must remain for further consideration what shall be undertaken, according to circumstances; they would, however, mention, that many rocks may be excavated on the streets, and improvements made on the public squares, on which some may be set to work, but a very large portion can only be employed beneficially in breaking stone for M'Adamizing the streets of the city, or it might be used for M'Adamizing the great road of communication over the Marsh, or if it were practicable to lay down the water-pipes with advantage at this season of the year, this Board would cheerfully give their assent in anticipation of the water company's works being made over to this corporation at the next Session of the Legislature, that part of the money which may be obtained by this Board should be appropriated for that very important undertaking.

Resolved, That this Board cannot discover any source from which the necessary means can be furnished for the important contemplated object, unless a temporary advance can be afforded from funds which may be at the disposal of Her Majesty's executive Government of this Province, and therefore that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to adopt such measures for affording relief as to his Excellency may seem meet.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, an advance of a sum not exceeding 5,000*l.* would be sufficient to carry into effect the object contemplated, and in the event of his Excellency acquiescing to furnish that amount, this Board do pledge themselves to repay the same when called upon by the Government so to do.

Resolved, That the great increase in the number of sick, indigent, and distressed emigrants, as well as in the inmates of the temporary lunatic asylum, the expense of which has hitherto

hitherto been defrayed by the overseers of the poor, and reimbursed annually by provincial grants, from the difficulty previously referred to in collecting taxes, will call for a larger advance from the public authorities here for the support of those objects before the usual reimbursements take place, and thereby will embarrass the funds appropriated and destined for other purposes.

Resolved, That this Board most heartily concur in the suggestions of his Excellency in his general recommendations for the improvement of the city, and that they will gladly avail themselves of the valued co-operation of his Excellency, in bringing the subject, through his Excellency, under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, with a view of obtaining funds for so important and beneficial an object.

And further Resolved, That his worship the Mayor be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to his Excellency.

(signed) *William Black*, Mayor.

By order of the Common Council.

(signed) *James Peters*, Jun. Com. Clerk.

Dear Sir, City Parish, St. John, 24 November 1841.

AGREEABLY with your request, I now beg leave to furnish herewith the substance of my communication made before the late calamitous fire relative to the existing means of relief provided in this city and parish for succouring the sick and destitute. Having kept no paper copy of the former statement, the one now furnished is derived only from memory, but I believe embraces very nearly the same matter.

It is almost needless to mention that the parish burthen of all classes depending on the overseers of poor for support at this present time may be considered as corresponding with the highest numbers stated in the list furnished; and in addition to this great burthen, to an extent appalling in prospect, cannot fail to exhibit itself during the inclement season now at hand. How this mighty mass of individuals is to be carried through the long and severely trying period of winter, while the citizens are so little able, even now, to pay their ordinary poor-rates, is a matter of the deepest anxiety to myself; and I will be most happy to learn that the present opportune visit of his Excellency to the city has resulted in some extensive measure of relief, by employment being provided for the labouring poor, on a scale commensurate with the existing necessity, as well as some financial arrangement being entered into by which the hands of the overseer of poor can be strengthened and supplied with the funds necessary on so extraordinary an exigency as the present.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Matthews*, Overseer of Poor.

Honourable W. Black, Esq. Mayor.

LIST of the Public Institutions, Societies, &c., established for the Relief of the Sick and Destitute in the City and Parish of *St. John*, exclusive of the Hospital at the Health Station on *Patridge Island*, and the Marine Hospital in the City.

Public Institutions, under the Superintendence and Care of the Overseer of Poor, as follows:

Common poor-house and hospital for white individuals, emigrants, and parish poor, usually containing	100	to 200	souls.
Ditto, ditto for blacks	25	– 30	—
Lunatic Hospital	65	– 75	—
Auxiliary Emigrant Hospital, for sick only	50	– 100	—

Note.—Additional to the mass of individuals succoured in the various parish houses above mentioned, it is always customary for the overseers of poor to give out-door aid to a large number of parish poor and emigrant families residing in private houses in the city; the number of such families relieved is rarely less than 75, and sometimes range up to 150, generally averaging about four persons to each family.

The whole number of individuals annually succoured by the overseers of poor in hospitals and other parish houses in the city usually amount to 600 or 700, and the number of families assisted out-doors 500 or 600, comprising not less than 2,000 or 2,500 souls.

To give some idea of the stores, &c. annually provided to give support to such a host, it is only necessary to state that the winter supply of three articles only now laid in, namely, fire-

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wood, fish, and potatoes, amounts to 300 cords fire-wood, 300 quintals dry fish, and 2,000 bushels potatoes.

The overseers of poor being universally looked to as the proper source of relief for all the sick and destitute within the bounds of the parish, have therefore to provide all the supplies required for the relief and support of the sick and destitute emigrants in the hospitals, &c. at the health station in Patridge Island, as well as for the prisoners in the county gaol. At Patridge Island, particularly, a great number are supported during the whole of the six months' passenger season, no part of whom are included in the account of numbers given in the preceding part of this statement.

The proportion which the emigrants alone form of the whole number assisted amounts to about one-third inside poor-house, and nearly the same outside.

Benevolent Associations.

Open Charities:

St. George, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's Societies.

Ladies' (Episcopal) Sewing Society; employed making up and distributing garments to the poor.

Ditto (Presbyterian) ditto, ditto, ditto.

Ditto (Methodist) ditto, ditto, ditto.

Gentlemen's (Ditto) Merciful ditto, for administering general relief.

Orphan Benevolent Society.

Close, for mutual protection only:

Albion Friendly Sons of Erin, and the Roman-catholic Abstinence and Relief Society, and, I believe, some societies amongst the trades.

The committee of the St. Andrew's Society for attendance to cases of real need and distress will have funds at their disposal during the winter to extent of over 300 *l.*, and it may be presumed that the other national societies may be enabled to do likewise; but the writer has not had an opportunity of ascertaining the amounts at the disposal of the St. George and other Irish societies, nor those of the several religious associations, but a great deal is done by them at all times, and especially during the severity of the winter.

Immigration Society's Rooms, St. John, 3 Nov. 1841.

Present:—Honourable W. Black, President; Honourable Charles Simonds, Vice President; Mr. Woodward; Mr. Thurgar; Mr. Payne.

Mr. Payne reported that he had forwarded James Coghlan, wife, and three children, to St. Stephen's, county Charlotte, by order of the president, for the purpose of settling in the Tryon settlement, and had addressed a letter to N. Marks, esq., requesting him to forward their views through the influence of the Charlotte County Society; that a note of hand for 30 *s.*, payable on demand, had been given by Coghlan for the advances so made, which he recommended should be lodged with the treasurer.

The president stated he had authorized Mr. Matthews to forward Widow Gillespie and three children to her friends at Woodstock.

Ordered that the sum of 30 *s.* be paid by the treasurer to aid Patrick Dinneau, wife, and six children, immigrants per brig "Barbadoes," in getting on land allotted to them near Richibucto.

An application was made to the Board, while sitting, by an immigrant, who wished information relative to land in the Victoria settlement, stating that he wanted to obtain 50 or 100 acres for settlement, and also wished to be allowed to pay the interest of the purchase-money for a year or two, as he had only 15 *l.*, which he would require to support himself and wife while chopping and clearing. The plans were then shown him and the land pointed out, and he was informed that he would probably obtain any lot that he would select, but as the land had to be offered at public auction, he must make his application according to the regulation of the Crown Land Office, as the land under the present law must be put up at public auction.

Mr. Payne proposed that public notices should immediately be issued calling the attention of ship carpenters, labourers, lumberers, and other able-bodied and industrious persons who had been thrown out of employment by the derangement of commercial affairs, as well as immigrants of the present year, to the great advantages to be derived from settling on Government or other lands in this province, (especially those lately surveyed) in preference to emigrating or passing on to a foreign country for the purpose of seeking adventitious employment or settlement, and from which many of them would fain return after having expended all their means.

And recommended that they should be advised to form themselves into associations or committees of ten or a dozen families, and make application for land to be allotted to them, that they may proceed immediately to chopping and clearing during the ensuing winter, and have the same ready for burning off in the spring.

Also

Also, that a provisional committee should be appointed to receive application from persons who might be inclined to form themselves into associations for settlement, and whose duty it should be to direct and advise the applicants, and forward them in obtaining land and settling the same. No distinct resolution on either of the aforegoing propositions: the opinion of the meeting appeared to be generally, that although the members of this association may feel anxious to induce persons to settle on those vacant Crown lands, yet as few of them can comply with the terms of paying the purchase-money in hand, and retain the means of supporting themselves during the first stages of settlement, little can be done, as the society cannot incur the responsibility of encouraging settlement thereon until the law has been fully complied with.

Order that the subject stand for further consideration.

Adjourned.

(signed) *Robert Payne*,
Secretary *pro. tem.*

PORT OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

AN ACCOUNT of GOODS deposited in the City Warehouse, and remaining on the 15th November 1841; also an Account of GOODS Saved, showing the Balance of those Burnt, Destroyed, or Stolen.

CITY WAREHOUSE.	Pork, Bls.	Beef, Bls.	Sugar. Hds.	Sugar. Bls.	Molasses, Hhds.	Tobacco. Boxes.	Tobacco. Kegs.	Geneva. Hogsheads.	Geneva. Puncheons.	Geneva. Pipes.	Geneva. Cases.	Brandy. Hogsheads.	Brandy. Pipes.	Brandy. Qr.-Casks.	Brandy. Barrels.
In the Warehouse on the night of the Fire, 15th November 1841	176	55	267	52	15	83	17	55	5	3	54	62	3	4	1
Saved	152	50	136	20	-	12	15	48	5	-	54	37	1	-	-
Burnt, destroyed, or stolen	24	5	111	32	15	71	2	7	-	3	-	25	2	4	1

CITY WAREHOUSE.	Rum. Puncheons.	Rum. Hogsheads.	Wine. Pipes.	Wine. Hogsheads.	Lard, Kegs.	Mill Irons, Boxes.	Saleratus, Half Barrels.	Cigars. Boxes.	Cigars. Barrels.	Boots, Boxes.	Books, Boxes.	Wheat-flour, Barrels.	Coffee, Bags.	Clocks, Boxes.	Alcohol, Barrels.	Tomb-stones, Boxes.
In the Warehouse on the night of the Fire, 15th November 1841	131	2	6	2	90	6	5	10	9	6	3	57	13	2	2	4
Saved	29	-	4	2	-	-	2	10	9	6	-	8	5	-	2	-
Burnt, destroyed, or stolen	102	2	2	-	90	6	3	-	-	-	3	49	8	2	-	4

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick
23 November 1841.

(signed) *Wm. Stringer*, W. R.

(signed) *H. Bowye Smith*, Collector.

NORTH AMERICA.

— No. 11. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 11.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. 12 February 1842.

122. February 1.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 12 February 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you the copy of a letter from Mr. Hoskyns, suggesting, with a view to increase the usefulness of the emigrant agents employed in British North America, that a regulation should be enforced on board all passenger ships, requiring the exhibition of a placard at certain periods during the voyage, notifying the names and addresses of those agents.

I am directed to state that Lord Stanley considers this suggestion worthy of attention.

His Lordship would therefore be glad to receive your opinion of it, with a view to its adoption.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Stephen.*

Encl. in No. 11.

Enclosure in No. 11.

My Lord, 4, Merrion-row, Dublin, 1 Feb. 1842.

As I am credibly informed that you have the subject of emigration just now under your particular consideration, I am induced to address you; and I hope your Lordship will not deem the suggestion that I am about most respectfully to submit to you, impertinent.

In the course of a journey during the past summer through the Canadas, and part of the United States, I was frequently accosted by distressed emigrants, lately arrived from various parts of Great Britain, requesting of me, sometimes assistance, but oftener information as to their prospects of success in the business that they respectively proposed embarking in, at the places that they had been induced to fix on for the site of their operations; and the tales of distress told me by many of them, led me to question them respecting the sources whence they had derived their generally erroneous information, and more particularly why they had not taken advantage of the advice and good offices of the emigration agents provided for that express purpose by the care of Her Majesty's Government; when I found that in far the greater number of cases they were wholly ignorant even of the existence of such functionary as the emigration agent, and that their distress could generally be traced directly to that cause, as for want of such simple knowledge they had become the dupes of designing speculators, lodging-house keepers, and others interested in misleading them.

I will not occupy your Lordship's time by descanting upon the amount of misery daily in process of consummation from the above causes, in large towns where numbers of poor and uninformed emigrants are continually landing. The office of emigration agent would not have been instituted, had not the want of it, arising from such causes, been felt; and while great numbers of emigrants are ignorant of its existence, it is plain that it can but imperfectly perform the benevolent object for which it was instituted.

But I beg, with the greatest respect, to suggest for your Lordship's consideration a means, the adoption of which would, in my humble opinion, prevent much of the disaster that should result from ignorance on the part of the poorer class of emigrants of the fact that emigration agents have been provided in the principal transatlantic towns to advise and relieve them.

It is, that every ship leaving a British port, and having on board ever so small a number of that class of emigrants who go out as steerage passengers, should, for a certain number of days after leaving port, and on her arrival at her destination, carry a printed placard, to be placed in a conspicuous part of the vessel, informing the emigrants of the fact of there being such a functionary as the emigration agent; as also of the nature of his duties, and the places of residence of the principal amongst them.

And I beg to express to your Lordship my conviction that such a measure, simple and economical in its application, would avert an infinity of calamity that should otherwise await on many poor emigrants, beset as they are on landing by the emissaries of all sorts of persons interested (as I have already said) in misinforming and leading them astray; and it would moreover afford the additional gratification of rendering available, to the utmost, so beneficent an institution of a humane Government as that of emigration agent.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Hoskyns.*

To Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 12. —

NORTH AMERICA.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 19 February 1842.

Sir,

No. 12.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 19 February 1842.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant, respecting a suggestion from Mr. Hoskyns, which Lord Stanley considers worthy of attention, that a regulation should be enforced on board all passenger-ships requiring the exhibition of a placard at certain periods during the voyage, notifying the names and addresses of the Colonial Emigration Agents, we have the honour to state for his Lordship's information, that we believe the object may be most conveniently carried into effect by an administrative rather than a legislative provision, and that we would beg leave accordingly to recommend that a sufficient number of notices, in large characters, be printed in this country, containing lists of the principal agents in the North American colonies, in order to be distributed through the department of Customs amongst all vessels which clear for North America under the Passengers' Act; and that the agents at the usual places of disembarkation on the other side be provided with notices or hand-bills, in a convenient form, containing lists of the principal and subordinate agents throughout the provinces with which they are connected, to be distributed as local circumstances may render most practicable and efficient amongst the emigrants on their arrival. The latter part of our suggestion, if approved, would require to be carried out through instructions to the Governors of Canada and New Brunswick; and upon the former the most convenient mode of proceeding would probably be to request that the Board of Customs would cause the requisite number of notices to be printed and supplied to their officers at the chief ports of the United Kingdom from which emigrants proceed, with directions to furnish the master of each ship clearing under the Act, with two or more copies of the same, at the time when he receives his other papers from the Custom-house. We enclose a copy of the list which it would be necessary to use for the purpose.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred^k Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

James Stephen, Esq.

NOTICE.

LIST of Government Emigration Agents in the North American Colonies, from whom all Emigrants may, on application, obtain information gratuitously.

CANADA.

Quebec. A. C. Buchanan, Esq. Chief Agent for Eastern (Lower) Canada.
Montreal. James Allison, Esq.
Bytown. George Burke, Esq.
Kingston. John Roy, Esq.
Toronto. A. B. Hawke, Esq. Chief Agent for Western (Upper) Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John's. Alexander Wedderburn, Esq. Chief Agent.
Fredericton. Edward Ward, Esq. Assistant Emigration Agent.

NORTH AMERICA.

— No. 13. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 13.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. 7 May 1842.

Sir, Downing-street, 7 May 1842.

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th February, recommending the occasional exhibition of a placard on board all passenger ships, notifying the names and addresses of the Colonial Emigration Agents, I am directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you that printed notices, containing this information, have been sent to the Commissioners of Customs, with directions to distribute them among all ships clearing out for British North America under the Passengers' Act. I am to add that Lord Stanley has sent copies of these notices to the Governors of Canada and New Brunswick, with instructions to circulate them among the emigrants on their arrival.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Stephen.*

CANADA.

CANADA.

No. 1.
Despatch from Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell, 6 April 1841.

— No. 1.—

(No. 41.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Sydenham* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Government House, Montreal, 6 April 1841.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship of the 23d December last, No. 207, I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the copy of a letter addressed to my secretary, by Dr. Rolph, and of the answer which I have directed to be returned to him on the subject of his proceedings in London, in respect to emigration.

For Lord Sydenham's Despatch of 23 Dec. 1840, No. 207, vide Correspondence relative to Emigration to Canada, presented by command, 1841, p. 50.

I have thought it my duty thus explicitly to state my opinions to Dr. Rolph, that there may be no misconception hereafter as to the intentions of the Executive Government here in regard to emigrants. The reports which I have already made to your Lordship on the subject of emigration will show the impossibility of bringing into effective operation a system based on the principles advocated in the enclosures to Dr. Rolph's letter. I have no doubt that on the presentation of the Memorials which he transmits, your Lordship will have explained to the societies by whom they have been drawn up the objections to their proposals; but as Dr. Rolph has been commissioned by me as an agent on the part of this Government, and as he may, therefore, be supposed to express my sentiments on the subject, I felt that I could not, with propriety, receive his letter without at once pointing out to him the disagreement between the views of the societies with whom he is acting in London and those which I entertain.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sydenham.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Colonial Society, St. James's-square,
26 February 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-general, the copy of a Memorial conjointly agreed to by the heads of all the land companies connected with the British North American provinces and myself, together also with a copy of a Memorial adopted by the North American Colonial Committee; both of which Memorials will be presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by deputations, in the course of the ensuing week.

I have been in communication with Mr. M'Leod, who, having many thousands of his tenantry to remove, and possessing also the means of removing them, has resolved to purchase a block of land in the Western district of Upper Canada, for the gradual and comfortable transfer of the superabundant population of his extensive estates in the Islands of Scotland. On my recommendation, he proposes intrusting the selection of the land to Dr. Craigie, of Ancaster, who will be instructed, after purchase, to make preparations for their reception. Mr. M'Leod would wish them to be forwarded to Dr. Craigie (with all convenient despatch, under the direction of the Government agent); Dr. Craigie will meet them at Hamilton, and accompany them to the place of their destination. Should the plan of this extensive proprietor be crowned with success, it is his opinion that it will be followed by all those owners who possess the means of following the example, as there is an almost invincible repugnance, both on the part of the landlord and the tenantry of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, to rend asunder those ties which have existed for years, and which seem interwoven with their existence.

There will be several gentlemen of property leaving here next month (27th March) for Canada, by the ship "Douglas," Captain Douglas. They proceed to Montreal, and from thence to Toronto, where they will inspect the books of the association, and make their selections for purchase. The immigration this year, I have every reason to believe, will be large, valuable and respectable, including many capitalists. The applications for free passage from Scotland to Ireland are incessant. I enclose copies of two Memorials, one from Glasgow and one from Paisley. But whilst the indigent masses are so anxious to

CANADA.

leave for Canada, it will be gratifying to the colonists to find that numbers possessing ample means are now prepared to avail themselves of the advantages which the province holds out, equally in the judicious investment of capital as labour; and there is every reason to anticipate a valuable accession this year to the wealth and strength of the country.

Sir William Parker and his family will proceed to the province by one of the spring steam-ships; and Sir Joseph de Courcy Laffan, bart., one of the most influential members of the North American Colonial Committee, will take an extended tour through Canada, of inspection and observation, with the intention of the furtherance of immigration on his return. Most valuable accessions are being daily made to our committee. Amongst the most recent, I may particularize the Earls of Devon and Dunmore, and the Honourable Mr. Poulett Scrope. My time is almost altogether occupied by attendance at their deliberations, corresponding with numerous persons in Ireland and Scotland, and giving advice to persons who are about proceeding from this country to Canada. As yet I have been unable to visit Scotland; but as the applications I have received are so numerous and pressing, I have resolved to go there for a week or ten days, after the arrival of the March steam-ship, about the 18th March. I hope that his Excellency will enable me to remain during the autumnal months in this country, as, after the close of Parliament, on the return of the gentlemen to their respective seats in the country, I could obtain their hearty co-operation in bringing fully before the public mind the aptitude of Canada for those who desire to emigrate, and who are anxious to acquire information of it.

I have found his Excellency's patronage of the Emigration Association of infinite service in this country; and all parties unite in expressing the warmest admiration of the ability and efficacy of his just and vigorous administration of the affairs of the province.

I have, &c.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.,
Chief Secretary.

(signed) *Thomas Rolph.*

To the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell,* Principal Secretary for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the North American Committee of London,

Sheweth,

THAT the North American Colonial Committee, consisting of gentlemen associated for the purpose of promoting the colonization of the British provinces in America, have resolved, after mature consideration, to submit to your Lordship the following statement of their views with respect to this important object.

We assume that in the Highlands and Islands, as well as in some of the manufacturing towns in Scotland; that in particular employments and particular districts of England; that throughout almost every part of Ireland, many thousands of our fellow countrymen are not only unable to obtain throughout the year such wages as will afford them those means of comfortable subsistence which every industrious man may fairly expect in exchange for his labour, but are often reduced to the extreme privations of the most afflicting destitution.

We assume further, that in the British provinces of America there exists a demand for labour which has not yet been fully satisfied; that the industrious labourer can there obtain good wages, and the means of comfortable subsistence. That there being many millions of acres of the most fertile land still uncultivated, land is so cheap, that the exercise of industry and frugality enables the labourer to purchase a small estate in fee after a short residence in these provinces, and thus to become an employer of labour; so that the demand for additional hands, instead of decreasing with the supply, undergoes a constant augmentation.

Proceeding upon these two assumptions, which cannot be controverted, we respectfully submit that it is the duty of statesmen of Great Britain to afford to the mother country and to the colonies the aid which they respectively require, by transferring the superabundant population of the United Kingdom to those colonies, in which they will be welcomed as producers of wealth, instead of being repelled as a burden upon the community, and in which their labour will be adequately awarded.

We are quite sensible that such an undertaking must be conducted with the utmost caution; that if a greater number of emigrants should be conveyed in any one year to the colonies than can be there beneficially employed, the result will be most disastrous to the individuals emigrating; most burthensome to the colonial community, as throwing upon their charity a population dependent upon them for relief; and most discouraging to future emigration, in the reaction produced at home by accounts of the misery and suffering which would have been in such case endured. We are also sensible that it is not sufficient to convey the emigrants to the nearest port in the colonies, and there to leave them, unaided by further guidance or assistance,—that the result of such a proceeding would be to throw into sea-port towns a mass of persons for whom no adequate employment could be there provided, and who would consequently be exposed to the combined evils of hunger, disease and idleness; whilst in the case of emigration to Canada, the greater part of the more enterprising emigrants would, under such circumstances, make their way into the United States as the nearest point at which they could find employment. We are, therefore, of opinion, that in any system of

emigration

emigration conducted by the state, it is of the utmost importance that the emigrants yearly sent out should not exceed such a number as can obtain certain employment on their arrival, and that they should be conveyed at once to those parts of the provinces in which their labour is required.

We have taken pains to ascertain what number of emigrants could be received without inconvenience by the provinces of British America during the present year; and we cannot estimate the number at less than 60,000, at the lowest computation, exclusive of the emigration to the other provinces of British North America. About 23,000 emigrants landed in Lower Canada during last year. Of these, a small number went to the United States; but more than an equal number went from the United States to settle in Canada. From all the accounts which have been received, it appears that these emigrants have experienced no disappointment; though a large proportion were of that class who were dependent upon labour for their support. We have not heard that the supply of labour exceeded the demand; but on the contrary, there is reason to believe that a much larger number might have found employment. The success of the emigration of last year will probably induce many persons to emigrate during the present year who are able to defray their own expenses; but as the interposition of state assistance may possibly induce some persons to seek such assistance, who would otherwise have been enabled to emigrate by the contributions of their friends, we may estimate the number of emigrants who will go out upon their own resources at not more than 25,000 persons, leaving 35,000 as the number which would be absorbed by the provinces of British America, for whom provision will require to be made in the manner hereinafter suggested.

The present is a moment peculiarly favourable to an extensive emigration. The harvest of last year was most abundant in North America, and consequently provisions are at the present moment both cheap and plentiful. The advantage of emigration has never been so strongly felt by the intelligent inhabitants of these colonies. In several districts, particularly in Upper Canada, associations have been formed for the purpose of facilitating the reception of emigrants from the United Kingdom. With a view to encourage the settlement of emigrants in Canada, several landed proprietors have signified their willingness to place at the disposal of these associations extensive tracts of land; they have also deputed Dr. Rolph as their agent to this country, for the purpose of stimulating emigration, and in this appointment the colonial executive has concurred. The last Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, previous to its final dissolution, was the adoption of an Address to the Crown, praying that measures might be taken for promoting emigration upon a large scale to the Canadian provinces. Under all these circumstances we are justified in believing that when the Canadian Legislature shall assemble, there will be no indisposition to entertain favourably any proposition for the encouragement of emigration, which shall be founded upon an equitable basis, and guarded by a prudent caution.

We respectfully submit that the time has now come when such a proposition may be made with advantage by the Executive Government; and as we are assured that your Lordship cannot be indifferent to the opinion of a body of gentlemen who are much interested in the colonization of British North America, we beg to suggest, as the basis of such a proposition, the following proportion of the expenses of emigration between the different parties interested:—

1. That the emigrant should find the means of conveyance to the port of embarkation, his outfit, provisions for voyage, &c. &c.

2. That the Government should provide a free passage.

3. That the colony should take charge of the labourer on his arrival, and undertake his conveyance to the district in which he is to be employed. Such a division of the expenses would appear to be most natural, as well as best suited to the means of the respective parties, and probably it would be found in the result that each would be thus under about an equal portion of the total cost.

This resolution is founded upon the supposition that several distinct interests are concerned in the emigration of the unemployed poor of the United Kingdom.

1. In the first place, it is a matter of concern to the British nation at large, that an individual who is compelled by circumstances over which he has no control to remain idle at home, should be transferred to a field in which his active vigour and productive industry become elements of the political and commercial greatness of the British empire. In reference to the peculiar circumstances of Canada, your Lordship will feel that there are considerations of political expediency, involving perhaps the very connexion of these colonies with the parent state, which make it advisable to promote the immediate settlement in those provinces of a population warmly attached to the institutions and interests of Great Britain. These considerations alone would justify the application of a portion of the general revenue to the promotion of emigration to British America.

2. It is not necessary to point out the benefit which would result to the emigrant himself from his transfer to the colonies, because the whole of our reasoning is based upon the assumption that this change of home would greatly improve his condition. There is no member of our association who would advocate emigration upon any other supposition. When we suggest that the emigrant should be called upon to contribute some portion of the expenses of the emigration of his family, we are fully aware that in

CANADA.

many cases the labourer would be unable to contribute out of his own funds such proportion; but we think that few cases exist in which he would find himself unable to make up this amount by the aid of his friends, employers or landlord; and in such case it would be competent for the guardians of any union to make the required contribution out of the poor-rates. The advantage which would result to the district to which an unemployed family belong from their removal is obvious and immediate, because so long as they are unable to earn their own subsistence they must be relieved, either by public or by private charity.

3. The colony to which the labourer emigrates is also deeply interested in this transfer of our unemployed population, and ought, therefore, to contribute its share of the expense. To say that land is of no value without labour, is only to repeat a truism, which no one will contradict. We think it unnecessary, therefore, to expatiate upon this topic.

We are satisfied that the Provincial Legislature will gladly contribute the proportion of the expense of emigration which ought to be borne by the colonies. The funds available for this purpose have frequently been pointed out in the discussions which have taken place on the subject of colonization, and their appropriation to this object has received the sanction of those who would be contributors to these funds.

In the first place, it is desired that in British America the whole of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands shall be applied to the promotion of emigration; we do not think it necessary to state the arguments by which this principle of colonization is sustained; we confine ourselves to the simple assertion that the same considerations which have convinced your Lordship that the land fund of the other colonies should be appropriated to the conveyance thither of labour apply with equal force to the case of North American Colonies of Great Britain.

Another fund available for the purpose of promoting public works, and an accompanying emigration, would arise from the imposition of a tax upon land, payable either in land or money. If such a tax be paid in land, it will place at the disposal of the executive sections of land in various parts of the provinces, which will become applicable to the settlement of emigrants; and a gradual surrender of such sections of land on the part of those who do not think it their interest to pay even a trifling assessment upon them, will tend to diminish the evils which have been found to arise from profuse and improvident grants of large tracts of territory to individuals who have possessed neither means nor inclination to bring them under cultivation. If, on the other hand, the tax be generally paid in money, it will be seen that even a trifling assessment will at once create a fund available for the promotion of public works and emigration.

A tax of one halfpenny per acre levied upon all the lands in British North America which have been already granted, would produce upwards of 80,000 *l.* per annum; and the fund would continually increase in proportion as the public land now undisposed of shall be appropriated by individuals.

Upon this revenue above a million sterling could be at once raised, or such lesser sum as may from time to time be required, for the improvement and settlement of the districts from which the tax may be levied. We have reason to believe that if the Provincial Legislature should consent to the imposition of such a land tax, there will be no difficulty in raising among the capitalists in the city of London who are connected with the provinces, whatever amount may be required proportionate to the security so afforded, on the strict condition that this fund shall be applied to the purposes above specified.

In urging your Lordship to recommend to the Provincial Legislature some such proposal as that which we have ventured to suggest, it has given us great satisfaction to observe that this proposition much resembles that which has been already submitted by the Commissioners of Land and Emigration; in their report, dated the 25th April 1841, we find that they advised that 50,000 *l.* should be applied out of the general revenue, in aid of emigration to British North America.

They recommend that half the expense of the passage of the emigrants should be defrayed by the Government, the other half being borne by the emigrants themselves, or by the parties locally interested in their removal, whether landed proprietors or poor-law unions; that the emigrants should make their way to the port of embarkation at their own cost, and that upon their landing in the colony they should be immediately placed under the guidance of the Colonial Emigration Agents, whose duty it would be to convey them to those parts of the colony in which certain employment awaits them.

We do not concur with the Commissioners in thinking that the emigrant should be called upon to contribute any portion of the passage-money contribution; and we deem it of the utmost importance that emigrants should have at their disposal, on landing in the colony, any funds which they may be able to command. In other respects, we are happy to find that the views of the Commissioners are almost entirely in accordance with those of our committee.

It ought to be observed, that by placing the stream of emigration under the superintendence of a responsible board, much of the suffering and danger to which the emigrant is now exposed, from the designing practices of some of the ship-owners and masters engaged in the conveyance of emigrants, as well as from the employment of unsafe vessels, would be obviated; and thus the emigrant would be placed under a protecting care, from the port of embarkation to the place of his ultimate location.

We

We have only to add, in conclusion, that in soliciting assistance on the part of the state, in aid of emigration to British America, it is very far from our wish to deprecate similar assistance towards promoting the settlement of the other colonies of Great Britain. We regret to be compelled to believe that there are in the United Kingdom a number of industrious men of good character unable to find employment at home, sufficient to supply the utmost demand for labour that can for several years exist in the various colonies of Great Britain; we, therefore, claim no partiality for British North America but in viewing this subject with reference to the interests of the mother country, it cannot be forgotten that in consequence of the nearer vicinity of the American colonies, a contribution on the part of the state, which would only facilitate the conveyance of hundreds of the unemployed poor to more distant settlements, would aid the emigration of thousands to British North America.

We have now laid before your Lordship, in as brief a form as we could adopt, without omitting particulars which we deem it important to mention, a distinct proposal for the conduct of emigration to British North America; it has not been adopted hastily, but is the result of much consideration; and we leave it in your Lordship's hands, with a feeling of perfect confidence that, as a British statesman, you are deeply sensible of the value of colonization as a means of increasing the power and resources of the great empire whose colonial interests have been intrusted to your charge.

To the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Governor, Deputy-governor, and Directors of the British American Land Company; the Governor, Deputy-governor and Directors of the Canada Company; the Governor, Deputy-governor and Directors of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland; Doctor Thomas Rolph; and others having an interest in the prosperity of Canada;

Sheweth,

That your Memorialists are impressed with a strong sense of the great natural resources of Canada, and consider the backward and stagnant condition of that important colony, as compared with what they are persuaded might have been its position under happier circumstances, as a serious national misfortune. That they are convinced that the impediments which have hindered the development of those resources are by no means those of nature, which, on the contrary, has been eminently bountiful in every essential respect, especially in bestowing upon the colony the noble water-way of the St. Lawrence, and so large a portion of its tributary streams.

That regarding therefore the unfavourable condition of Canada as solely attributable to errors in the system of its management, and to the neglect of the means of improving its natural advantages, your Memorialists would strongly impress upon Her Majesty's Government the benefit that would accrue to the colony from the complete opening of the St. Lawrence for the navigation of vessels of considerable burthen,—a benefit, the value of which may be partially appreciated from a view of the advantage the adjoining state of New York derives from the Erie Canal.

That your Memorialists regard the inefficient number of public roads, and the bad state of those that exist, as another principal cause of the stagnant condition of the colony; the want of proper ways of communication greatly tending to discourage and prevent the settlement of the country.

That your Memorialists are strongly persuaded of the great importance of adding as quickly and largely as possible to the British population of Canada; and that it is indispensable to this object, that the colony should be rendered attractive to emigrating capitalists, as well as to labourers, by undertaking such public works of communication, both by water and land, as may serve to hold out to such parties a sufficient assurance that they will improve their fortunes by settling there.

That if public works of the nature pointed out were undertaken, the result would be not merely an increased flow of emigration to Canada, but that the persons of every class resorting there from the United Kingdom would be fixed, by the attractions suited to their respective stations in life, on the British side of the frontier.

That your Memorialists have not indicated the measures by which alone the settlement of Canada can be made desirable to British emigrants to any extent commensurate with the importance of the objects in view, without being prepared to show, at the same time, by what means operations of the nature suggested might be carried on.

That your Memorialists submit, that funds for the prosecution of all the public works which they have pointed out as indispensable to the prosperity of Canada are available in the vast provincial property, now scarcely of any value, which exists in the shape of waste land and timber, vested in the Crown; a property which, if placed under proper management, and judiciously disposed of, with a single view to the increase of the colonial revenue, would afford an ample security for loans which might be raised in this country to be exclusively appropriated to public works and emigration, which, again, would add enormously to the value of the lands and timber reserved for subsequent disposal, and consequently to the

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means of promoting the grand public objects for which it is desired to cause them to provide.

That in order to render the public lands of Canada available for these all-important colonial purposes, it will be necessary, in accordance with the principle recognized by the Crown in New Brunswick, to place them at the disposal of the Legislature of the United Provinces.

That though your Memorialists are of course aware that the revenue derived from the public domain has been placed at the disposal of the local legislature, yet the disposal of the lands themselves, and of the timber thereon, remains still vested in the Crown, whereby, in point of fact, all benefit to the colony from the concession in the former respect might be altogether neutralized, the lands and timber being liable to be sold or given away, as heretofore, in a manner wholly unproductive of the advantage either to the Crown or to the public.

That the object, therefore, which your Memorialists desire to secure, is to place the lands and timber, equally with the revenue derived from those resources, at the disposal of the local legislature; under such provisions and safeguards, as to the conditions of the transfer, as shall secure the faithful appropriation of the proceeds to the exclusive purposes of emigration, and of great public works connected with, and affording aid to, such a system.

That your Memorialists entertain a confident belief, that if the Crown should adopt this beneficent course, the new Legislature of Canada, impelled by an anxious desire, in which every British settler in the colony participates, to set on foot improvements similar to those which have been executed with so much advantage in the state of New York, and to restore the stream of British emigration to its ancient Canadian channel, would zealously co-operate with the views of Her Majesty's Government for the attainment of objects so essential to their prosperity, and would frame such a law for the future disposal of the public domains, and for the assurance of parties advancing monies on the security thereof, as would induce your Memorialists and others to concur in procuring an advance to the colony of the funds required for the most important public works, and for promoting a large measure of emigration to Canada.

That a committee of the three companies, whose designations appear at the head of this Memorial, have conferred with Doctor Rolph, the organ at present in this country of a great body of the colonists, who ardently desire that no time may be lost in adopting measures to promote public works and emigration, and that Doctor Rolph vouches for the concurrence of the sentiments of the parties by whom he has been delegated in the views expressed in this Memorial.

That it appears to your Memorialists to be very important that great measures of emigration, and of public improvements, should be laid before the Legislature of the United Canadas at the earliest possible date.

That your Memorialists are confidently persuaded that his Excellency the present Governor-general of Canada will not merely give his sanction, but his cordial support to the measures which they have proposed, and will thereby add incalculably to the obligations under which he has laid the people of Canada.

That your Memorialists request that your Lordship will be pleased to take the subject-matter of this paper into your consideration, and to appoint an early day for receiving a deputation from the undersigned.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Government House, Montreal,
3 April 1841.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Sir,

I HAVE received and laid before the Governor-general your letter of the 26th February, reporting your proceedings in regard to emigration to Canada, and enclosing the drafts of two Memorials, the first from the North American Colonial Committee of London; the second from the British American Land Company, the Canada Company, the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, and yourself, which it was intended to present to Lord John Russell, at an interview shortly after the date of your letter.

The Governor-general would, under ordinary circumstances, have postponed his observations on these documents until he should have received official intelligence of their presentation, and of the answer returned to them by Lord John Russell; but there are principles embodied in them, and more especially in the Memorial from the North American Colonial Committee of London, so different from what, in his Excellency's opinion, is the only practicable system of emigration to this country, and so calculated to lead to disappointment and distress, that he considers it his duty at once to call your attention to those points, and to express his opinion respecting them.

After enumerating the advantages of emigration, the Colonial Committee propose that the expense of conveying an emigrant from his home to the place of his settlement in Canada should be divided into three portions; the first, viz. his conveyance to the port of embarkation, to be defrayed by himself; the second, his voyage across the Atlantic, to be provided by the Government; and the third, namely, his conveyance from the port of disembarkation

disembarkation to his final settlement, to be defrayed by the colony. They further suggest that the whole of the funds arising from the sale of lands should be applied towards emigration, and they deprecate the calling on the emigrant to pay any part of his passage-money. In like manner, the joint Memorial from the several land companies and yourself suggests that means should be taken to secure the faithful appropriation of the proceeds of land and timber to the exclusive purposes of emigration, and of great public works connected with, and affording aid to, such a system.

On referring to the letter of instructions which, by the Governor-general's directions, I addressed to you on the 22d December last, you will observe that one of the principal objects of your mission as an accredited agent of the Government was stated to be to explain fully and clearly to parties in England, "the impossibility of supplying any funds by the sale of land or otherwise, for the expense of transporting emigrants to this country, and the injurious consequences arising to the emigrants themselves, and to the provinces, from casting on the shores of Canada persons wholly destitute of the means, either of transporting themselves to places where work can be provided for them, or of maintaining themselves as settlers." These instructions were prepared by his Excellency after a very full consideration of the subject, and the experience of the preceding season, and you will observe that they are altogether opposed to the views which the Colonial Committee of London propose to submit to Her Majesty's Government.

It is true that, in their Memorial, the Colonial Committee propose to devolve on imperial, and not on provincial funds, the expense of the passage of emigrants across the Atlantic; such an arrangement, however, appears to his Excellency to be decidedly objectionable in principle. The sum that could be obtained from Parliament for such a service must, under any circumstances, be inconsiderable, and adequate, therefore, to the transport of a very few; it would, nevertheless, raise the most extravagant expectations in all intending emigrants, and would thereby paralyse all individual exertions among them; it would create intense disappointment and discontent among those who were excluded from its participation, while in the case of the poorest class of emigrants, it would in reality be a boon only to the landlord or parish, who would otherwise have had to bear the expense of the emigrant's passage. If, as his Excellency trusts, Parliament should, in its liberality, grant a sum towards the promotion of emigration to Canada, there are other objects besides the payment of the passages of emigrants to which it may be applied, with much greater public advantage and with much more effect, in aid of the object in view. Nor is it expedient to hold out to emigrants the expectation that immediately on their landing in Canada, the expense of their conveyance to the place of settlement, or of their subsistence until provision can be made for them, will be borne by the public. Much, no doubt, was done last season, through the assistance which Her Majesty's Government gave from the Imperial Treasury to the provincial resources; but such aid cannot be looked for again; and you are perfectly aware that the finances of Canada will not at present permit the appropriation of any part of them to such purposes. The Governor-general must, therefore, strongly urge on you the necessity of attending to that part of your instructions which I have already quoted, and which was especially designed to prevent those delusions which must result from the promulgation of the opinions contained in the Memorial of the Colonial Committee.

As by the appointment which you accepted from his Excellency last winter, you are now acting as the authorized agent of the provincial government in matters relating to emigration, and as, therefore, any opinions which you may express or advocate will naturally be supposed to have the approval and support of the local government, his Excellency has thought it necessary, at the earliest opportunity, to point out wherein the views of those with whom you are acting in London differ from his own. He feels assured that you will take the most effectual steps to prevent any misunderstanding, either on the part of those societies and individuals, or on the part of emigrants themselves, of the intentions or powers of the Government to afford them assistance in resorting to Canada.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. W. C. Murdoch.*

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 14 May 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 14 May 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Governor-general of British North America, enclosing copy of a correspondence with Dr. Rolph on the subject of his proceedings in London in respect to emigration. *No. 41, 6 April.*

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

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— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 3.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 9 July 1841.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 9 July 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to call your attention to my letter of the 14th of May last, and to inquire whether you have any observations to offer for his Lordship's consideration, with respect to the view taken by Lord Sydenham of the proposals submitted by certain societies in London for the promotion of emigration to Canada, &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 4. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 4.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 17 August 1841.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 17 August 1841.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, in which, with reference to a despatch from Lord Sydenham formerly communicated to us, you inquire whether we have any observations to offer for Lord John Russell's consideration, with respect to the view taken by Lord Sydenham of the proposals submitted by certain societies in London for the promotion of emigration to Canada.

In reply we have the honour to state, that we find the principal point to which Lord Sydenham objects in the proposals of the North American committee, and on which it may be necessary that we should offer any remarks, relates to the mode in which any grant of money by this country can be most advantageously applied in aid of emigration to Canada. The committee recommend that the expense of the voyage should be wholly defrayed out of the public fund, to which Lord Sydenham objects that the grant would only be sufficient to provide free passages for a few, while it would raise undue expectations in all intending emigrants, and paralyse individual exertion; moreover, that it would be a boon not to the poor, but to the landlord or parish by whom the funds would otherwise have been provided for their conveyance to the colony.

In our report of the 21st April 1840, on the means of extending emigration to Canada, we expressed our opinion, that any grant of public money for the purpose should be applied so as to aid and stimulate private contributions, and that the state should never advance money to meet the expenses of the actual voyage, unless a fixed proportion of the requisite sum in each case had been advanced from private sources. This plan, we considered, would have tended to obviate the evils which Lord Sydenham has pointed out.

The expediency, however, of applying any part of a Parliamentary grant to the payment of the passage-money rests in some degree upon its amount. If it be so large that Parliament may have contemplated by means of it the relief of destitution in this country, the chief object to be aimed at should be the greatest possible increase of the numbers who would benefit by it; and then we could hardly doubt that it should be made applicable, in part at least, and perhaps with the limitation we have proposed, to the expense of the passage, inasmuch as it is that expense which must always constitute the great obstacle to emigration. If the grant be small, and be made rather with reference to Canada than to this country, it would then be considered only as an indirect auxiliary to the emigration which is carried on every year by means of private or parochial funds; and in that case it would probably be more desirable that the money should be expended in the colony in relieving those who may arrive in a state of destitution,

and

and in providing conveyance for the poorer classes of emigrants to places where their labour might be in demand.

Having made these general observations, it may be right that we should allude more in detail to the modes of disposing of a public grant which have been suggested by Lord Sydenham. In the letter indeed now under our consideration, which was addressed to Doctor Rolph by his Lordship's desire, it is only stated in general terms, that there are other objects besides the payment of the passages of emigrants to which such money may be applied with much greater public advantage, and with much more effect in aid of the object in view. But in Lord Sydenham's despatch of 26th January, No. 224, these objects are more specifically mentioned, and we shall proceed to offer upon them, in order, such observations as have occurred to us.

For Despatch, 26 January, No. 224, vide Correspondence relative to Emigration to Canada, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, 1841, page 71.

The first object for which pecuniary assistance from the Government is required is stated to be to increase the efficiency of the emigration agents at the outports. We believe, however, that that which Lord Sydenham contemplates on this head can alone be effected by alterations in the provisions of the Passengers' Act, and by an increase in the power of persons filling the situation of Government agents, whose duty it is to see that the law is carried into effect. Such alterations we have had the honour to propose.

Secondly. It is suggested that accommodation should be afforded for emigrants resorting to Liverpool, to embark for America. This measure would entail a very large expenditure, and, we fear, be liable to abuse which could not be prevented. The Passengers' Act requires that the master should maintain the persons who have contracted with him for a passage, if the vessel be not ready for sea, and do not actually sail at her appointed time; and we think that it is a just provision to require that this expense should be borne by the ship. It constitutes a useful and indispensable check upon the owners or their agents in making agreements with the poor, and tends to prevent almost the worst, because the most ruinous, imposition which is practised upon the intending emigrant. In the alteration which we have suggested in the Passengers' Act, we have alluded to the means by whch we think that the recovery of subsistence-money on the part of intending emigrants may be facilitated; and these, if adopted, would, we hope, prove sufficient for the object which Lord Sydenham has in view.

Thirdly, Lord Sydenham requests that whatever sum may be granted by Parliament, a portion of it may be devoted to the object of sending with the emigrant ships Government agents clothed with sufficient authority to enforce the provisions of the Passengers' Act during the voyage, and combining in their persons the duties of medical superintendents over the emigrants. As we had occasion to state in our recent letter on the Passengers' Act, we think that it would scarcely be possible, and certainly not without great expense, to provide proper medical attendants for the fleet of ships, most of them carrying large numbers of emigrants, which in the short season of Canadian emigration leave the ports of this kingdom; if they are not properly qualified, the experience of the past has shown that their presence as medical attendants would be worse than useless.

In regard, again, to the authority with which they would be invested as Government agents, it is to be remarked that as the contract between the ship-owner and the passengers is strictly of a private nature, the Government could have no power to impose conditions upon either of the parties, or to invest an agent with authority to control them; such power must be derived from Parliament, and, as we stated in our former letter, we think that there are objections to the introduction of a provision for that purpose into the Passengers' Act. It would be difficult to define with accuracy in an Act of Parliament the powers to be confided to the agents, in order to render their authority effectual, without being unduly oppressive either to the emigrants or to the parties connected with the ship. Unless the powers were so defined, considerable alarm would doubtless be felt by ship-owners and others as to the contemplated interference with their proceedings, and as to the degree of control to which they would be subject.

Moreover, when once the law had made it imperative that such Government agents should accompany the emigrants, it might become necessary even to detain

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vessels otherwise ready for sea, if proper persons were not forthcoming at the moment. An annual provision, moreover, must be made by Parliament for the remuneration of the parties who would be thus employed; and if, as would undoubtedly be the case, it were deemed desirable to employ experienced persons, it would be necessary to retain the parties permanently in the service, although what may be termed the season for emigration to North America lasts but for a short period. It would also be intended, we conceive, that the enactment should not apply to vessels carrying less than a certain number; but experience shows that an exception of this kind affords great facility for evading the law.

We think, therefore, as we stated in our letter to which we have already referred, that it is not on the whole desirable to require by law that a general and medical superintendent, armed with sufficient authority to enforce the law, should accompany emigrants who are proceeding to the North American colonies.

As in some degree a substitute for the presence of such an agent, it would be desirable that several copies of a plain and intelligible abstract of the Passengers' Act, which might be prepared at our board, should be given by the emigration agent to heads of families amongst the emigrants in each ship; these parties would then distinctly know what were the supplies of food which ought to be served out to them by the master, as well as their rights in all other respects; and should there prove, upon their arrival in the colony, to be any just and sufficient ground of complaint against those connected with the ship for an infringement of the law during the passage, the emigration agent at the port of landing might take the necessary steps to procure redress from the offending parties.

The next objects to which it is proposed to apply a grant of public money relate to the condition of the emigrants subsequent to their arrival in the colony. It is recommended that aid should be afforded to the provincial funds in providing relief for the destitute, medical attendance for the sick, and the means of transport into the interior for the able-bodied.

Among the local funds would be included, we suppose, the proceeds of the emigrant tax, to the re-enactment of which Lord Sydenham is favourable; and should they all prove insufficient, we then think, as we have already stated in this letter, that if a grant of money be made in support of emigration to Canada, it might be most usefully expended in providing for the objects above enumerated.

Much difficulty would, no doubt, be experienced in selecting from the number who almost simultaneously arrive, those who were fitting objects for relief and assistance. This may, to a certain degree, be met by requiring, as Lord Sydenham proposes, labour at the public works of Montreal and Quebec from the applicants for relief; and in many cases it would not be impossible to ascertain to what extent the parties on their arrival possessed the means of providing for their own transport up the country. All, for instance, who are sent out at the expense of their parishes, now receive a small sum upon landing, for the purpose of enabling them to provide for their immediate wants, and proceed to any part of the country where they may be instructed that their labour is in demand; for them, therefore, further assistance would not be required.

Not doubting, however, that every precaution in administering the funds which the case admits of will be taken, we cannot think that there is any mode in which the expenditure of the public money would be more likely, than by that which is here proposed, to benefit the emigrants, and consequently to prevent their further emigration to the neighbouring states.

It is further recommended, that a portion of any grant made by this country may be applied to settling emigrants upon the wild lands which are to be granted to them, according to the arrangements proposed in Lord Sydenham's despatch of the 14th June, No. 214, more especially in localities where it is desirable to encourage settlements, and to which in ordinary circumstances settlers would not resort.

The expediency of recurring once more to the system of free grants rests, we conceive, entirely upon political grounds, and the same grounds may render it desirable

desirable that money should be expended with a view to the further benefit of the individuals obtaining the grants. There only remains for consideration the limitation of the expense which this course, if adopted, would entail, and the probability of ultimate success in diverting the course of settlement from its natural direction. The latter of these questions, doubtless, depends upon local circumstances of which we have not sufficient knowledge, and upon neither of them are we able to submit any opinion to Lord John Russell's notice.

The further use to which, in the last place, it is recommended that, if the grant in question be obtained from Parliament, the money should be applied, is in defraying the expense of various public works in Canada; the grant, however, would in that case appear to us to have less of the character of a grant in support of emigration, than of one directly for the benefit of Canada. We have, therefore, no remarks to offer upon the expediency of making it, nor upon the exact mode in which it should be applied.

Before concluding our remarks, there is one passage in Dr. Rolph's letter to the Colonial Secretary, included in the correspondence before us, to which we would beg leave to direct attention. It relates to the wish which has been expressed by proprietors to provide for the establishment upon land of their former tenants who have emigrated, and the desire which is mutually felt by both parties to maintain in the colony the relation which has hitherto subsisted between them.

He states, that "there is an almost invincible repugnance, both on the part of the landlords and the tenantry of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, to rend asunder those ties which have existed for years, and which seem interwoven with their existence." Without inquiring into the extent to which such feelings may exist in other parts of this country, we cannot but think that if the same facilities existed for purchasing in this country the waste lands of Canada which has been afforded in the case of the Australian colonies, and of nominating emigrants for a free passage in proportion to the purchase-money deposited, the colonization of Canada would be greatly facilitated. The same sum of money would purchase more land in Canada than in Australia, while it would provide the means of conveying nearly four times as many emigrants. It may not, we are aware, be possible to apply the land revenue raised in the colony to purposes of emigration; but the purchases of land which would be effected in this country under the arrangement in question would probably not be made but for the inducement held out by the privilege of nominating emigrants for a free passage; all that would be appropriated to carrying out the system would be created by the system, and entail, therefore, no loss upon the local revenue.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward E. Villiers.*
John George Shaw Lefevre.

— No. 5. —

(No. 114.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Sydenham* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Government House, Kingston, 28 August 1841.

No. 5. Despatch from Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell, 28 August 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the returns from the emigrant agent at Quebec, and from the superintendent of quarantine at Grosse Isle, which have reached me since my despatch of the 28th ultimo (No. 99). Your Lordship will perceive with pleasure that these accounts continue favourable.

In consequence of the demand for labour in the Eastern townships, I have authorized the emigrant agent to assist, to a limited extent, destitute emigrants anxious to proceed to that section of the country.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sydenham.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 17th day of July to the 24th day of July 1841, both days inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1841:										
July - 19	Margaret Bogle -	Smith - -	Leith - -	51	36	30	117	- - farmers, trades and servants.	- -	117 (a)
„ 19	Pomona - -	Hutchinson -	Sligo - -	79	92	79	250	- - labourers, farmers and servants.	- -	250 (b)
„ 22	Elbana - -	Rowlands - -	Waterford - -	4	-	-	4	labourers - - -	- -	4 (b)
„ 23	Victory - -	Becket - -	Hull - -	34	24	26	84	- - farmers, labourers and trades.	24	60 (c)
„ 23	Symmetry - -	Clarke - -	Sheerness - -	4	-	-	4	labourers - - -	- -	4 (d)
„ 24	Huron - -	Sibbison - -	Liverpool - -	128	91	108	327	- - labourers, trades, farmers and servants.	- -	327 (e)
	Hope - -	Moffatt - -	Dublin - -	24	24	23	71	labourers, trades & servants	- -	71 (f)
				324	267	266	857	- - - - -	24	833

OBSERVATIONS:

(a) Some went to the vicinity of Montreal, and the remainder to the neighbourhood of Toronto and Hamilton.

(b) A few went to the States; the remainder proceed to the Western district.

(c) Went to Toronto, Hamilton, Whitby and Pickering.

(d) Proceeded to Upper Canada.

(e) A few were going to the States; about 18 were for the Lower Ports; 25 are respectable Scotch passengers, who are going to Toronto, and a few English families from Newcastle.

(f) Went to Montreal and Kingston, where they have friends.

	No. of Emigrants.
ENGLAND - - - - - - - - - - -	415
IRELAND - - - - - - - - - - -	325
SCOTLAND - - - - - - - - - - -	117
	857
Previously reported - - - - - - - - -	21,729
	22,586
To same period last year - - - - - - - -	18,280
INCREASE in favour of 1841 - - - - - -	4,306

Note.—The passengers arrived during the past week are all in good health, and consist of farmers and labourers.

In the "Margaret Bogle" were some very respectable Scotch emigrants from Leith, and, with the exception of one family, were all in good circumstances; five families have gone to settle in the Huron tract, and the remainder to the Home and Gore districts.

The "Pomona," Hutchinson, master, from Sligo, cleared from that port, with 214 passengers, as certified in the list forwarded me by the Government agent for that port; and her bill of health from the Custom-house certified for 228, including master and crew. On arrival here she was found to have 250 passengers on board, making an excess of 27 adults over the compliment she is entitled to carry by law. The master was fined 20*l.* sterling by the Collector of the Customs. It is very much to be regretted that the law does not fix the penalty at so much for each one over the number prescribed by the statute; and, as it now stands, the owner or charterer will pocket 35*l.* sterling by the operation, after paying the fine.

The passengers per the "Victory" are intelligent settlers from the vicinity of Hull; they are all proceeding to settle in the Western division of the province.

The "Huron," from Liverpool, with 327 passengers, are chiefly labourers; there are a few Scotch families, in good circumstances, 26 in number, from Paisley, and a few English families from Newcastle. Two Irish families have gone to settle near Sherbrook, and a few are remaining here for employment; the remainder are all proceeding up the country.

In the brig "Hope," from Dublin, were 71 passengers; they had a passage of 51 days; many of them were short of provisions, and had to purchase from the master, who appears to have taken every advantage of their distress. One poor family coming out to their friends in Montreal was in debt to the master, for provisions, near 5*l.* on arrival here. He states, that, before he was a month out, some families applied to him for provisions; their stock, consequently, could not have been laid in according to the Act.

Three families in the "Huron" are going to Nova Scotia, to their friends.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 26 July 1841.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 24th day of July to the 7th day of August 1841, both days inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.			
1841: July 26	Stirling	Hastie	Glasgow	59	45	50	154	labourers and farmers	106	48 [a]
„ 31	Lady Charlotte Guest.	Brewer	Glasgow	63	41	34	138	farmers	- -	138 [b]
August 2	Josepha	Leitch	Belfast	87	97	59	243	farmers, labourers, mechanics and female servants.	- -	243 [c]
„ 3	Catherine	Masson	Liverpool	93	92	106	291	principally labourers and a few farmers.	110	181 [d]
„ 4	Saphira	Brown	Thurso	61	53	88	202	principally labourers, a few farmers and a few trades.	103	99 [e]
				363	328	337	1,028		319	709

OBSERVATIONS:

[a] Some are going to Beauharnois, and others to the London district; many of the labourers remain in Quebec, employed on the roads.

[b] Went to Perth, Litchfield, Bytown, Gannanoque, Kingston and London; and have friends before them.

[c] One family went to St. Giles (Lower Canada); several families are to remain in Montreal and its vicinity, and the remainder went to different parts of the Western district.

[d] Some remain in Quebec, employed on the roads; one family, 12 in number, went to their friends in Waterloo, in Shefford, and the rest to different parts of Upper Canada.

[e] A few went to Ely, in the Eastern townships; the remainder proceeded to the Upper Province; had no particular place in view to stop at, as having no friends in country before them.

	No. of Emigrants.
ENGLAND	291
IRELAND	243
SCOTLAND	494
	1,028
Previously reported, the 24th ult.	22,586
	23,614
To the same period last year	19,074
INCREASE in favour of 1841	4,540

Note.—The passengers arrived during the past week are chiefly Irish and Scotch; many of them very poor, and depending on immediate employment for their support.

The passengers per the "Stirling," from Glasgow, 154 in number; 106 of whom are members of the Glasgow Emigration Society, landed here very poor, and without sufficient means to pay their passage, even as far as Montreal; seven families are employed here, and I have offered it to the rest; but nothing but the necessity of their situation would induce them to accept of it here; some refused, and even disposed of their effects to enable them to proceed. It is much to be regretted the exaggerated accounts which have been circulated among (more particularly the Scotch) emigrants this season. They all land here with the idea that they are to be forwarded at Government expense to whatever section of the province they may fix on, and it is with great difficulty I can persuade them that such is not the case.

The passengers by the "Lady Charlotte Guest" were in better circumstances, and these people emigrated at their own cost, and proceeded in the vessel to Montreal; the greater portion of them have their relations settled in the province; some in the Bathurst district, and others are going to Goderich and Dumfries.

Those by the "Josepha," from Belfast, are all in good circumstances; one family going to their friends in St. Giles, and several others have their friends in the neighbourhood of Montreal, but the great majority of them proceed to the Western division of the province.

In the "Catherine," from Liverpool, they are mostly labourers, and very poor; some few farmers have good means; about 100 of them are from estates of the Earl Fitzwilliam's, in the county Wicklow, who assisted them to emigrate; all of those requiring employment, and that I could induce to work, I obtained it for them, but the greater part of them have proceeded up the country.

In the brig "Saphira," from Thurso, were about 20 families who have been assisted to emigrate by the Duke of Sutherland, from his estates in Sutherlandshire; these people have all left their houses of their own accord, and his Grace has been pleased to assist them to the extent of from 3*l.* to 7*l.* each family; only four families of this party were furnished altogether by his agent. From the exaggerated accounts told them at home, they all expected on landing here to be forwarded to the London district, to which it appears they wish to proceed, although scarcely a family of them have a friend or acquaintance in the province, and appeared much disappointed when it was refused, and employment offered them; this they did not calculate on, and it was only a few of them who appeared inclined to avail themselves of it. They afterwards proceeded up to Montreal, and I fear will become a charge on the agency there, and further up the country. Seven families, widows and orphans, mostly females, I have given a free passage to. Their only chance of succeeding is to get into some of the old country settlements, as it is impossible to get them any employment in or about this city, or Montreal. I have also been obliged to assist a number of females who came out in the "Catherine," from Liverpool, on similar grounds, but in no instance has any aid been given to persons who are able to work; employment being abundant on the roads. I have also most favourable accounts from the Eastern townships of the demand for labourers; wages 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* with board; but it is very few who I can induce to go to that section of the province, their prejudices are so strong against the winter.

Three vessels with passengers are reported at Grosse Isle.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 7 August 1841.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 7th day of August to the 14th day of August 1841, both days inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1841: August 8	Independence	M'Appon	Liverpool	87	68	94	249	labourers, farmers and trades.		249 (a)
„ 8	Orlando	Blair	London	23	17	48	88	farmers and one trade	80	8 (b)
„ 8	Warrior	Robertson	Killala	14	16	8	38	labourers and two trades		38 (c)
„ 11	Abercromby	Loattis	Liverpool	26	33	25	84	trades, labourers, farmers and servants.		84 (d)
„ 11	Clifton	Bisson	Cork	35	37	40	112	labourers and a few farmers.		112 (e)
„ 11	Bellona	Wylie	Glasgow	2	–	–	2			2
				187	171	215	573		80	493

OBSERVATIONS:

(a) Several families are going to settle in the Bathurst district at Bytown and Perth, and others to Dumfries, Port Talbot.

(b) Some are proceeding to Belville, and the remainder are going to different parts of the Western district.

(c) Proceeding to Buckingham and to the vicinity of Kingston and Toronto.

(d) Going to the county of Hamilton, township of West Flamboro'; some to the River Trent, and the remainder to Toronto and Kingston; some of the young men wish to go to St. John's, New Brunswick.

(e) Went to Peterborough, Toronto and Kingston, where some have friends before them; and a few are going to join their relations in the United States.

	No. of Emigrants.
ENGLAND	421
IRELAND	150
SCOTLAND	2
	573
Previously reported	23,614
	24,187
To same period last Year	19,507
INCREASE in favour of 1841	4,680

Note.—The passengers arrived during the past week are chiefly labourers and farmers of the better class, many of them in possession of capital.

In the "Independence," from Liverpool, are some very respectable Scotch farmers, with good means; they are principally going to settle in the Bathurst, Home, Gore and London districts. About 20 have decided to take Sherbrook Eastern townships on their route, in hopes of meeting with a desirable location in that section of the country.

Passengers per "Orlando," from London and Gravesend, are paupers, who have been sent out by the Poor Law Commissioners; they consist of about 12 families, and are all going to the Western section of the province; these people were well provided for during the voyage, and were forwarded free to Montreal at ship's expense.

Those in the "Clifton," from Cork, and "Abercromby," from Liverpool, all landed in good health; a number of the passengers in the former vessel are going to their friends in the United States; a few, in the "Abercromby," young men, are going to their friends in New Brunswick. These vessels have all had long passages, average being 56 days.

Those in the "Clifton" were short of provisions, owing to the greater part of their stock, consisting of potatoes, which, from the heat of the vessel's hold and the lateness of the season, soon became unfit for use; they consequently were obliged to purchase from the master; and those families, whose means were limited, landed here in a destitute state. Six families, consisting of women and children, who were going to join their relations and friends in the province, I was under the necessity of giving assistance to in provisions, and a free passage to Montreal.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 16 August 1841.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

WEEKLY

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 14th day of August to the 21st day of August 1841, both days inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1841:										
August 15	Wanderer	Cowan	Glasgow	61	43	38	142	farmers and farm labourers	58	84 (a)
„ 16	Dee	Reid	Bristol	26	17	20	63	farmers, labourers & trades	8	55 (b)
„ 16	Rowena	Coultherd	Sligo	17	32	22	71	farmers, labourers & trades	- -	71 (c)
„ 18	Astria	Silk	Dublin	57	44	46	147	- - mostly labourers, farmers and trades.	34	113 (d)
„ 20	Marquis Wellesley	Lang	Liverpool	24	15	13	52	farmers, labourers & trades	- -	52 (e)
				185	151	139	475	- - - -	100	375

OBSERVATIONS:

(a) They are all proceeding to the Western district of the province, to settle in the district of London.
(b) Gone to the Western division of the province.
(c) These are proceeding to Coburg, Paris and Brockville, and two families are going to New York.
(d) Some will remain in Montreal, and the remainder are proceeding to Chatham, Wellington, Toronto, and the township of Cavan.
(e) Going to the Western division of the province; one family going to Guelph.

	No. of Emigrants.
ENGLAND	115
IRELAND	142
SCOTLAND	218
	475
Previously reported	24,187
	24,662
To same period last year	20,236
INCREASE in favour of 1841	4,426

Note.—Passengers arrived during the past week are generally in good circumstances, and are all proceeding up the country, with the exception of a few families from Sligo and Dublin whose means were exhausted, and who are now at work here to earn sufficient to carry them up.

In the brig "Wanderer" were eight families, 58 in number, who have been assisted to emigrate by their landlord, Neill Malcolm, Esq., from his estates in Argyllshire; these people were well provided for during the voyage; and I had received orders to advance them means sufficient to enable them to reach their friends settled in the London district, and to draw on Mr. Malcolm for the amount; they all proceeded from this two days since, provided with every information necessary to enable them to reach their destination.

The passengers per the "Dee," from Bristol, are respectable farmers and farm labourers; they have all a little money, but have no particular place fixed on for settlement; they give the preference to the Western part of the province, where they intend to proceed, and to judge for themselves. I furnished them with routes, distances, and the names of the different Government agents along their route; one family, eight in number, were assisted to emigrate by their parish.

Seventy-one passengers in the brig "Rowena," from Sligo, had a long passage of nine weeks; they all landed in good health, and, with the exception of four families, who remained here for employment, they proceeded direct on their route up the country; two families are going to their relations in the state of New York; the others to the Eastern, Newcastle and Gore districts.

The brig "Astria," from Dublin, with 147 passengers, was two months on her voyage; they however landed in good health; but a number of the families were very poor, having expended all their money in purchasing food from the master; the greater number of them proceeded direct on their route up the country; those who had not means, I have furnished with employment here.

Fifty-two passengers in the "Marquis of Wellesley" are in good circumstances; a number of them have their friends in the neighbourhood of Montreal, and others in different sections of the province.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 21 August 1841.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, from 18th July 1841 to 24th inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE. Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Other Diseases.	Parturition.	Cases not classified under Disease. Infants at the Breast.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Men	11	-	11	1	-	10	2	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	- -	10	
Women	9	2	11	1	-	10	-	7	-	1	-	-	1	1	- -	10	
Children	19	3	22	5	1	16	1	10	1	4	-	-	-	-	- -	16	
TOTAL	39	5	44	7	1	36	3	22	3	5	-	-	2	1	- -	36	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	When Admitted.	When Died.	Remarks.
1.	John Ewens	10	Small-pox	Dumfrieshire	June 28	July 18.	

G. W. Douglas, M. D., Med. Superintendent.

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, from 25th July 1841 to 31st inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE. Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Other Diseases.	Parturition.	Cases not classified under Disease. Infants at the Breast.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Men - -	10	2	12	3	–	9	2	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	- -	9	
Women - -	10	1	11	4	1	6	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	- -	6	
Children - -	16	6	22	10	1	11	–	8	1	2	–	–	–	–	- -	11	
TOTAL - -	36	9	45	17	2	26	2	18	3	2	–	–	1	–	- -	26	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	When Admitted.	When Died.	Remarks.
1.	Jane Wright -	5	Continued Fever -	Hope - -	July 23 - -	July 26 -	- - this child landed moribund the evening of the 23d, and died two days after.
2.	Sarah M'Confil -	40	Measles - -	Lord Seaton -	June 26 - -	July 25.	

G. W. Douglas, M. D., Med. Superintendent.

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, from 1st August 1841 to 7th inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE. Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Other Diseases.	Parturition.	Cases not classified under Disease. Infants at the Breast.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Men - -	9	9	18	2	–	16	2	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	- -	16	
Women - -	6	7	13	2	–	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	11	
Children - -	11	6	17	6	1	10	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	- -	10	
TOTAL - -	26	22	48	10	1	37	2	32	3	–	–	–	–	–	- -	37	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	When Admitted.	When Died.	Remarks.
1	Jane Wilson -	5	Continued Fever -	Josepha - -	August 1 -	August 6.	

G. W. Douglas, M. D., Med. Superintendent.

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, from 8th August 1841 to 14th inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE. Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Other Diseases.	Parturition.	Cases not classified under Disease. Infants at the Breast.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Men - -	16	4	20	5	–	15	1	12	1	–	–	–	1	–	- -	15	
Women - -	11	2	13	1	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	12	
Children - -	11	3	14	9	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	5	
TOTAL - -	38	9	47	15	–	32	1	29	1	–	–	–	1	–	- -	32	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week - - - None.

G. W. Douglas, M. D., Med. Superintendent.

Enclosure

Enclosure 3, in No. 5.

REPORT of VESSELS boarded at the Quarantine Station, *Grosse Isle*, from 17 July to 12 August 1841.

No.	Rig and Name.	Captain's Name.	From	Date of Sailing.	Arrival.	Cargo.	Passengers. Cabin.	Passengers. Steerage.	Consigned to	No. of Days Quarantine.	Date of Release.	REMARKS.
159.	Barque Margaret Bogle.	William Smith	Leith -	June 1	July 17	general -	6	111	Order -	–	July 17	
160.	Brig Pomona -	J. C. Hutchins	Sligo -	„ 6	„ 18	ballast -	–	242	Curry & Co.	–	„ 18	- - a child died on the voyage.
161.	Ship Huron - -	A. Sibbens -	Liverpool	„ 10	„ 21	general -	9	325	Price & Co.	–	„ 22	- - four children died on the passage.
162.	Barque Victory -	Jos. Pecket -	Hull -	May 26	„ 21	general -	4	80	Tymes -	–	„ 22	
163.	Brig Hope - -	Jos. Moffat -	Dublin -	„ 27	„ 23	ballast -	–	78	Order -	–	„ 23	
164.	Brig Sterling -	Wm. Hastie -	Glasgow -	„ 25	„ 24	general -	3	158	Gilmour & Co.	–	„ 25	- - one woman and a child died.
165.	Schooner Lady Charlotte Guist.	Nat. Brewer -	Glasgow -	June 14	„ 30	general -	1	137	- - Pet. M'Gill & Co.	–	„ 31	
166.	Schooner Josepha -	Robt. Leith -	Belfast -	„ 15	„ 30	ballast -	1	243	G. H. Parke	–	Aug. 1	- - four deaths from measles.
167.	Schooner Catherine	Geo. Mason -	Liverpool	„ 23	„ 31	salt -	–	291	D. Burnet -	–	„ 2	- - four deaths from
168.	Brig Sapphiras -	Richard Brown	Thurso -	„ 5	Aug. 1	coals -	–	215	Order -	–	„ 2	scarlatina.
169.	Brig Warrior -	Thos. Robinson	Killala -	„ 12	„ 6	ballast -	1	53	Order -	–	„ 7	
170.	Schooner Independence.	Jno. McCappin	Liverpool	„ 17	„ 6	ballast -	–	242	J. H. Oliver	–	„ 8	two deaths.
171.	Barque Orlando -	Thos. Blair -	London -	„ 13	„ 7	general -	14	88	Cringan & Co.	–	„ 7	
172.	Barque Abercromby	G. Loutit -	Liverpool	„ 14	„ 7	ballast -	–	112	- - Rodger Dean & Co.	–	„ 9	- - one death from typhus, and nine sent to hospital.
173.	Barque Clifton -	Jas. Bisson -	Cork -	„ 15	„ 8	ballast -	–	–	Order -	–	„ 10	- - small-pox; four sent to hospital.

G. W. Douglas, M.D., Med. Superintendent.

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 21 Sept. 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 21 September 1841.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit, for your information, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Governor-general of Canada, forwarding returns to the 21st August from the emigrant agent and from the superintendent of quarantine at Quebec, of emigrants who had arrived in that province; and I am to call your attention to the observations made by Mr. Buchanan in Return No. 1, in respect to the alleged deficiency of provisions on board the brig "Hope."

No. 114, Aug. 28.

Vide Encl. 1, in No. 5.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

N. B.—Upon this Letter the following Correspondence ensued :—

Government Emigration Office, Dublin,
2 October 1841.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter desiring a report on the alleged deficiency of provisions on board the brig "Hope," with passengers from this Port to Quebec, I beg to state, that vessel attracted my most particular attention, as being so very unfit for the conveyance of passengers on so long a voyage, that I advised all I could influence, not to proceed by her; I also made an official report to the collector, and took him to see her, on which he ordered a survey. She having been reported sound, no further step could be taken to prevent her proceeding on her voyage; added to which, the master appeared to me unfit for the charge.

On my inspection of the provisions, I found the quantity in many instances limited to the very letter of the Act; and from my anticipation of a long voyage, being fully persuaded the "Hope," from the nature of her build, could not, under the most favourable circumstances, make an average one, I strongly recommended the passengers generally to increase

CANADA.

their supply: a few did; but some were satisfied to proceed, saying they could not afford to lay in more, and were content to live sparingly on what they had, from my warnings.

They having, in my opinion, the quantity required by the Act, I did not feel justified in withholding the certificate. I stated these particulars to Mr. Buchanan in my letter.

I have, &c.

John Walpole, Esq.
London.

(signed) *T. E. Hodder,*
Government Agent.

Sir, Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 5 October 1841.

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to acknowledge your letter of the 2d instant, containing your report on the alleged deficiency of provisions on board the "Hope" during her voyage with emigrants to Quebec, and I am to request that you will state, with reference to this ship, whether, in pursuance of the 6th clause of the Passengers' Act, a list of the prices of provisions was exhibited on board during the period in which the passengers were engaged.

Lieut. Hodder, R. N.
Dublin.

Government Emigration Office, Dublin,
Sir, 13 November 1841.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th of October, relating to the "Hope," bound to Quebec, I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the Commissioners, that the list of the prices of provisions was not exhibited during the period in which the passengers were engaged.

I dispensed with the exhibition, having stated to the passengers that no provisions could be procured on board, the master and crew having only a sufficiency for themselves, and believing that my advice would have had more effect in inducing the passengers to add to their stock.

I have, &c.

Stephen Walsall, Esq.
London.

(signed) *T. E. Hodder,*
Government Agent.

—No. 7.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 7.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 3 August 1841.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 3 August 1841.

OBSERVING from a note of the emigration agent at Quebec, in one of the returns enclosed in Lord Sydenham's despatch of the 26th June, which was forwarded to us by your letter of the 20th ultimo, that the ship "Lord Cochrane" arrived from Tralee on the 29th May last, with upwards of sixty passengers over her complement, and with twenty-seven persons whose names were not on her passenger list; and further, that no copy of the Passengers' Act was on board; we beg leave to suggest, for Lord John Russell's consideration, that the Commissioners of Customs may be moved to call upon the officer at that port, whose duty it was to see the ship cleared under the Passengers' Act, for any observations which he may have to offer on the subject. We enclose an extract of that portion of the emigration agent's report which relates to this ship.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward E. Villiers.*
John George Shaw Lefevre.

Enclosure

CANADA.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

EXTRACT of a NOTE appended to the Weekly Return of the Chief Agent for Emigration at the Port of Quebec, for the Week ended 5th June.

I REGRET to have to report a gross infringement of the second clause of the Imperial Passenger Act, in the case of the ship "Lord Cochrane," Captain Williams, from Tralee; this vessel had upwards of sixty full passengers over her complement, and out of the 399 persons on board, there were only 322 names on her passenger list. The master was fined by the collector 20*l.* sterling, which was the highest penalty under the Act. In the space occupied by the passengers there was only six feet five inches superficies; whereas by the Act there should be ten feet; these people, notwithstanding their crowded state, landed in good health; the only death during the voyage was a child of two-and-a-half years. The master appears to be quite ignorant of the regulations respecting the carrying of passengers, and had not a copy of the Passenger Act on board. This vessel is owned by W. & R. Hickson, of Tralee.

—No. 8.—

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 8.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 2 October 1841.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 2 October 1841.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3d August, relative to the infringement of the Passengers' Act by the ship "Lord Cochrane," carrying emigrants from Tralee to Quebec, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you the copy of a letter from the Board of Treasury, enclosing a report from the Commissioners of Customs on this subject, and I am to request that you will favour his Lordship with your opinion on the proposition of the Lords Commissioners, to instruct the Commissioners of Customs to put the bond entered into in this case into suit.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. in No. 8.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 27 Sept. 1841.

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th ult., relative to the infringement of the Passengers' Act by the ship "Lord Cochrane," carrying emigrants to Quebec from Tralee, I have it in command from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, to be laid before Lord Stanley, copy of a report from the Commissioners of Customs, dated 14th instant, and of its enclosure, and I have to request you will inform his Lordship that my Lords propose, with his concurrence, to instruct the Commissioners of Customs to put the bond entered into in this case into suit.

I am, &c.

Jas. Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

May it please your Lordships,

YOUR Lordships having referred to us the annexed letter of Mr. James Stephen, dated the 7th ultimo, transmitting, by command of Lord John Russell, copy of a letter from the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration, reporting the infringement of the provisions of the Passengers' Act in the case of the ship "Lord Cochrane," carrying emigrants to Quebec from Tralee:

We report, that from the annexed papers, it appears that in the case of the vessel in question, the Passengers' Act has been infringed, as follows:—

1st. That the vessel on arrival at Quebec had upwards of sixty passengers over her compliment, and out of 399 persons on board, there were only 322 names on her passengers' list:

2d. That in the space occupied by the passengers there was only six feet five inches superficies; whereas by the Act there should be ten feet.

3d. That the master had not a copy of the Passengers' Act.

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With respect to the first infringement, it would appear that the master has paid the penalty of 20 *l.*, which is the highest sum fixed by the 16th section of the Act for that offence.

With respect to the second infringement, it is to be observed that by the 2d section of the Act, it is provided that whatever may be the tonnage of the ship, no greater number of passengers shall be taken on board than shall be after the rate of one such passenger to every ten superficial feet of the lower deck or platform unoccupied by goods, not being the personal luggage of such persons, if such ship shall not have to cross the line on her voyage. This regulation of the Act not having been complied with, the bond required by the 19th section of the Act, the penalty of which is 1,000 *l.*, is forfeited; and may be put in suit at any time within twelve months next after the return of the master to the port from which he sailed on such voyage.

With respect to the third infringement, it appears that the captain did not demand of the collector and comptroller at the port of clearance the copies of the Act required to be kept on board; but as there is no complaint that the same was not produced to any passenger for his perusal when required, the penalty of 20 *l.* inflicted by the Act in such a case has not been incurred; a further forfeiture of the bond has, however, been incurred, inasmuch as the copies of the Act were not kept on board, as required by the 8th section of the Act.

We beg to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the report of our principal officers at Tralee, relative to the case, from which your Lordships will perceive that no blame attaches to them, in respect of the infringements in question; and as it would appear that the passengers in excess were taken on board after the clearance of the ship, we have to submit whether your Lordships may not deem the case to be one in which the bond should be put in suit.

We beg to add, with reference to the penalty of 20 *l.* paid in this case being the highest sum fixed by the 16th section of the Act, for an excess of passengers, that a clause was prepared in pursuance of your Lordship's directions, and introduced into the last Customs Amendment Bill, inflicting a penalty of 5 *l.* upon the master of every vessel carrying passengers, for each passenger in excess of the number allowed by law, over and above the penalty inflicted by the 16th section of the Act. The Bill, however, has not yet been brought before Parliament.

(signed) *E. Stewart.*
Culling Chas. Smith.
H. Richmond.
H. Legge.

Custom-house,
14 September 1841.

Gentlemen, Custom-house, Tralee, 24 August 1841.

In reporting on the annexed reference from the Honourable Board, relative to an excess of emigrants on board the "Lord Cochrane," bound from this port to Quebec, in April last, we have to state, that the "Lord Cochrane" cleared from this port on the 19th April. Two days previous thereto the tide-surveyor visited the vessel to inspect the water, and ascertain that the berths were properly fitted up; in the latter case he found that the law had not been complied with, and accordingly had the necessary alterations made; with respect to the water, he found more than sufficient for the voyage. On the day of clearing he again went on board, and after directing the visitors to leave the vessel, ordered all the emigrants on deck, and then calling them by their respective names from the list, passed them into the hold, when he found that the number on board corresponded with the list; he then proceeded to examine the sea stock, of which he found a sufficient supply. The vessel did not sail for two or three days after; and whatever excess of emigrants were on board on the vessel's arrival at Quebec, must have been taken on board after the officers cleared her. The party did not apply to us to be furnished with extracts of the Passengers' Act; neither does the tide-surveyor know whether the master had copies thereof on board, but he recollects perfectly well questioning him, as to whether he was in the practice of carrying out emigrants; he stated that he was, and was perfectly conversant with the regulations; however, in the present case, we are perfectly satisfied, that the infringement rested entirely with the Messrs. Hicksons, of this port, owners of the vessel, who cannot plead ignorant of the law, inasmuch as we refused to certify the list of emigrants until they erased therefrom the names of five passengers, being so many over the number sanctioned by law; and we have every reason to think that the act was intentional, for the sake of gain, and that the practice will be continued, unless some more restrictive law is passed by the Legislature to prevent it.

We have, &c.

(signed) *H. Kimsey*, Assistant-Collector.
R. Shea, Comptroller.

Collector and Comptroller,
Limerick.

— No. 9. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 9.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 14 October 1841.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Sir, Westminster, 14 October 1841.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2d inst. enclosing copies of communications from the Board of Treasury and the Commissioners of Customs, relative to the infringement of the Passengers' Act by the ship "Lord Cochrane," carrying passengers from Tralee to Quebec, we have the honour to report, for Lord Stanley's information, that of the three offences enumerated by the Commissioners of Customs, namely, the excess of passengers in proportion to the superficial feet of the deck, the incorrectness of the list of passengers, and the want on board of a copy of the Act, we think that it does not clearly appear from the report of the emigration agent on these charges, for which of the two first it was that a fine was inflicted at Quebec upon the master of the vessel. This point can, however, be ascertained in the course of the further communication which it will be necessary to hold with the colony in order to obtain the evidence in an authentic shape. There would then remain two instances of infringement of the law in important particulars involving penalties under the Passengers' Act, and we entirely concur with the Commissioners of Customs in recommending that the bond given to the Crown by the master should accordingly be put in suit.

With reference to the concluding remark by the Commissioners of Customs relative to the maximum fine of 20*l.* which can at present be imposed upon the master for carrying an undue number of passengers, we have the honour to state, that this amount is also, in our opinion, wholly inadequate to prevent the commission of the offence, inasmuch as, after the payment of it, there may be left a large profit to the parties connected with the ship, out of the passage-money received from the passengers who are in excess of the legal number. In our report upon the amendments on the Passengers' Act, we suggested that the penalty for taking more passengers than the Act allowed should be stated at a rate per head, and we proposed the sum of 5*l.* for each adult; and we are glad to find the same view has also been taken by the Board of Customs.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 10. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 10.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 29 October 1841.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 29 October 1841.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed by Lord Stanley to inform you, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have apprized his Lordship, that the Commissioners of Customs have been desired to give directions for putting the bond given to the Crown by the master of the emigrant ship "Lord Cochrane" into suit, for an infringement of the Passengers' Act.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 11. —

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir *Richard Jackson*, K.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 11.
Despatch from Sir Richard Jackson to Lord Stanley, 28 Sept. 1841.

My Lord, Government House, Kingston, 28 September 1841.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship herewith the returns from the emigrant agent at Quebec, and the superintendent at Grosse Isle, which have been received since Lord Sydenham's despatch of the 28th August last, No. 114.

As the emigration for this season seems fast drawing to a termination, I have directed that the establishment at Grosse Isle should be closed on the 20th October, unless, which does not seem probable, there should be reason, as that day approaches, to expect the arrival of any considerable body of emigrants.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. D. Jackson.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 21st day of August to the 28th day of August 1841, both days inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1841: August 22	China	Ball	Limerick	61	49	60	170	trades, farmers and labourers.		170 (a)
„ 22	Lady Jane Gray	Gray	Cromarty	38	20	27	85	labourers		85 (b)
„ 22	Alicia	Nicholas	Plymouth	2	3	1	6	farmers		6 (c)
„ 23	John Walker	Gasden	Isle of Skye	25	15	9	49	farmers and labourers		49 (d)
„ 23	Patriot	Smith	Leith	4	11	4	19	farmers		19 (e)
„ 25	Andrew White	Clark	Glasgow	61	38	39	138	farmers, farm-labourers and trades.		138 (f)
„ 25	Woodland Castle	Miles	Cork	16	14	6	36	labourers and a few trades		36 (g)
„ 27	Bruce	Douglass	Newport	84	70	51	205	labourers, a few farmers and a few trades.		205 (h)
				291	220	197	708			708

OBSERVATIONS:

(a) Went to their friends in Montreal, Bytown, Prescot and Toronto. Such as required immediate assistance remain in Quebec employed.
(b) Proceeding to Glengary and the London district, to join their friends.
(c) Went to Goderich.
(d) Gone to Glengary, Toronto and the London district.
(e) Proceeded to Hamilton and the London district.
(f) Proceeded to the neighbourhood of Toronto, Hamilton and the London district. Some will remain in Montreal for employment, to which place their passage was paid.
(g) Four families and a few young men are going to the States: the remainder are in want of assistance, and remain in Quebec employed.
(h) Went to Montreal and Kingston, where some had friends, and several were intended to proceed to the State of New York.

	No. of Emigrants.
ENGLAND	6
IRELAND	411
SCOTLAND	291
	708
Previously reported	24,662
	25,370
To same period last year	20,599
INCREASE in favour of 1841	4,771

Note.—Passengers arrived during the past week are generally in good circumstances, and consist of farmers, labourers and trades, and, with few exceptions, are able to pay their way to their respective destinations. The greater portion of them are going to settle in the Western division of the province, and some to their friends in the United States. These vessels all have had long passages, the average being over 60 days.

The passengers per "China," from Limerick, were near 10 weeks on the voyage; their supply of provisions falling short, they were obliged to purchase from the captain at high rates; they stated that their supply of provisions was sufficient, when they left, for three months; but that their potatoes, which constituted their chief stock, owing to the wet and heat in the vessel's hold, soon rotted, and became unfit for use. Several cases having occurred this season, in which this most essential, and I may say principal, food of the Irish emigrants has been destroyed from neglect and improper stowage, that I should recommend, if considered practicable, that this article of provision should be placed in charge of the master of the vessel, and to be issued by him to each individual twice a week, or oftener, if he thought proper; at present they are brought on board in sacks, and thrown into the hold on the wet ballast, or on the water casks, and in the course of a few days, owing to the thoroughfare made over them by the crew and passengers going for water and other provisions or baggage, that they soon become so trampled and bruised as to render them unfit for use.

In the "Lady Jane Gray," from Cromarty, were 85 passengers; this vessel sailed with a full complement, but landed 155 at Picton, where they were detained five days. She has been a month on her voyage from there to this port, during which time four adults and one child died, and eighteen were left at Grosse Isle, in hospital; all of whom Doctor Douglas reports will recover, but one old man, aged 75. These people had fever previous to arrival at Picton; there were two deaths at sea.

In the "John Walker," were 49 passengers from the Isle of Sky; they consist of 10 families, farmers and farm-labourers, and are going to their friends in Glengary, and to the Home and London districts. This vessel sailed with her full complement, and landed about 200 at Sydney, C. B.

Those in the "Patriot," from Leith, were in good circumstances, 19 in number; they are going to their friends in the Gore and London districts.

The "Andrew White," from Glasgow, with 138 passengers. This vessel proceeded direct to Montreal, having engaged their passage to that port. They appear in middling circumstances, and are proceeding to the Home, Gore and London districts to join their friends. A few, whose means are limited, intend to remain in Montreal for employment.

Passengers per the "Woodland Castle," 36 in number, from Cork, mostly young single men and women; there are five mechanics; the remainder are labourers and servants, all very poor; they were eight weeks on the passage, and ran short of provisions, and exhausted their little stock of money purchasing provisions from the captain; the greater part of them are going to the United States.

In the brig "Bruce," from Newport, county Mayo, were 205 passengers, principally labourers. They had a long and tedious passage of 63 days, and were also short of provisions; they landed at Metis and Green Island for a supply; and also obtained some from two vessels in the Gulf. This vessel lost some of her spars off Cape Clear, in a gale, which detained her several days. A large portion of her passengers intend going to the United States; and all proceeded direct from this, with the exception of 12 or 14, who had not means, and have obtained employment here.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 28 August 1841.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

WEEKLY

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 28th day of August to the 4th day of September 1841, both days inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	
1841:											
August 29	Hector	Patton	Liverpool	28	20	23	71	farmers and trades	-	71	(a)
„ 29	Jane Brown	Wylie	Greenock	2	–	–	2	farmers	-	2	
„ 29	Minerva	Ross	Halifax	3	–	–	3	farmers	-	3	
„ 29	Eveline	Chantler	Londonderry	42	42	48	132	labourers and a few trades	25	107	(b)
„ 29	Queen Victoria	Babin	Arichat	4	3	3	10	farmers	-	10	
„ 29	Lady Hood	Mackenzie	Stornaway	26	18	34	78	labourers	-	78	(c)
„ 29	Canada	Benson	Greenock	35	36	44	115	farmers and labourers	-	115	(d)
„ 30	Charles	M'Leod	Stornaway	58	32	55	145	labourers	-	145	
„ 30	Lady Colborne	Hoffman	Magdalen	2	–	–	2	traders	-	2	
„ 30	Jessy Logan	Major	Greenock	10	12	10	32	farmers	-	32	(e)
„ 31	Hants	Neill	Greenock	25	24	22	71	farmers and trades	-	71	(f)
„ 31	Nelson Village	Barclay	Belfast	47	38	35	120	trades, labourers & farmers	-	120	(g)
„ 31	Cumberland Lass	Smith	Belfast	46	46	47	139	farmers, labourers & trades	-	139	(h)
Sept. 1	Bon Accord	Sim	Aberdeen	30	16	24	70	trades and farmers	-	70	
„ 1	Heloise	Hoffman	Bay St. George	1	–	–	1	trader	-	1	(i)
„ 1	Unity	Smith	Bay Chaleur	8	4	4	16	farmers	-	16	
				367	291	349	1,007	-	25	982	

OBSERVATIONS:

(a) Some went to Montreal, the remainder to the Western district.
(b) A few remain in Quebec at work, and the remainder went to Upper Canada.
(c) Went to settle in Berry and Linwick, Eastern townships.
(d) Proceeded to Toronto, Oro and Eldon, and a few wealthy families went to join their friends in the States; those per "Charles" went to the Eastern townships.
(e) Proceeded to their friends in the Gore district.
(f) Went to Toronto and the Glengary settlement.
(g) Gone to Bytown, Kingston, Port Hope and Toronto.
(h) Proceeded to Steets Ville, Cavan Township and Kingston.
(i) Went to their friends in the neighbourhood of Montreal, Kingston and Hamilton; one family went to the State of Ohio.

	No. of Emigrants.
ENGLAND	71
IRELAND	391
SCOTLAND	513
LOWER PORTS	32
	1,007
Previously reported	25,370
	26,377
To same period last year	21,066
INCREASE in favour of 1841	5,311

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week are nearly all Scotch and Irish, of whom a number are in very destitute circumstances, owing to their having long passages; the average of this week being 57 days.

Passengers per "Hector," from Liverpool, 71 in number, are respectable people, and all proceeded direct to Montreal; many of them have been in the province before, and are now returning with their friends. Several of the passengers complain of being on short allowance of water, viz., a quart per day, and the master was obliged to send on shore several times in the river for a supply. This vessel was 57 days on her voyage; and had the quantity of water been on board as fixed by law, this deficiency could not occur. Captain Patton, on examination, admitted the deficiency, but stated that it was caused by the waste of the passengers themselves. I have reported the case to the Government agent at Liverpool, for inquiry.

The brig "Eveline," with 132 passengers, 50 days from Londonderry, are chiefly labourers, farmers and a few trades; they have all landed in good health, but many of them very destitute. I have been under the necessity of extending assistance to four families, 32 in number, who are going to settle on the Ottawa; a number of others are employed in this neighbourhood; three families, 25 in number, have been assisted to emigrate by their landlord, Mr. Watts, county Donegal.

In the brig "Lady Hood," from Stornaway, were 14 families, 78 in number, all very poor, and landed here after a passage of 70 days, in great distress, from want of provisions; they had expended all their money in purchasing supplies from the master during the passage; I distributed 2 cwt. of oatmeal among them, and forwarded them to Port St. Francis. They are all going to join their countrymen in the township of Berry and Linwick.

By the ship "Charles," were 24 families, 145 persons, from the same port, and also bound to the same destination; they are chiefly from the Isle of Uig, and I regret to say nearly as destitute; this vessel had her full complement of passengers, but landed 233 at Sydney, Cape Breton; they had a passage of 51 days; and also suffered from want of provisions; I issued a small supply of oatmeal among the most needy. These families have all emigrated on the invitation of a party who came out in 1838, and who landed equally poor, but are now doing well, and have promised to assist their friends to get through the winter; very few of them can speak English; but I have no doubt they will prove a valuable addition to our population in the Eastern townships.

In the "Canada," from Greenock, 115 passengers, all in good circumstances; several wealthy families are going to settle in the Bathurst district; and others to their friends in Toronto, Oro and Eldon.

The passengers in the brig "Hants and Jessy Logan," from same port, are also respectable settlers in good circumstances, and all are proceeding to the Western section of the province, some to Lancaster, Puslinch and Dundas, &c.

Those per "Nelson Village," from Belfast, 120, are farmers, labourers and trades, and, with the exception of three families, appear in good circumstances; the greater part of them proceeded up the country, to join friends about Bytown, Port Hope and Toronto.

139 passengers in the "Cumberland Lass," from same port, were 66 days on the voyage; many of them landed in great distress, from want of provisions; they purchased from Captain Smith as long as their money lasted; and he had to support from 40 to 50 of the poorest for the last three weeks; when he arrived here, all his ship stores were expended, besides supplies which he obtained from different places in the gulf. I forwarded eight families, 43 in number, to Montreal, to enable them to reach their friends; and also gave them a small supply of oatmeal; their destination is Bytown and Cavan, Newcastle district.

The brig "Bon Accord," 70 in number, from Aberdeen, are in good circumstances; they are chiefly farmers, and proceeded direct in the vessel to Montreal; they were 69 days on the voyage, but landed in good health, and were well supplied.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 6 September 1841.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 4th day of September to the 11th day of September 1841, both days inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1841:										
Sept. - 5	Princess Royal -	Lewis - -	Carmarthen -	8	3	3	14	labourers - - - -	- -	14 (a)
„ - 5	Ardgawan - -	Martin - -	Wigton - -	13	10	7	30	farmers and labourers -	- -	30 (b)
„ - 5	Energy - -	Irwine - -	Limerick - -	25	23	29	77	- - labourers, a few farmers and a few trades.	44	33 (c)
„ - 5	Helen Stewart -	J. Stewart - -	Limerick - -	5	5	7	17	trades and labourers -	- -	17 (d)
„ - 6	Blanch - -	Rankin - -	Donegal - -	6	5	-	11	labourers - - -	- -	11 (e)
„ - 6	Lord Sandon -	Feneran - -	Cork - -	1	2	-	3	labourers - - -	- -	3 (e)
„ - 7	Watchful - -	Duncan - -	Limerick - -	46	38	35	119	- - labourers, a few farmers and a few trades.	- -	119 (f)
„ - 9	Caledonia - -	Allan - -	Greenock - -	23	19	12	54	farmers and labourers -	- -	54 (g)
„ - 10	Martha - -	Martin - -	Liverpool - -	1	1	1	3	labourers - - -	- -	3
				128	106	94	328	- - - - -	44	284

OBSERVATIONS:

(a) Two of these are going to their friends in Montreal, and the remainder went to the Huron tract.
(b) Proceeded to Upper Canada.
(c) A few went to the neighbourhood of Kingston, and the remainder to different parts of the Western district.
(d) Went to the vicinity of Kingston.
(e) Proceeded to Upper Canada.
(f) Some remain in Quebec, employed, and the others went to Montreal, Bytown and Perth.
(g) Going to join their friends in the vicinity of Perth, Brockville and Glengary, and proceeded in the vessel to Montreal.

	No. of Emigrants.
ENGLAND - - - - - - - - - - -	3
IRELAND - - - - - - - - - - -	227
SCOTLAND - - - - - - - - - - -	98
	328
Previously reported - - - - - - - - -	26,377
	26,705
To same period last year - - - - - - - -	21,217
Increase in favour of 1841 - - - - - - -	5,488

Note.—The emigrants landed during the past week are, with few exceptions, in good circumstances, and are principally coming out to join their friends.

The passengers per "Princess Royal," from Carmarthen, are very respectable Welsh farmers; they consist of one family of eight persons; the rest are young men, and, with the exception of two, are going to settle in the Huron tract.

The "Energy," and "Helen Stewart," from Limerick, also the "Blanch," from Donegal, are on their second voyage this year, and bring out very few emigrants. In the "Energy" were eight families, and six single men; in all, 44 persons, who have been assisted to emigrate by the Marquis Clanricarde, from his estate in Galway. His Lordship gave them a free passage, and 5*l.* to each family; they are all proceeding to the Western section of the province; a few of them have means to purchase land, and are proceeding to join their friends in the neighbourhood of Kingston; the remainder appear to have no fixed object in view, and are going up for employment.

As the season is now getting late, I endeavour to induce as many as possible to proceed into the country, and to secure some permanent employment before the winter sets in.

I have received the most favourable accounts from the Ottawa River, west of Bytown, of the demand for all classes of emigrants, and where abundance of employment is to be obtained during the approaching winter among the lumber-men and farmers.

The passengers per "Watchful," from Limerick, have had a long passage of eight weeks, and a number of them landed in distress; they were, however, in good health, and those who had not the means of proceeding further, I obtained employment for in this neighbourhood.

Nine Scotch families, 54 in number, who have been employed on the roads since their arrival here in June, have gone in and settled on lands in the county of Megantic, in Leeds and Inverness.

54 passengers per "Caledonia," from Greenock, are all in good circumstances, and are going to join their friends in Glengary, and about Perth, Brockville and Kingston.

I consider the emigration of this season as drawing to a close, and have only advices of two vessels; viz. the "Tom Moore," from Belfast, with 173, and the "Governor," from Limerick, with 58 passengers, to arrive.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
13 September 1841.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

WEEKLY

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 11th day of September to the 18th day of September 1841, both days inclusive.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1841:										
Sept. 12	Billow	Babin	Arichat	5	–	–	5	dealers	–	5 (a)
„ 12	Mohawk	Miller	Greenock	6	5	4	15	farmers	–	15 (b)
„ 12	John Bell	Black	Ross	31	34	39	104	labourers and a few trades	84	20 (c)
„ 12	Bornio	Gorman	Limerick	21	15	18	54	labourers	–	54
„ 12	Sovereign	Marklan	Hull	4	3	5	12	trades	–	12 (d)
„ 12	Cumberland	Power	Liverpool	6	4	5	15	trades and labourers	–	15
„ 12	Marquis Normanby	String	Dublin	10	13	12	35	farmers and labourers	–	35 (e)
„ 12	Eagle	Dove	Dartmouth	2	1	1	4	labourers	4	—
„ 13	Ninian	Bowler	Limerick	5	7	1	13	farmers and trades	–	13 (f)
„ 13	Belle	Brewer	Padstow	16	9	14	39	farmers, trades & labourers	–	39 (g)
„ 13	Industry	Barrett	Sligo	10	22	15	47	labourers and trades	–	47 (h)
„ 13	Stillman	Williamson	Glasgow	28	13	19	60	–	–	60
„ 18	Brilliant	Elliott	Aberdeen	8	5	5	18	–	–	18 (i)
„ 18	Rockshire	Barclay	Liverpool	2	2	–	4	–	–	4
„ 18	Erin	Evans	Ross	1	1	1	3	–	–	3
				155	134	139	428	–	88	340

OBSERVATIONS:

(a) Went to Montreal.
(b) Two families, and went to Montreal.
(c) Several remain in Quebec for employment: one family went to the States, and the rest proceeded to Bytown, Kingston, Toronto, and to St. Catherine's, head of Lake Ontario.
(d) Three of the tradesmen remain in Quebec employed, and the remainder to Upper Canada.
(e) Proceeded to Lanark, Kingston, Hamilton and St. Thomas.
(f) One family went to Bytown, and the remainder to the vicinity of Kingston.
(g) All intend to settle in the Western district.
(h) A few went to the States, and the remainder to Bytown and Kingston.
(i) Proceeded to Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Township of Elizabeth, Woodstock in the London district, and Ancaster, head of Lake Ontario.

	No. of Emigrants.
ENGLAND	74
IRELAND	256
SCOTLAND	93
LOWER PORTS	5
	428
Previously reported	26,705
	27,133
To same period last year	21,914
Increase in favour of 1841	5,219

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week are generally in good circumstances, and have nearly all proceeded upwards to different sections of the province. A number of the passengers per the "John Bell," from Ross, state that they were assisted with a free passage and provisions by Butler Clark, Esq., from his property in the county Kilkenny; they are, with few exceptions, going to their friends in the Niagara and Gore districts. There has been no complaint among any of the passengers arrived this week, and they have all landed in excellent health. The Scotch emigrants are in good circumstances, and are going to settle in the province.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 20 September 1841.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, from 15th August 1841 to 21st inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE. Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Other Disease.	Parturition.	Cases not classified under Disease. Infants at the Breast.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Men	15	12	27	3	–	24	1	22	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	24	
Women	12	4	16	2	2	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	
Children	5	2	7	1	1	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	
TOTAL	32	18	50	6	3	41	1	39	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	41	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	When Admitted.	When Died.	Remarks.
1.	Nancy Obrien	25	continued fever	Lord Seaton	June 27	August 14.	
2.	John Kilray	10	–	Catherine	July 31	August 15.	
3.	Matilda Cotton	30	–	Warrior	August 6	August 18.	

G. W. Douglas, M. D., Med. Superintendent.

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, from 22d August 1841 to 28th inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE. Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Other Diseases.	Parturition.	Cases not classified under Disease. Infants at the Breast.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Men - -	24	2	26	12	–	14	1	12	–	–	–	–	1	–	- -	14	
Women - -	12	2	14	6	1	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	7	
Children - -	5	2	7	3	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	4	
TOTAL - -	41	6	47	21	1	25	1	23	–	–	–	–	1	–	- -	25	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	When Admitted.	When Died.	REMARKS.
1.	Christiana McKay	76	- - -	Lady Gray - -	August 19 -	August 24	- - this person died from the continued effects of old age and the fatigue of attending upon her two sons, who were attacked with fever on the passage.

G. W. Douglas, M.D., Med. Superintendent.

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in the Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, from 29th August 1841 to 4th September inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE. Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Other Diseases.	Parturition.	Cases not classified under Disease. Infants at the Breast.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Men - -	14	3	17	–	–	17	1	15	–	–	–	–	1	–	- -	17	
Women - -	7	5	12	–	1	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	11	
Children - -	4	8	12	–	1	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	11	
TOTAL - -	25	16	41	–	2	39	1	37	–	–	–	–	1	–	- -	39	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	When Admitted.	When Died.	REMARKS.
1.	Catharine Reid -	30	continued fever -	Lady Gray -	August 21 -	August 30	landed moribund.
2.	Elizabeth Reid -	9 Mo.	- - ditto -	- ditto - -	„ 21 -	„ 31	- - the infant child of the above.

G. W. Douglas, M.D., Med. Superintendent.

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, from 5th September 1841 to 11th inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE. Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Other Diseases.	Parturition.	Cases not classified under Disease. Infants at the Breast.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Men - -	17	7	24	6	–	18	1	16	–	–	–	–	1	–	- -	18	
Women - -	11	–	11	3	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	8	
Children - -	11	–	11	3	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	8	
TOTAL - -	39	7	46	12	–	34	1	32	–	–	–	–	1	–	- -	34	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week - - - None.

G. W. Douglas, M.D., Med. Superintendent.

WEEKLY

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, from 12th September to 18th inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE. Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Other Diseases.	Parturition.	Cases not classified under Disease. Infants at the Breast.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Men - -	18	1	19	–	–	19	1	17	–	–	–	–	1	–	- -	19	Since making up this Report there have been discharged fourteen patients.
Women - -	8	–	8	1	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	7	
Children - -	8	–	8	1	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	7	
TOTAL - -	34	1	35	2	–	33	1	31	–	–	–	–	1	–	- -	33	

NAMES of those who have Died during the Week - - - None.

G. W. Douglas, M. D., Med. Superintendent.

Enclosure 3, in No. 11.

REPORT of VESSELS Boarded at the Quarantine Station, *Grosse Isle*, from July 14th to September 1st, 1841, inclusive.

No.	Rig and Name.	Captain's Name.	From	Date of Sailing.	Arrival.	Cargo.	Passengers. Cabin.	Steerage.	Consigned to	No. of Days Quarantine.	Date of Release.	REMARKS.
174.	Brig Rowena -	John Coulthard	Sligo -	June 16	Aug. 14	ballast -	–	71	H. N. Jones	–	Aug. 14	
175.	Schooner Carlton Packet.	Jean L'Andry -	Percè -	„ 30	„ 14	ballast -	–	19	order -	–	„ 14	
176.	Brig Wanderer -	Francis Cowan	Glasgow -	„ 23	„ 14	general -	3	144	Baird & Co.	–	„ 15	- - a child died; seamen lost overboard, and one child born.
177.	Barque Dee - -	James Reid -	Bristol -	„ 24	„ 15	ballast -	2	63	order - -	–	„ 15	
178.	Brig Astrea - -	William Silk -	Dublin -	„ 18	„ 15	general -	3	148	Price & Co.	–	„ 16	- - a child born and died on the passage.
179.	Brig Lady Gray -	William Gray	Picton -	July 21	„ 18	ballast -	6	82	Chapman & Co.	3	„ 21	- - 180 passengers landed at Picton; before arriving at which place, 3 died from fever; and on the passage here, 5 more died, and 11 were sent to the hospital.
180.	Barque China -	Edward Ball -	Limerick	June 15	„ 19	ballast -	–	176	Price & Co.	–	„ 19	
181.	Barque Marquis Wellesley.	James Laing -	Liverpool	July 4	„ 19	ballast -	2	52	Price & Co.	–	19	- - one of the crew ill of fever.
182.	Barque John Walker	Robert Gaskin	Sydney, N.S.	Aug. 6	„ 22	ballast -	3	46	Sharples & Co.	–	„ 22	- - this vessel landed 308 passengers at Sydney, N. S.
183.	Brig Patriot - -	L. Smith -	- - Leith & Bantry Bay.	July 6	„ 22	general -	–	21	Baird & Co.	–	„ 22	- - this vessel was dismasted April 10, and put into Bantry Bay to refit.
184.	Brig Andrew White	Benjamin Clarke	Glasgow -	June 18	„ 23	coals -	5	140	order - -	–	„ 23	- - one child born on the passage.
185.	Brig Woodland Castle	John Myles -	Cork -	July 2	„ 24	ballast -	–	36	Price & Co.	–	„ 24	
186.	Brig Bruce - -	Thomas Douglas	Newport -	June 29	„ 24	ballast -	–	196	Pemberton's	–	„ 25	- - one child born on the passage.
187.	Brig Hector - -	David Patten -	Liverpool	July 2	„ 27	general -	10	70	Gilmour -	–	„ 27	
188.	Barque Eveline -	Willm Chantler	Londonderry	„ 10	„ 28	ballast -	1	131	Chapman -	–	„ 28	- - one child born on board.
189.	Brig Lady Hood M'Kinnon.	All. M'Kenzie -	Stornoway	June 20	„ 28	ballast -	–	76	order - -	–	„ 28	two children born.
190.	Ship Canada - -	William Benson	Greenock	July 12	„ 28	general -	3	120	- - Millar, Edmonstone & Co.	1	„ 29	- - three children died and one born.
191.	Brig Cumberland Lass.	James Smith -	Belfast -	June 25	„ 29	ballast -	–	144	order - -	–	„ 31	- - two children died from measles, and one adult from fever.
192.	Barque Charles -	William M'Lea	Sydney, N.S.	Aug. 9	„ 29	ballast -	4	141	order - -	–	„ 30	three cases of fever.
193.	Ship Jessie Logan -	John Major -	- - Port Glasgow.	July 14	„ 29	ballast -	–	32	Gordon -	–	„ 30	- - five passengers, adults, died from fever.
194.	Barque Nelson Village.	George Barclay	Belfast -	„ 13	„ 30	ballast -	–	124	Bennet -	–	„ 30	one child born.

G. W. Douglas, M. D., Med. Superintendent.

CANADA.

No. 12.
Letter from G. W. Hope, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 25 October 1841.

No. 11, 28 Sept.

—No. 12.—

COPY of a LETTER from *G. W. Hope*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 25 October 1841.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for any observations which you may find it necessary to offer on the subject, the copy of a despatch from the officer administering the government of Canada, enclosing the returns of emigrants from the emigration agent at Quebec, and the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, down to the week ending on the 18th of last month.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

—No. 13.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 13.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 4 November 1841.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Sir, Westminster, 4 November 1841.

LORD STANLEY having directed that the last returns respecting emigrants which have been received from Canada should be transmitted to us for any observations we might have to offer upon them, we have the honour to state, for his Lordship's information, that we find that the general results presented by those returns are satisfactory.

In the course of the four weeks ending the 18th of September, forty-eight vessels had arrived at Quebec, bringing 2,471 emigrants; the duration of the voyage had for the most part been long, and in some instances had extended to seventy days, the period assigned for it by the Passengers' Act: little sickness, however, appeared to have prevailed among the emigrants at sea. The weekly numbers at the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle had varied from twenty-five to forty-one, while only six deaths had taken place; but the worst consequence resulting from the length of the voyage was, that the provisions of the passengers had in many instances been quite exhausted at sea, and the parties had for some time before their arrival been compelled to purchase more from the master, and occasionally at exorbitant prices; they had, in consequence, landed in a state of destitution. The instances here reported confirm the opinion which we have already submitted to the Secretary of State, that it is expedient that the victualling of the passengers should devolve upon the parties connected with the ship.

In the case of one vessel only, the "Hector," from Liverpool, it appeared that there might have been an infringement of the Passengers' Act, from the supply of water having been originally deficient; but the emigration agent at that port, when called upon for his report, states that he had satisfied himself that the proper quantity of water had been put on board the vessel at the time of her departure, and forwards a statement made by some of the passengers, which had been transmitted to him from Canada, to the effect that there had been considerable waste by the passengers in the case of the water. Under these circumstances the case did not appear to be one in which there was ground for taking further proceedings.

The present returns further state, that the great majority of the emigrants remained in Canada, and that they were for the most part of a useful description. It is also added that in certain parts of Canada there was a prospect of abundance of employment during the approaching winter.

We would only mention, in conclusion, that at the date of these returns, the immigration for the year had amounted to 27,133 persons, being an excess over the immigration to the corresponding period of the preceding year of 5,129.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 14. —

(No. 5.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir *Richard Jackson*, K.C.B., to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston,

My Lord, 27 September 1841.

No. 14. Despatch from Sir Richard Jackson to Lord Stanley, 27 Sept. 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lord John Russell's despatch of the 26th ultimo, No. 431, desiring a report as to the sum, not exceeding 8,000*l.*, for which application should be made to Parliament during the ensuing year, for the assistance of destitute emigrants after their arrival in this country.

Looking to the amount which has been expended in this country during the last two years for emigration purposes, I am of opinion that a sum of 5,000*l.* would, in addition to what may be obtained from the Provincial Legislature, be sufficient for this service during the year 1842. In fixing this sum, I assume that relief is to be afforded in the same manner as during the last two years, only in the conveyance to places where their labour may be available of emigrants who are in a state of absolute destitution. When the emigrant tax was before in operation, a general impression prevailed among the emigrants, that every one who paid the tax had a right to assistance; and, accordingly, every species of deception was considered justifiable to bring this right into effect. If such a practice were again to prevail, it would defeat altogether the object of the tax, inasmuch as it would leave nothing for those extraordinary expenses of sickness or destitution which it is intended to meet. I would, therefore, submit to your Lordship, that in carrying out the proposed arrangement for the assistance of deserving emigrants, the Emigration Commissioners should make it known as generally and distinctly as possible, that the payment of the emigrant tax, whether by the individual, or on his behalf by the Government, does not entitle him to assistance on his arrival in Canada out of the fund so created, unless he shall come under the description of a destitute emigrant, and that with a view to prevent imposition in this respect, every precaution will be taken by the Government agents in Canada to put to the test the representations which may be made to them by poor emigrants.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard D. Jackson.*

— No. 15. —

(No. 62.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 3 February 1842.

No. 15. Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Bagot, 3 February 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Richard Jackson's despatch, No. 5, of the 27th September, containing the report which Lord John Russell had called for as to the sum for which it would be proper that application should be made to Parliament for the service of emigration in Canada, during the year commencing on the 1st of next April.

I have been led, by the importance of this subject, to inquire very minutely into the manner of carrying out the scheme which Lord John Russell contemplated in his despatch to Lord Sydenham of the 3d of last May, and the result of that inquiry has served to convince me that there are difficulties which practically interfere with the execution of Lord John Russell's plan.

I will now explain to you the nature of those difficulties, and announce to you the conclusion of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject.

The plan suggested by Lord John Russell appears to have consisted in the renewal of the legislative enactment imposing a capitation tax on emigrants, from the proceeds of which tax a fund was to be established, applicable to the wants of destitute emigrants on their arrival in the province. The contemplated grant from the British Treasury was to have relieved certain emigrants from the payment of the provincial tax; but only in those cases in which the fitness of the emigrants for emigration had been previously attested by an authorized agent in this country. The difficulties attending this system of attestation are found, on examination, to be almost insuperable, except by incurring very considerable expense to the public, and causing trouble to the emigrants. The persons who

CANADA.

go to the North American province are not dependent on Government, nor is there any reason why they should report themselves beforehand to any officer of the Government. They are simply British subjects removing from one part of Her Majesty's dominions to another, whose arrangements it is not possible to control by any regulations at the place of embarkation. As the emigrants go on board on the earliest day they can after they reach the port, it would be impracticable for any officer to make proper and sufficient inquiries into the character and circumstances of the people, and to wait for their replies; and yet if the Government professed to grant exemptions and indulgences, persons who were entitled in other respects to the relief would feel aggrieved if it were denied for want of opportunities of investigation. Neither could this be met by a system of requiring them to come provided with testimonials from their own neighbourhood, for independently of the difficulty of effectually notifying such a demand beforehand to poor emigrants throughout the United Kingdom, it is well known that documents of that kind require much investigation. Again, the system of establishing local agents throughout the country for the purpose of inquiring into the characters of intending emigrants is found to be wholly impracticable by reason of the expense; and under any circumstances the inquiry could not be rigid when so small a benefit was to be incurred.

I have thus described the practical difficulties to which, in this country, the plan of Her Majesty's late Government in respect to emigration in Canada is liable in its execution; because it is necessary that the reasons which oblige Her Majesty's present Government to relinquish that plan should be fully explained to the Provincial Legislature.

Instead of the original scheme, it is now proposed—subject to the consent of Parliament to the vote—that the sum of 5,000*l.*, which is the amount represented by Sir Richard Jackson to be sufficient for this service during the year 1842, shall be paid over to the Provincial Treasury, to be expended under your authority, and under such checks and rules as the Legislature may have established. You will bear carefully in mind that this fund must be strictly and rigidly administered; that the emigrant is not to be entitled to relief out of it unless he shall come under the description of a destitute emigrant; and lastly, that the amount granted by Parliament shall not be exceeded.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 16. —

COPY of a LETTER from *G. W. Hope*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 16.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 30 November 1841.

November 22.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit, for your information, the copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a report from the Commissioners of Customs, explaining the reasons why the bond given by the master of the emigrant ship "Pomona" should not be put in suit for the violation of the Passengers' Act, of which he had been guilty.

I am, at the same time, directed to call your attention to the suggestion of the Commissioners of Customs, that, in addition to the penalty imposed by the Passengers' Act, 5 & 6 Will. 4, cap. 53, a further penalty of 5*l.* should be inflicted on the masters of emigrant ships for each person carried in excess of the number allowed by law.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 16.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 22 November 1841. Encl. in No. 16.

I HAVE it in command from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, with reference to your letter of the 21st ult., copy of a report from the Commissioners of Customs, dated the 12th instant, relative to an imputed violation of the Passengers' Act by the master of the "Pomona," carrying emigrants to Quebec.

I am, &c.

James Stephen, Esq. &c. &c. &c. (signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

(No. 1492.)

May it please your Lordships,

YOUR Lordships having referred to us the annexed letter from Mr. James Stephen, dated 21st ult., transmitting, by command of Lord Stanley, copy of a letter from the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, on the subject of a violation of the Passengers' Act imputed to the master of the ship "Pomona," in carrying passengers from Sligo to Quebec:

We report, that by the 11th and 16th sections of the Passengers' Act, 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 53, it is provided, "that if any ship carrying passengers from the United Kingdom to any port or place out of Europe, and not being in the Mediterranean Sea, shall carry any number of passengers exceeding by more than one person in fifty the proportion authorized and allowed by that Act; or, if any such ship shall be cleared out before such lists of passengers as thereinbefore mentioned shall have been delivered to the collector or other principal officer of the Customs; or, if any such list shall be wilfully false; the master of any such ship shall, for and in respect of each and every such offence, be liable on such summary conviction as thereinafter mentioned to the payment of a fine of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds sterling; and by the 19th section it is enacted, for the more effectually securing the observance of the rules and payment of the penalties aforesaid, that before any ship carrying passengers shall clear out for any such voyage, the master of the said ship shall enter into a bond to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the sum of one thousand pounds; the condition of which bond shall be, that the said ship is sea-worthy; and that all and every the rules and regulations made and prescribed by the said Act for the carriage of passengers shall be well and truly performed before and during such intended voyage; and that all penalties, fines and forfeitures which the master of such ship may be sentenced or adjudged to pay for or in respect of the breach or non-performance, before or during such voyage, of any such rules or regulations shall be well and truly paid."

That upon the arrival of the vessel "Pomona" at Quebec, it appears she had on board 247 passengers (not 250, as stated in the annexed papers), of which number 27 were over her complement, and 35 whose names were not inserted in her passengers' list.

With respect to the proposition of the Commissioners of Emigration in their annexed report, viz., that the bond of 1,000*l.* entered into under the 19th section of the Passengers' Act, should be put in suit against the master in the present case for carrying an excess in the number, and furnishing a false list of the passengers to the proper officer at the port of sailing, we have to state to your Lordships, that the master has already paid the penalty of 20*l.* to our officers at Quebec for carrying an excess of passengers, which is the highest sum fixed by the 16th section of the Act for that offence, and it would appear that he has also rendered himself liable to the further penalty of 20*l.* under that section for having furnished a false list of the passengers at the port of sailing; but our solicitor has expressed his opinion, as the full penalty of 20*l.* has been paid by the master, that the further proceedings against him for the penalty of his bond under the 19th section would not succeed.

We beg, however, to draw your Lordship's attention to our report of the 14th September last (No. 1232), in the case of the ship "Lord Cochrane," carrying emigrants from Tralee to Quebec, in which we stated, with reference to the penalty of 20*l.* paid by the master in that case for carrying an excess of passengers, that clause had been prepared in pursuance of your Lordship's directions, and introduced into the draft of the last Customs Amendment Bill, inflicting the penalty of 5*l.* upon the master of every vessel carrying passengers for each passenger in excess of the number allowed by law over and above the penalty inflicted by the 16th section of the Act, but that the Bill had not been submitted to Parliament.

(signed) *R. B. Deane.*
W. Cust.
W. Richmond.
H. Freeling.

CANADA.

—No. 17.—

No. 17.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 21 January 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 21 January 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for your consideration and report, an Act passed by the Legislature of the province of Canada during their late Session, intituled, "An Act to create a Fund for defraying the Expense of enabling indigent Emigrants to proceed to their place of destination, and of supporting them until they can procure Employment."

No. 13.

Lord Stanley is desirous of receiving your report on this Act with as little delay as possible, in order that if it be considered unobjectionable, Her Majesty's decision on it may be obtained, and the Act promulgated without loss of time.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure in No. 17.

CAP. XIII.

Encl. in No. 17.

AN ACT to create a Fund for defraying the Expense of enabling indigent Emigrants to proceed to their place of destination, and of supporting them until they can procure Employment.

[18 September 1841.]

Most Gracious Sovereign,

His Excellency's Message respecting Emigrants.

WHEREAS by Message from his Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham in the county of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, Governor-general of this Province, laid before both Houses of the Legislature, his Excellency has been pleased to signify that, in conformity to the instructions he has received from Your Majesty's Government, he recommends the expediency of imposing a rate or duty on emigrants coming into this province, for the purpose of creating a fund for defraying the expense of the medical care of sick emigrants, and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to the places of their destination, and of maintaining them in Canada until they shall be able to procure employment; and has also been pleased to state the intention of Your Majesty's Government to apply to the Imperial Parliament for a grant of Eight thousand Pounds sterling, to enable Your Majesty's Commissary-general to pay such rate or duty on the part of such emigrants as may come to this province under the sanction of Government: And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for carrying the said recommendation into effect: May it therefore please Your Majesty, That it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same, That there

A rate to be payable on Emigrants arriving in this Province from the United Kingdom.

shall be raised, levied and collected a rate or duty payable in the manner hereinafter prescribed, by the master or person in command of every vessel arriving in the Port of Quebec, or in the Port of Montreal, from any Port of the United Kingdom, or in any other part of Europe, with passengers or emigrants therefrom, and having been cleared of the Custom-house at such Port, after the First day of March One thousand eight hundred and Forty-two; and such rate or duty shall be Five Shillings currency for every such passenger or emigrant who shall have embarked from any Port in the United Kingdom under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, ascertained by a certificate from one of the officers of Her Majesty's Customs at the Port of which such vessel shall have cleared, and Five Shillings currency for every such passenger or emigrant who shall have embarked without

By whom such rate shall be payable.

such sanction; and such rate or duty shall be paid by the master or person in command of such vessel, or by some person on his behalf, to the Collector or other chief officer of the Customs at the Port at which such vessel shall be first entered, and at the time of making such first entry, which shall contain on the face of it the number of passengers actually on board the vessel, and no such entry shall be deemed to have been validly made, or to

Proviso. Cases in which such rate may be paid by the Imperial Government.

have any legal effect whatsoever, unless such rates or duties be so paid aforesaid: Provided always, That any draft, order or other document made or signed by any person in the United Kingdom aforesaid, duly empowered to that effect by Her Majesty's Government, and directed to Her Majesty's Commissary-general, or other officer having charge of the military chest in this province, and authorizing the payment to the Collector or chief officer of the Customs aforesaid of the rate or duty which would otherwise be payable by the master of any vessel for any emigrant or any number of emigrants on board such vessel, shall be taken and accepted by the Collector or chief officer as payment of the rate

or

or duty payable on such emigrant or emigrants, and the sum mentioned in such order shall thereafter be received by such Collector or chief officer, and paid over and applied in the same manner as other money raised under the authority of this Act.

Children of certain age, how reckoned.

II. And be it enacted, That for the purposes of this Act, two children, each under the age of Fourteen years, or three children, each under the age of Seven years, shall be reckoned as one passenger, and that no child under the age of Twelve months shall be reckoned among the number of passengers.

No passenger to be allowed to leave any vessel until the rates due under this Act are paid.

III. And be it enacted, That no master or person having the command of any ship or vessel, arriving in either of the said Ports, shall permit any passenger to leave such vessel until he shall have delivered to the Collector or other chief officer of Her Majesty's Customs at such Port, a correct list of all passengers on board of such ship or vessel at the time of her arrival at such Port, nor until such list shall have been certified to be correct, and a certificate of such correctness, and a permission to allow his passengers to leave the vessel, and a receipt for the duties payable by him under the provisions of this Act, shall have been given to him by the said Collector or other chief officer, under a penalty of Twenty-five Pounds currency, to be paid by such master or person having the command, for every passenger leaving his ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act: Provided always, That the said list shall contain the name of each head of a family, being a passenger on board of such vessel, his profession or trade, his country, and the place of his destination, and the number of grown persons and children belonging to his family on board such vessel, and the name of each person not belonging to any family, with the like particulars of country, trade, profession and destination: Provided also, That nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the master or person having the command of such ship or vessel from permitting any passenger to leave the vessel, at the request of such passenger, before the arrival of the vessel in the Harbour of Quebec, but in every such case the name of the passengers who shall so leave shall be entered in the manifest on the list of emigrants made out at the time of the clearing of the vessel from the United Kingdom, or other part of Europe as aforesaid, and shall be certified under the signatures of the passengers so leaving the vessel; and if the number of passengers remaining on board on the arrival of the vessel in the Harbour of Quebec do not correspond with that mentioned in such manifest, after deducting the number who shall have so left the vessel, the master or person having the command of such vessel shall incur a penalty of Five Pounds currency for each passenger not found on board or entered on the manifest as having left the vessel as aforesaid.

Penalty.

Proviso.

Proviso.

When passengers may be allowed to leave.

Penalty for contravention.

Passengers may remain a certain time on board the vessel after her arrival.

IV. And be it enacted, That every passenger on board any ship or vessel arriving in the Harbour to which the master or person commanding such vessel shall have engaged to convey him, shall be entitled to remain and keep his baggage on board such vessel, during Forty-eight hours after her arrival in such Harbour; and every such master, who shall compel any passenger to leave his vessel before the expiration of the said term of Forty-eight hours, shall incur a penalty, not exceeding Five Pounds currency, for every passenger he shall so compel to leave his vessel; nor shall any person or master commanding such vessel remove or cause to be removed, before the expiration of the said Forty-eight hours, any berthing or accommodation used by his passengers, under a like penalty.

Penalty for contravention.

Penalty on Pilots knowing that passengers have left the vessel, and not informing.

V. And be it enacted, That every pilot who shall have had charge of any vessel having passengers on board, and shall know that any passenger has been permitted to leave the vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, and shall not within Twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel in the harbour to which he shall have engaged to pilot her, inform the Collector or other chief officer of Her Majesty's Customs at such place that a passenger or passengers has or have been so permitted to leave the vessel, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds currency for every passenger with respect to whom he shall have wilfully neglected to give such information.

Monies levied to be paid over to the Receiver-general.

VI. And be it enacted, That the monies levied under the authority of this Act shall be paid by the Collector or other chief officer of the Customs by whom they shall have been received, into the hands of the Receiver-general, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

Purposes to which such monies shall be applied.

VII. And be it enacted, That the monies raised, levied and received under the authority of this Act shall be applied by such officers or persons, and under such rules and regulations, as the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or person administering the Government shall appoint from time to time for that purpose, in defraying the expense of medical attendance and examination of destitute emigrants on their arrival, and of enabling them to proceed to their places of destination, and in providing for their support until they are able to procure employment.

Penalties, how recoverable;

and how applied.

VIII. And be it enacted, That all penalties imposed by this Act may be sued for and recovered, with costs, on oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor, in a summary manner before any two Justices of the Peace in the city of Quebec, or in the city of Montreal; and such Justices may commit the offender to the common gaol of the district until such penalty and costs shall be paid; and one moiety of every such penalty shall belong to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver-general, to be applied to the purposes to which the other monies levied under the authority of this Act are hereby appropriated; and the other moiety shall belong to the prosecutor.

Persons intrusted with the expenditure of monies

IX. And be it enacted, That every person to whom shall be intrusted the expenditure of any portion of the monies hereby appropriated, shall make up detailed accounts of such expenditure,

CANADA.

under this Act to account.

expenditure, showing the sum advanced to the accountant, the sum actually expended, the balance (if any) remaining in his hands, and the amount of the monies hereby appropriated to the purpose for which such advance shall have been made remaining unexpended in the hands of the Receiver-general; and that every such account shall be supported by vouchers therein distinctly referred to, by numbers corresponding to the numbering of the items in such account, and shall be made up to and closed on the First day of December in each year, during which such expenditure shall be made, and shall be attested before a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, or of King's Bench, or a Justice of the Peace, and shall be transmitted to the officer whose duty it shall be to receive such account within Fifteen days next after the expiration of the said periods respectively.

The application of such monies to be also accounted for to Her Majesty.

X. And be it enacted, That the due application of the monies received for the public use of the province under the authority of this Act, shall be accounted for to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the time being, and in such manner and form as Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, shall direct; and that a detailed account of all such monies shall be laid before the several branches of the Provincial Legislature within the first Fifteen days of the next Session thereof.

— No. 18. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 18.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J Stephen, Esq., 2 February 1842.

No. 13.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 2 February 1842.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, transmitting for our consideration and report an Act passed by the Legislature of the province of Canada during their late Session, intituled, "An Act to create a Fund for defraying the Expense of enabling indigent Emigrants to proceed to their place of Destination, and of supporting them until they can procure Employment."

We have the honour to state, for Lord Stanley's information, that we find the following to be the chief provisions of this Act: a tax of 5*s.* currency is to be paid on account of every passenger (children being computed in the manner at present prescribed in the Imperial Passengers' Act) who may arrive in the colony from the United Kingdom or any part of Europe. The tax is to be paid either by the master of the vessel as heretofore, or by an order from any proper authority in this country directed to the Commissary-general in the province, authorizing the payment of it, in certain instances, out of the public money at his disposal. The money raised by the tax is to be applied by persons appointed by the Governor and under his directions, in affording medical attendance to destitute emigrants, in enabling them to proceed to their places of destination, and in providing for their support until they are able to procure employment. The remaining clauses are such as are necessary for preventing the evasion of the Act, or for ensuring the fulfilment of its provisions. Of these last we may at once say that they seem to be nearly identical with those of the same nature in the original Emigrant Tax Act which was passed in 1832, and renewed at two subsequent periods in the years 1834 and 1838, and that they appear to us unobjectionable.

As regards the more substantial provisions of the Act, we would first remark that the arrangement for paying the tax by drafts on the Commissary-general appears to be provided in order to carry out the plan announced by the Governor-general to the Legislature as being contemplated by Her Majesty's Government, namely, of defraying out of public funds this particular portion of the expense attendant upon emigration, in the case of those persons who should obtain a certificate of approval from an officer of emigration in this country. When directed to submit an opinion upon the detail of this plan, we stated that it did not appear to us that the means existed for effectually carrying it into operation; and should Lord Stanley have decided not to adopt it in the exact form in which it was originally proposed, the foregoing provision of the Act will have been rendered unnecessary. It would not, however, be requisite on that account that a change should be made in the Act, as the effect of not paying the tax out of the public money on account of a certain number of the emigrants will only be, that the contemplated exception to the general rule of its being

being always paid by the master of the vessel will not occur. A somewhat similar provision, which existed in the former Acts, directing that the tax should be doubled upon all emigrants not bearing a certificate that they were embarked under the sanction of the Government in this country, has always, we believe, in like manner remained inoperative. Before leaving this clause, however, we beg further to refer to our report of the 2d December. In it we stated that the authorities in Canada had apparently fallen into some misapprehension as to the nature of the assistance which it had been proposed to render to emigration, and that we were, consequently, not aware what communication upon the subject might have been made to the Legislature on the part of the Executive Government. It is now apparent, from the tenor of the provision we have been considering, as well as from the preamble of the Act, that the Legislature of Canada did not consider that the grant of 8,000 *l.*, if obtained from the Imperial Parliament, was to be reckoned as an addition to the fund which will be created by the tax, but were aware that it was to be expended in relieving a certain number of British emigrants upon their arrival from the tax, which would otherwise have to be paid by the master of the vessel on their behalf.

The next point on which it appears necessary to observe is the rule prescribed in the second clause for the computation of children. For obvious reasons of convenience, it is in conformity with that which at present exists in the Imperial Passengers' Act, and has no doubt been taken from it. But various considerations having suggested the expediency of altering the existing regulation on that subject, it will probably be deemed necessary in Canada, should the Imperial Act be amended in this particular, to enact that the same mode of computation shall prevail in the province, so as to avoid the complication of having two rules in force on the same subject.

It remains to consider, in the third place, the important provision of the Act relating to the application of the money which will be raised by the tax.

The object of the former enactments which authorized this impost was declared to be to create a fund for defraying the expense of procuring medical assistance for sick emigrants, and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to the places of their destination. In addition to these two modes of relieving emigrants, the present Act introduces a third, namely, that of providing for their "support until they are able to procure employment." The effect of this enactment requires very serious attention.

That in case of an insufficient demand from other sources for the labour of emigrants upon their arrival, there should be some public works on which they could have an option of employment at lower than the current wages of the province, has been frequently admitted to be one amongst other desirable aids to emigration to Canada. It is also understood to have been usual, in practice, to relieve any urgent cases of destitution out of the funds derived from the emigrant tax. But the comprehensive words of the present Act, above quoted, apparently give to all unemployed emigrants for an indefinite time a legal right to support, which has never before been conferred on them, and which in practice might, perhaps, lead to serious evils. It is true that it is also provided that all money which may be raised under authority of the Act is to be applied to its appointed uses, under such rules and regulations as the Governor may establish, and it is probable, therefore, that every endeavour will be made to ascertain the reality of the destitution before relief is afforded. But the reports of the immigration agent at Quebec have shown that even when the right of the emigrants was more limited, the difficulty of ascertaining the objects really deserving of assistance was almost insuperable. Nor if the expedient were to be adopted of offering public employment at a low rate of wages would the evil be entirely met, especially if uncombined with a limitation of the period during which the right will last, for many individuals would prefer the certainty and comparative lightness of Government employment, at wages which would at least afford them the means of support, to being thrown upon their own resources, and having to use exertions to procure employment, which might only be temporary, from private parties. But not only is the period to which the right to support extends not limited, but the Act is not explicit as to the place where this support can be claimed. It may occur that after a number of destitute emigrants have been forwarded to Montreal, or other

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places in the interior, there may not exist at the moment a sufficient demand for their labour. If there were no fund created by law for their support, the employers of labour in the neighbourhood might make an effort to retain them, and at some sacrifice perhaps to themselves find employment for them; but when they see that there is a fund upon which unemployed emigrants will have a legal claim for support, they will naturally allow them to live upon that resource until the time comes when they more decidedly require their labour. If relief, moreover, would thus have to be dispensed in different parts of the province, there would, probably, not be the machinery necessary for the due administration of it, nor will the means exist either for ascertaining the fact of destitution, or for providing public employment for the unoccupied; and if, on the other hand, the relief contemplated by the Act is only to be given at Quebec, it is to be apprehended that it may lead to a very serious and inconvenient congestion of labour on that particular spot.

The question also necessarily arises, whether the funds to be supplied from a tax of only 5*s.* on each adult emigrant will prove sufficient to meet all the purposes to which it is rendered applicable by the present Act; the amount raised in former years, the rate per head on the emigrants being the same, was understood to be only sufficient for the more limited objects then contemplated. Although, therefore, experience alone can prove what will be the effect of the new provision introduced into the present Act, it seems probable that, however carefully the fund may be administered, it may not be equal to the increased demands which may be made upon it. In that case the intention of the Legislature would be frustrated, and just disappointment occasioned to the emigrants.

There are other objections, also, which might be urged to the measure; and amongst them may be mentioned that it will naturally put a stop to the practice adopted by parishes, and in some cases individuals, in this country sending out emigrants at their own expense, of furnishing them with "landing money," to prevent immediate destitution on their arrival. It is reasonable to expect, that in future all emigrants who would have been thus provided for will be thrown upon any public fund which may be created for the express purpose of supporting emigrants until they obtain employment. Again, if the emigrants who are supported under this clause are employed upon the public works at a low rate of wages, which will be paid to them out of this particular fund, it will be, in fact, the colony which will profit by the tax being levied more than the emigrants by whom and for whose benefit it is paid. Another objection to the plan, of a very serious nature, is that its tendency is to convert the emigrants into paupers, and to expose them upon their arrival in a new country, where good conduct and industry might ensure them competence, to the demoralizing effects of a dependence upon public support.

It is not competent for us to decide whether the objections which have been urged to this provision are of sufficient weight to render it desirable that the attention of the Legislature of Canada should be directed to a re-consideration of the enactment. And it has been with reluctance that we have pointed out exceptions to any part of a very useful Act, which, moreover, has been clearly passed in entire conformity with the wishes of the Executive Government. It was, however, our duty to direct attention to the subject; and if it shall be finally determined that an alteration in the provision in question is not necessary, perhaps the observations which have been made in this letter upon it may still be serviceable to the Governor in framing the regulations necessary for carrying it into effect.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

—No. 19.—

(No. 85.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to The Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B.

No. 19. Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Bagot, 2 March 1842.

Sir, Downing-street, 2 March 1842.

I HAVE had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of the province of Canada in their late Session, intituled, "An Act to create a Fund for defraying the Expense of enabling indigent Emigrants to proceed to the place of their Destination, and of supporting them until they can procure Employment." I have also had before me a Report of the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration upon this Act. No. 13.

My despatch of the 3d ultimo will have apprized you of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to redeem the pledge made to the Legislature of Canada, under the authority of Her Majesty's late Ministers, by proposing to the House of Commons a vote of money for the service of emigration in Canada. Upon this occasion, therefore, it is only necessary that I should advert to the Act which is before me.

In the report from the Commissioners, of which I transmit to you a copy, it is remarked that, if it shall have been decided to abandon the arrangement of paying the tax on emigrants by drafts on the Commissary-general after those persons had obtained a certificate of approval from an agent of emigration in this country, the provision of the Act prescribing the adoption of such a course will have been rendered nugatory. Having, as you are now aware, determined on placing at your disposal the sum of money that may be voted by Parliament instead of expending it in the precise manner in which it was originally proposed, it may, perhaps, be desirable that the law should be amended in this respect. The Commissioners appear to consider that it is not absolutely necessary that this provision should be altered; but I think it preferable that you should bring the question before the Legislature, and incite them to deliberate on the propriety of the omission of the clause referred to. For this purpose you will lay before the Legislature the appropriate extract from the Commissioners' report, and you will also communicate to them the closing observations on the provision relating to the application of the money which will be raised by the tax, in order that the Legislature may consider how far the objections stated are likely, with a view to Canadian objects, to thwart the designs of the Bill for the regulation of the passenger trade, which has been introduced into the House of Commons. Upon this subject I must caution you to be careful practically to prevent a wasteful abuse of the funds, which should, as much as possible, be applied to the removal, and as little to the maintenance, of the emigrants, always excepting cases of sickness. I should not advise that the tax should ever be remitted to the master of the passenger-ship, as he will take care to secure it in the fare. It may, at the discretion of the local authorities, be refunded to the passenger, either in money or in kind. No. 18. Feb. 2.

With respect to the clause for the computation of children, which is apparently founded on the corresponding provision in the Imperial Passengers' Act, I have to state that it will be expedient that you should lay before the Legislature an extract of this portion of the Commissioners' report, as it is not improbable that this clause of the Passengers' Act may be amended, and it would be undesirable to have two rules in force on the same subject.

In conclusion, I have to acquaint you that, notwithstanding that it is desirable to bring under the consideration of the Legislature the points which I have thus noticed, it is my intention to advise The Queen to leave this Act to its operation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley*.

CANADA.

—No. 20.—

(No. 79.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B., to Lord *Stanley*.

No 20.
Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley, 13 April 1842.

Government House, Kingston,
13 April 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 2d ultimo, No. 45, on the subject of the Act passed during the last session of the legislature, for imposing a tax on emigrants arriving in the province by the St. Lawrence, and enclosing a report from the Land and Emigration Commissioners on some of the provisions of that Act.

In obedience to your Lordship's directions, I shall bring under the notice of the legislature at their next meeting, such of the provisions of the Act as appear to require alteration. In the mean time, as I have already had the honour to state, I do not perceive that any inconvenience will arise from the change in the arrangements of Her Majesty's Government in respect to the payment of the tax in certain cases from the military chest. I now proceed to notice the report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners which is enclosed in your despatch.

Those gentlemen express considerable apprehension that the terms in which the 7th clause of the Act has been drawn up may lead to serious inconvenience. They observe, that although in former years relief has been extended to destitute emigrants for whom employment could not be found, "the comprehensive words of the present Act apparently give to all unemployed emigrants, for an indefinite time, a legal right to support which has never before been conferred on them;" that when the right of the emigrants was more limited it was impossible to guard against imposition; that there is no specification, either of the period within which, nor of the place at which such assistance should be afforded; that the existence of a fund, applicable in such a manner, would take away from the employers of labour all inducement to find work for emigrants during the dull season, and would induce parishes and individuals to withhold the "landing money," which they have hitherto given; that under such circumstances itis doubtful whether the fund would be adequate to the expenses thus thrown on it, and that by its operation it would expose the emigrant to the demoralizing effects of a state of pauperism.

Such are the principal inconveniences apprehended by the Commissioners: I confess that I cannot share in their apprehensions. They appear to reason throughout on the assumption that the terms which they quote from the 7th clause are compulsory on the Government, instead of permissive. This is evidently an error. The object of that clause is not, as the Commissioners suppose, to create a "legal right" in the emigrant to support, but to legalize that assistance which, as they admit, the Government has been compelled heretofore to grant, but which has been granted without legal sanction. The clause expressly provides that this relief, as well as that for medical attendance and conveyance, should be administered "under such rules and regulations" as the Governor for the time being shall appoint; and the reasoning of the Commissioners is, therefore, beside the question; unless it be assumed that an officer who is capable of administering the government of so extensive a province as Canada is yet not fit to be trusted with the administration of a fund of this description.

It is possible that by an extraordinary abuse of the power vested in him, the Governor might produce some of the evils anticipated by the Commissioners; but certainly not to the extent which they describe. Supposing him even to afford indiscriminate relief to all who applied, yet the smallness of the fund at his disposal, the impossibility of obtaining more when this should be exhausted, and the obligation under the Act to account for the money to the local legislature, would almost immediately correct the evil. But there is, in reality, no ground for fear. The government of this province has obtained, from the experience of many years, a knowledge of the manner in which emigrants can most properly be assisted, and there is no disposition, either in the Government or in the people, to sanction the relief of those who will not exert themselves. But as it is impossible to lay down any inflexible rules for the administration of relief, and as there is no other

authority

authority by whom it could be administered, this discretionary power is necessarily, and I think very properly, confided to the Government.

The course which has heretofore been adopted, and which has been found to work well, is as follows:—The emigrant agents are instructed to ascertain what demand there may be for labour in their own neighbourhood, and in other parts of the province. If there be employment in their own neighbourhood, it is offered to any individual applying for assistance, on the plea of being destitute; if there be none, and the agent be satisfied of the truth of the plea, the applicant is forwarded to the place where it can be found. In either case, whether the emigrant accept or refuse the work, his claim on the Government is considered as cancelled; if he accept it, he is bound, after that, to find employment for himself; if he refuse it, it is a sufficient proof that he is not destitute. The only instances in which aid is given towards subsistence are, first, when the emigrant vessels arrive at such an hour as to make it impossible immediately to employ the emigrants; or, secondly, when there are women and children whose male relations have died on the voyage, or are incapacitated by sickness; or, thirdly, when from accidental circumstances a considerable body is collected in one place without an immediate demand for their labour there or elsewhere. But in this latter case assistance is given only in the shape of wages below the usual rate for breaking stone, &c. for the roads, which stone is afterwards sold as occasion may offer. When I state that during the last year the amount expended on the latter class in the whole province was only 360*l.*, and in the previous year only 500*l.*, a large portion of which has been since recovered by the sale of the stone, it is evident that the discretion of the Government in this respect has not been abused. Having reference to the public works which will be in progress during the present year, I do not expect that any portion of the fund destined for emigration purposes will require to be appropriated towards the subsistence of emigrants.

Under these circumstances your Lordship will, I trust, feel satisfied that the fears of the Commissioners in regard to the effect of the 7th clause are unfounded; and I beg you to believe that I shall be no less careful than my predecessors, so to use the power vested in my hands, as to fulfil the objects contemplated by the Legislature in the manner most conducive to the interests of the emigrants and the general well-being of the province.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

— No. 21. —

No. 21.
Letter from G. W. Hope, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 22 January 1842.

In Sir R. Jackson's, 5. No. 47, Dec. 12.

COPY of a LETTER from *G. W. Hope*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 22 January 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed returns, which have been furnished by the emigrant agent and superintendent of quarantine at Quebec, of emigrants arrived at that port. These returns have been made out according to the forms prepared by you.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

CANADA.

Enclosure 1, in No. 21.

Encl. 1, in No. 21. RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived during the Year 1841, to whom a Free Passage was granted by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

— Nil. —

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 30 November 1841.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

Enclosure 2, in No. 21.

No. 1.—Abstract Quarterly Return.—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Emigrant Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adult Labourers.	Number of Labourers Hired at the Place of Landing.	Number of Labourers who left the Place of Landing.	Amount paid to assist them on their Journey.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Shepherds.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen making or selling Articles of Consumption.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing.		Number of other Mechanics, &c. not included in the foregoing Columns.
								£. s. d.			M.	F.					
August - -	32	42	12	3,443	840	244	1,046	133 10 11	348	–	10	97	–	–	–	–	77
September - -	51	8	1	1,816	384				145	–	6	23	–	–	–	–	78
October - -	13	–		265	66				40	–	9	5	–	–	–	–	7
TOTALS - -	96	50	13	5,524	1,290	244	1,046	133 10 11	533	–	25	125	–	–	–	–	162

REMARKS.—626 adults and 431 children between 12 and 3 years were assisted with a free passage and provisions to Montreal.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 31st day of October 1841.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Immigration Agent.

No. 2.—Quarterly Return.—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING in the Colony of *Canada East* (Lower Canada), in the Quarter ended 31st October 1841.

(*N. B.*—To be signed at the end by the Immigration Agent.)

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices.
(*N. B.*—Name the ordinary articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)		£. s. d.
Bread, best wheaten	4 lb. loaf	– – 9
Ditto, second	6 lb. ditto	– – 11
Flour, best	per barrel	2 – –
Ditto, second	per ditto	1 17 6
Ditto, ditto	per cwt.	1 1 –
Oatmeal	per ditto	– 14 –
Potatoes	per bushel	– 2 –
Salt fish, dry cod, per lb., 2½ *d.*	per cwt.	– 17 6
Ditto, best table	per ditto	1 – –
Ditto, green, per draft of two cwt.	- - -	– 17 6
Herrings, salt	per dozen	– 1 –
Ditto, ditto	per barrel	1 10 –
Salt, coarse	per bushel	– 2 3
Eggs	per dozen	– 1 –
Coals	per chaldron	1 10 –
Firewood	per cord	– 14 –
Fowls	per pair	– 2 –
Beef, fresh	per lb.	– – 4
Ditto, salt	per ditto	– – 4
Pork, fresh	per ditto	– – 3½
Ditto, salt	per ditto	– – 5
Bacon	per ditto	– – 6
Mutton, fresh	per ditto	– – 5
Salt butter	per ditto	– – 10
Tea, common	per ditto	– 3 6
Ditto, good	per ditto	– 4 6
Ditto, best	per ditto	– 5 6
Sugar brown	per ditto	– – 5

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices. £.	s.	d.
Sugar, loaf	per lb.	–	–	8
Candles	per ditto	–	–	9
Soap	per ditto	–	–	4
Rice	per ditto	–	–	4
Pepper	per ditto	–	–	10
Coffee	per ditto	–	1	4
Cheese, American	per ditto	–	–	8
Ditto, English	per ditto	–	1	3
Men's stout shoes	per pair	–	10	–
Women's ditto	per ditto	–	6	6
Men's winter stocking boots	per ditto	–	16	3
Ditto, cotton shirts	each	–	3	–
Ditto, check ditto	ditto	–	4	–
Flannel	per yard	–	1	8
Men's Guernsey frocks	each	–	3	6
Ditto cloth for coats, coarse	per yard	–	6	3
Ditto - ditto - good kind	ditto	–	13	9
Ditto, ditto for pantaloons	ditto	–	4	–
Cotton for women's gowns	ditto	–	–	9
Fustian	ditto	–	1	9
Ditto jackets ready made	each	–	10	–
Ditto pantaloons	ditto	–	8	6
Common sheeting	per yard	–	–	6
Ditto blankets	per pair	–	18	9
Worsted hose	ditto	–	2	–
Ditto half-hose	ditto	–	1	3
Women's ditto	ditto	–	2	–

No. 3.—Quarterly Return.—Wages.

Return showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in *Quebec* and *Montreal*, for the Three Months ended 31st October 1841.

(*N. B.*—To be signed at the end by the Immigration Agent.)

TRADE or CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging.	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging. Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Blacksmiths	4 9	– –	– –	5 6	4 –
Carpenters	4 6	– –	– –	5 6	3 6
Cabinet-makers	5 9	– –	– –	6 6	5 –
Coopers	4 6	– –	– –	5 –	4 –
Stone-masons	5 3	– –	– –	6 –	4 6
Stone-cutters	5 6	– –	– –	6 –	5 –
Painters	4 9	– –	– –	5 6	4 –
Plasterers	5 6	– –	– –	6 –	5 –
Plumbers	6 9	– –	– –	7 6	6 –
Whitesmiths	4 9	– –	– –	5 –	4 6
Butchers	4 3	– –	£. 18 to £. 25	4 6	4 –
Bricklayers	5 6	– –	– –	6 –	5 –
Curriers	5 –	– –	– –	5 6	4 6
Millwrights	6 6	– –	– –	7 6	5 6
Millers	5 6	– –	– –	6 –	5 –
Shipwrights	6 –	– –	– –	6 6	5 6
Tanners	4 –	– –	– –	4 6	3 6
Wheelwrights	5 –	– –	– –	5 6	4 6
Quarrymen	3 3	– –	– –	3 6	3 –
Bread and biscuit bakers	4 6	– –	– –	5 –	4 –
Common labourers	2 9	– –	– –	3 –	2. 6
Farm labourers	3 6	1 6	£. 18 to £. 24		
Gardeners	– –	– –	25 to 35		
Grooms	– –	– –	24 to 30		
Cooks, women	– –	– –	12 to 18		
Dairy women	– –	– –	9 to 12		
Sawyers, per foot	2 6				
Sailmakers	5 6	– make this at job work; by the day –		6 –	5 –
Shoemakers, per pair	4 –	– –	– –	4 6	3 6
Bootmakers, per ditto	9 –	– –	– –	10 –	8 –
Tailors	6 –	– –	– –	6 6	5 6

CANADA.

1. What is the expense of erecting a country dwelling suitable to an agricultural labourer?—From 5*l.* to 15*l.* currency.

2. What is the rent of a town lodging suitable to a mechanic and his family?—From 7*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* currency.

3. What funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—A discretionary power, authorized by the Governor-general, to assist the sick and destitute, and those who are unable to work.

4. Is there any fund in the colony for the relief of the destitute poor?—Yes, the sum of 3,500*l.* currency was voted by the Provincial Legislature last season, to be applied as stated in answer to query No. 3.

5. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—The demand for all classes of mechanics and labourers has been good during the past quarter; of the former, blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers and masons have been most required. Securing the harvest occasioned an additional demand for good agricultural hands; reapers readily obtained from 3*s.* to 4*s.*, and in the country, where labourers were scarce, 5*s.* per day. There has also been abundance of employment for unskilled labourers in every section of the province, and more particularly in the neighbourhood of this city and Montreal; wages 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per day.

6. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—Not if properly distributed through the agricultural districts.

7. Could it be safely increased with reference to the supplies of food in the colony?—With perfect safety. The exports from this province this year amount to 258,281 barrels flour; 535,885 barrels wheat; 32,158 barrels pork; 4,698 barrels beef; and our markets are abundant and moderate.

8. State any particulars relative to immigration and the demand for labour which you think may be useful?—The emigration to this province for this year has now closed; total number arrived 28,086, being an increase over last season of 5,852; much the largest portion of them have proceeded to settle in the Western division of the province; according to returns received they amount to 19,000, 3,000 of whom may have proceeded to the United States. I should think, on the whole number this season, near 5,000 have left the province for the United States, principally proceeding to their friends. The demand for all classes of labourers and mechanics will in the course of the ensuing month very much decrease, and the present rate of wages decline from 20 to 25 per cent. during the winter months. The improvements about being commenced on the Welland Canal will furnish employment for 2,000 hands during the winter; the work is expected to commence in the course of next month. Should the other public works in contemplation be commenced in spring, additional employment will be found for several thousand hands beyond the ordinary wants of the country.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

Enclosure 3, in No. 21.

Encl. 3, in No. 21

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in the Quarantine Hospital *Grosse Isle*, from 3 October to 9 October 1841, inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE.								Cases not classified under Disease.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
							Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Other Diseases.	Parturition.	Infants at the Breast.		
Men - -	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	– -	7	
Women - -	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	– -	8	
Children - -	9	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	– -	9	
TOTAL - -	24	–	–	–	–	24	–	23	–	–	–	–	1	–	– -	24	

NAMES of those who have died during the Week - - - None.

G. W. Douglas, M. D., Med. Superintendent.

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in the Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, from 9 October to 20 October 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	DISEASE. Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Cholera Asphyx.	Other Diseases.	Parturition.	Cases not classified under Disease. Infants at the Breast.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Men - -	7	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	– – Five of these patients being still weak, are sent up to the Emigrant and Marine Hospital, Quebec.
Women - -	8	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	
Children - -	9	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	
TOTAL - -	24	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	

NAMES of those who have died during the Week - - - None.

G. W. Douglas, M. D., Med. Superintendent.

Enclosure 4, in No. 21.

REPORT of VESSELS boarded at the Quarantine Station, *Grosse Isle*, from September 21 to October 20, 1841.

No.	Rig and Name.	Captain's Name.	From	Date of Sailing.	Arrival.	Cargo.	Passengers. Cabin.	Passengers. Steerage.	Consigned to	Number of Days Quarantine.	Date of Release.	REMARKS.
217.	Barque Cato - -	Jos. Taylor -	Falmouth -	Aug. 12	Sept. 21	ballast -	–	14	Order -	–	Sept. 21	
218.	Barque Favourite -	George Bannerman	Glasgow -	„ 23	„ 23	general -	7	20	Millar -	–	„ 23	
219.	Ship Marchioness of Abercorn.	John Hagerty -	Londonderry	„ 19	„ 23	ballast -	–	30	Gilmour -	–	„ 23	
220.	Barque Tom Moore	Andrew Parke -	Belfast -	„ 10	„ 24	general -	–	12	Parke -	–	„ 26	
221.	Brig Apollo - -	Henry Walker -	Dundee -	„ 19	„ 27	- ditto -	1	23	Heath -	–	„ 27	
222.	Barque Nestor -	Peter Smith -	Plymouth -	„ 18	„ 27	- ditto -	2	17	Lemesurier	–	„ 27	
223.	Barque Vittoria -	M. Sympson -	ditto -	„ 17	„ 28	ballast -	–	19	Order -	–	„ 28	
224.	Barque Universe -	Francis M'Gregor	Picton -	Sept. 14	„ 28	coals -	4	15	ditto -	–	„ 28	
225.	Barque Culdee -	John Campbell -	London -	July 24	„ 28	general -	5	26	ditto -	–	„ 28	
226.	Brig Midas - -	Thomas Moore -	Galway -	Aug. 14	„ 29	ballast -	1	22	Gilmour -	–	„ 29	
227.	Barque Collina -	John Marshall -	Gloucester -	„ 4	„ 29	- ditto -	–	78	Chapman	–	„ 29	
822.	Barque Souter Johnny	Thomas Little -	Liverpool -	Sept. 5	Oct. 8	general -	6	32	Welsh -	–	Oct. 8	
229.	Barque Parmelia -	Robert Maxwell -	ditto -	Aug. 25	„ 10	ballast -	6	–	Jeffly -	–	„ 12	

G. W. Douglas, M. D., Med. Superintendent.

— No. 22. —

No. 22.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners 6 April 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 6 April 1842.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Governor-general of British North America, containing the annual reports of the agents for emigration in Canada for 1841.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

For Governor-General's Despatch, 17 February 1842, vide Papers presented by command, Emigration Canada, 1842.

CANADA.

— No. 23. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Westminster, 7 May 1842.

No. 23.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 6th ultimo, transmitting for our report the copy of a despatch from the Governor-general of British North America, dated the 17th February 1842, containing the annual reports of the agents for emigration in Canada, for 1841.

For Governor-general's Despatch 17 February 1842, *vide* Paper, Emigration, Canada, presented by Her Majesty's Command, 1842.

We have much pleasure in observing that the Governor-general considers that the result of the emigration during the past year was "in every respect satisfactory." The chief agent at Quebec also remarks "that it has been highly successful."

The number of immigrants is stated to have been 28,086, which is a larger number than had arrived in any of the preceding six years, and shows an increase over the year 1840 of not less than 5,852 persons; and it is to be remarked that the proportion of the emigrants merely passing through the province to the United States has, at the same time, considerably decreased. The number of such persons during the past year is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000, and the Governor remarks that "there is reason to believe that the loss of even this number has been balanced by the immigration from the United States." It is further to be remarked that the immigrants generally have arrived in a less destitute condition than in former years, and the immigration agent states that "there has been a considerable decrease in the number of those to whom public assistance has been rendered upon their arrival at Quebec." The general character, again, of the emigrants is spoken of in the highest terms by the agents at Quebec and Toronto, both of whom remark that they have not heard of a single instance of improper conduct or crime on the part of any of them. The number who emigrated by parochial aid or assistance from their landlords considerably exceed that in 1840, and amounted to 2,124.

Of the total number of 28,086, it appears that nearly 19,000 have proceeded to Western Canada, but of this the agent in that portion of the province complains, and considers that it would be desirable that a larger proportion should remain in the Eastern division. They are for the most part attracted to the West by the ill-founded expectation of obtaining higher wages the further they advance into the country.

The local agents, however, appear to have been usefully and actively employed in distributing the emigrants over the province, and in directing them to places where their labour was in demand; and it is most satisfactory to find it stated, that employment was procured for all before the winter set in. The charges connected with the service of emigration within the province are stated not to have exceeded 6,000*l.*, of which sum 1,500*l.* will have been paid out of the funds of this country.

With regard to the present year, we observe with much satisfaction that the prospects held out to emigrants are of a most cheering description. The Governor-general anticipates, that the public works, if undertaken upon the contemplated scale, and the local employment which will be provided by the several district councils, will absorb all the emigrants who can be expected; and the chief agent of immigrants states, "that the natural demands of this colony for the absorbing of a large number of emigrants are in the fullest operation, as will appear from the degree of enterprise with which both public and private improvements are advancing in every section of this province."

It seems probable, that even for unskilled labour, of which the supply was last year considered too great, there will this year be considerable demand. It is considered by all parties most desirable that emigrants should always arrive at an early period of the season; and the importance of this is so strongly urged by the Governor, both for the sake of the emigrants and of the colony, that we have taken occasion, upon the publication of a second edition of our pamphlet, to direct the attention of the working classes very particularly to the circumstance.

In connexion with the subject of this letter, we would further beg leave to state, for Lord Stanley's information, that we have examined the ship returns for the past year, the bulk of which were transmitted to us by your letter of the

19th

19th February last. They have been filled up by the immigration agent at Quebec, according to the forms prepared at this office and approved by the Secretary of State.

By these forms, a separate return is made of each ship which has arrived with emigrants. It exhibits the capacity of the ship and other particulars respecting it, and the number and classification of the passengers. We append a list of all the ships which arrived during the past season, of which returns have thus been made, together with a statement in a tabular form of the amount of the tonnage, and the superficies of the decks, and the number of the passengers, arranged in such a manner as to show at one view the operation of the two checks upon the number of the passengers (viz., by tonnage and space) which are imposed by the Passengers' Act. The following table contains a short summary of the number and tonnage of ships, and of the passengers conveyed in them, for each month of the past year.

SUMMARY.

Month.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Number of Passengers.			
			Adults.		Children.	TOTAL.
			Male.	Female.		
May - - -	78	28,297	4,797	3,349	3,491	11,637
June - - -	32	9,443	1,756	1,510	1,389	4,655
July - - -	30	9,499	2,155	1,726	1,768	5,649
August - - -	30	10,805	1,240	1,061	1,142	3,443
September - - -	16	7,163	407	372	428	1,207
October - - -	2	598	40	23	29	92
TOTAL - - -	188	65,805	10,395	8,041	8,247	26,683

The total number of passengers in the above table is only 26,683, but in Mr. Buchanan's return from Quebec, the total number for the year is 28,086. This difference we suppose arises from a deficiency in the ship returns which have been transmitted to this country; but we would suggest that the circumstance is one to which it might be desirable to direct the attention of the Governor-general. From the remarks by the immigration agent, which accompany these returns, we find that by far the larger portion of these ships are regularly engaged in the trade, and considered fine vessels, and are reported to afford good accommodation to the passengers.

The evils connected with the emigration of the past year were of the usual kind, such as a short supply of provisions where the emigrants found themselves, a loss of provisions from improper stowing, and wasteful mode of using them when the emigrants had the charge of them, and an excess in the number of passengers allowed by law to be taken in each ship. These evils, we hope, will be in great measure prevented by the proposed alterations of the law. We observe indeed with pleasure, that they were of less frequent occurrence last year than in preceding years, and we concur with the Governor in ascribing the circumstance to the increased vigilance of the Government agents.

With respect to the last of the evils which we have just named, viz., the carrying an excess of passengers beyond the number prescribed by law, we have observed, upon a careful examination of the ship returns furnished by the immigration agent, that the offence was committed in several instances, of which in his weekly reports he makes no mention, and in respect of which consequently we are ignorant whether any legal proceedings were instituted against the master.

In his general report, Mr. Buchanan states, that "several vessels" have been fined during the past season for carrying an excess of passengers. In the separate returns furnished by him, he only notices five where the fine had been so inflicted; but it is possible that the law may have been put in force against

CANADA.

other vessels which he does not name. It would appear, desirable, however, that this fact should be ascertained. We accordingly beg leave to submit for Lord Stanley's information and for transmission, should his Lordship think proper, to the Governor-general, a list of the remaining vessels, amounting to 25, which appear by the returns transmitted to us to have infringed the Passengers' Act in respect to the numbers which they conveyed to the colony. The immigration agent would thus be enabled to report upon the subject, and should it appear that any of these vessels had not been proceeded against, and further, that in any such case the requisite evidence of the offence could be furnished, the expediency should, we think, then be considered of putting the bond to the Crown in suit in this country against the master or his surety.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred^k Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure in No. 23.

Encl. in No. 23.

SHIPS which appear by the SHIP RETURNS furnished by the Immigration Agent at Quebec to have infringed the Provision of the Passengers' Act (5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 53), in respect to the Number of Passengers conveyed on Board of them.

NAME.	Tonnage.	Superficies of Passengers' Deck.	Statute Adults.		
			Highest Number allowed by the Act, including the 2 per Cent.	Number taken.	Excess.
May:					
* * *	960	2,438	246 ½	255 ⅙	8 ⅔
* * *	210	600	61 ⅓	65	3 ⅔
* * *	309	- - -	31 ½	174 ⅔	143 ⅙
June:					
* * *	308	1,472	150	165 ⅔	15 ⅔
* * *	177	605	67 ⅚	97 ⅚	20
* * *	384	1,980	202	213	11
* * *	299	1,100	112 ⅕	126 ½	14 ³/₁
* * *	275	1,450	147	154 ½	7 ½
* * *	389	1,974	201 ¼	203	1 ¾
* * *	306	1,325	135 ⅙	144 ⅓	9 ⅙
July:					
* * *	873	4,473	456	508 ½	52 ½
* * *	730	3,420	348 ⅔	431 ⅔	8
* * *	297	1,278	129	169	40
* * *	340	1,410	143 ⅖	158 ½	14 ⁷/₁
* * *	309	506	51 ⅗	58 ⅓	6 ¹¹/₁₅
* * *	449	2,532	258 ⅕	260	1 ⅘
* * *	203	1,036	105 ⅘	125	19 ⅕
* * *	183	1,092	111 ½	119 ⅓	7 ⅚
August:					
* * *	417	2,028	206 ⅘	211 ⅔	4 ¹³/₁₅
* * *	275	141	143 ⅔	150 ⅓	6 ⅔
* * *	458	612 ½	62 ½	68 ⅔	6 ⅙
* * *	235	855	87	120 ⅓	33 ⅓
* * *	137	1,350	83 ½	119 ½	36
* * *	256	1,104	112 ⅜	115 ⅙	2 ⅔
* * *	306	1,311	133 ⅔	174 ⅙	40 ½

RETURN of the Number of VESSELS arrived at *Quebec* from May to October 1841.

MAY.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Place of Departure.	Date of Sailing.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Superficies of Passengers' Deck.	No. of Adults admissible at 1 to every 10 superficial feet.	Number of Adults admissible by Rule of Tonnage.	Number of such Adults on Board.	LANDED AT QUEBEC. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children between 7 and 14 years. M.	Children between 7 and 14 years. F.	Children under 7 years. M.	Children under 7 years. F.	Totals. M.	Totals. F.	Deaths.
1	Favourite	404	Glasgow	2 April	34	875	87 1/10	242 2/20	35 1/20	21	8	7	5	1	–	29	13	none.
2	Breeze	321	Limerick	5 „	nil.	nil.	–	192 5/20	nil.	41	42	6	6	5	7	52	55	
3	Mohawk	440	Glasgow	1 „	45	750	75	264	25 1/20	8	9	6	4	3	7	17	20	
4	Brilliant	332	Aberdeen	8 „	40	912	91 1/10	199 9/20	65	34	22	3	4	10	9	47	35	
5	Energy	305	Limerick	5 „	44	1,440	144	183	126 1/20	60	53	4	4	10	9	74	66	1 in quar.
6	Sarah Botsford	305	Glasgow	20 „	29	1,650	165	183	159 3/20	72	41	36	26	20	24	128	91	2 during the voyage.
7	Tottenham	308	New Ross	7 „	42	1,008	100 4/5	184 4/5	78 1/20	45	29	2	2	4	3	51	34	
8	Bornio	960	Limerick	6 „	43	2,438	243 3/5	576	255 1/20	132	87	8	9	28	37	168	133	10, of whom 2 in quar.
9	Ann Joice	313	New Ross	8 „	41	1,296	129 3/20	187 4/5	103 1/20	57	32	5	6	11	14	73	52	1
10	Marchioness of Abercorn.	875	Londonderry	23 „	26	4,555	455 9/20	525	418 9/20	219	138	34	27	41	47	294	212	2
11	Carlton	404	Dublin	19 „	30	1,650	165	242 2/5	69	35	24	5	3	9	4	49	31	3
12	Prince George	450	London	16 „	33	2,184	218 3/20	270	157 1/20	74	48	21	26	22	11	117	85	2
13	Victoria	395	Truro	3 „	48	720	72	237	27 3/20	11	9	3	3	7	7	21	19	
14	Naparima	290	Dublin	15 „	35	1,242	124 1/5	174	29	49	32	3	5	7	11	59	48	
15	Volunia	336	Padstow	17 „	33	750	75	201 3/20	42	22	14	3	1	8	4	33	19	
16	Thompson	210	Killala	17 „	33	600	60	126	65	37	23	1	5	1	5	39	33	
17	Champlain	299	Youghal	15 „	35	1,050	105	179 3/20	47 1/20	26	19	3	1	–	1	29	21	
18	Chieftain	399	Cork	2 „	48	1,920	192	239 3/20	168 1/20	100	53	11	1	12	15	123	69	1
19	Hampton	457	Belfast	9 „	41	2,880	288	274 9/20	219 1/20	108	75	18	20	26	27	152	122	1
20	Colonia	410	Gloucester	10 „	40	900	90	246	59 1/20	20	17	7	10	7	12	34	39	1
21	Dolphin	484	Newry	11 „	39	2,663	266 3/10	290 3/20	169 1/20	80	65	17	12	17	14	114	91	
22	Ann Jeffery	941	Liverpool	18 „	32	4,328	432 4/5	564 3/20	217	117	72	13	11	21	19	151	102	9
23	Wexford	280	Wexford	9 „	41	920	92	168	32 1/20	16	9	2	5	7	6	25	20	
24	Ocean	367	Waterford	15 „	35	1,864	186 2/5	220 1/5	179 1/20	95	44	20	35	14	24	129	103	
25	John Bell	454	New Ross	11 „	39	2,580	258	272 3/20	241 1/20	114	83	20	19	28	42	162	144	3
26	Blanch	113	Donegal	23 „	27	840	84	67 4/5	55	28	22	4	2	4	1	36	25	1
27	Aberdeen	560	Liverpool	13 „	38	1,176	117 3/5	336	36 1/20	16	14	4	2	6	4	26	20	
28	Spring Flower	225	Padstow	17 „	34	1,100	110	135	30 1/20	18	10	2	1	–	2	20	13	
29	Urania	286	Cork	15 „	36	1,296	129 3/5	171 3/20	101 1/20	64	30	1	3	8	8	73	41	
30	Leander	813	Liverpool	13 „	38	2,400	218	487 9/20	45 1/20	20	15	3	4	12	8	35	27	
31	Ann Moore	238	Limerick	12 „	39	1,650	165	142 4/5	121	68	36	6	8	15	14	89	58	1
32	Clio	513	Padstow	10 „	41	2,408	240 4/5	307 4/5	200	106	57	28	18	18	24	152	99	
33	Governor	309	Limerick	10 „	41	309	30 9/10	185 2/5	174 2/20	88	70	5	5	14	18	107	93	3
34	Ann	162	Donegal	10 „	38	798	79 4/5	97 1/5	55 1/20	28	18	7	5	5	5	40	28	
35	Thetis	297	Limerick	11 „	40	1,260	126	178 1/5	108 2/20	55	39	5	9	9	14	69	62	1
36	Empress	302	Dublin	16 „	35	1,652	165 1/5	181 1/5	147	70	53	14	12	16	15	100	80	2
37	Albion	186	Londonderry	22 „	29	1,080	108	111 3/20	105 5/20	42	38	14	14	20	14	76	66	1
38	Eleanor	234	Belfast	12 „	39	1,452	145 1/5	140 2/5	131 8/20	49	55	11	14	18	13	78	82	7
39	Industry	487	Dublin	23 „	28	2,268	226 4/5	295 1/5	180 1/20	76	55	13	8	10	16	99	79	
40	Dominica	318	Cork	16 „	35	1,542	154 1/5	190 4/5	109 2/20	56	39	11	7	8	9	75	55	
41	Newland	266	Hull	13 „	38	872	87 1/5	159 3/5	38 2/20	19	10	8	5	6	4	33	19	
42	Helen Stewart	258	Westport	20 „	31	1,468	146 1/5	154 1/5	125 1/20	69	45	6	5	5	13	80	63	
43	Try again	291	Cork	11 „	40	1,842	184 1/5	174 3/5	152 5/20	80	55	11	6	15	13	106	74	
44	Congress	299	Belfast	16 „	35	1,996	199 3/5	179 2/5	168	81	6	14	10	18	25	113	41	2
45	Sir G. Provost	450	Newry	11 „	40	2,530	253	270	227 1/2	104	89	16	17	25	29	145	135	
46	Wellington	539	Belfast	21 „	30	3,694	369 2/5	323 2/5	309 1/2	129	125	22	21	41	50	192	196	9
47	Saint Patrick	631	Cork	11 „	41	1,138	113 4/5	378 3/5	49 2/3	26	21	1	1	2	3	29	25	
48	Battie	252	Yarmouth	7 „	45	844	84 2/5	151 1/5	22	10	5	3	5	3	6	16	16	
49	Sarah Stewart	355	Belfast	5 „	47	2,234	223 2/5	213	212	98	75	18	10	36	32	152	117	7
50	Spring Hill	347	Killala	22 „	30	2,325	232 4/5	208 1/5	211 2/20	104	84	9	15	20	15	133	114	
51	Llan Rumney	385	Hull	1 „	51	1,129	112 2/5	231	84 2/20	58	14	7	2	12	6	77	22	2
52	Ninian	361	Limerick	5 „	47	2,160	216	216 3/5	156 1/20	80	60	9	7	10	15	99	82	1
53	Cornwallis	231	Waterford	18 „	34	1,634	163 2/5	138 2/5	109 8/20	58	41	2	5	9	12	69	58	1
54	Queen Victoria	261	Sligo	20 „	32	1,636	163 3/5	156 3/5	148 6/20	62	70	8	11	11	11	81	92	2
55	James Cook	201	Limerick	28 „	24	1,568	156 4/5	120 2/5	119 1/20	55	38	8	14	24	22	87	74	
56	Fairy	247	Thurso	20 „	33	1,104	110 2/5	148 1/5	94 2/20	49	28	8	6	16	16	73	50	
57	Industry	290	Sligo	21 „	32	1,876	187 3/5	174	163 3/20	82	66	3	11	16	10	101	87	
58	Duch. of Buccleugh	261	Dumfries	8 „	46	822	82 1/5	156 3/5	29 1/20	10	10	5	2	7	7	22	19	1
59	Bryan Abbs	256	Limerick	12 „	42	1,174	117 2/5	153 3/5	80	43	27	5	3	11	7	59	37	
60	Mary Rowe	278	Ballydehole	28 „	27	1,132	113 1/5	166 4/5	100 1/2	45	46	2	5	10	8	57	59	
61	Kentville	153	Donegal	20 „	37	1,047	104 7/10	91 4/5	90 1/20	37	39	6	9	11	9	54	57	
62	Thomas Richie	384	Bridgewater	4 „	53	1,125	112 1/5	230 2/5	68 1/20	26	21	12	11	14	16	52	48	
63	John James	288	Plymouth	6 „	52	634	63 2/5	172 4/5	24 3/20	14	8	1	–	5	2	20	10	
64	Henry Volant	93	Sligo	22 „	36	703	70 3/10	65 4/5	71 5/20	35	28	6	3	7	5	48	36	1
65	Midas	225	Galway	24 „	34	1,022	102 1/5	135	74 1/20	42	25	2	3	7	4	51	32	1
66	Argyle	307	Waterford	6 „	52	812	81 1/5	184 1/5	26 1/20	9	13	2	1	4	5	15	19	
67	John Esdaile	346	Baltimore	11 „	48	2,435	243 1/2	207 3/5	198	92	84	8	10	19	20	119	114	
68	Lord Cochran	499	Tralee	21 „	38	2,200	220	299 2/5	333 1/20	169	144	18	12	29	25	216	181	2
69	Carlton	533	Belfast	28 „	31	3,544	354 1/5	319 1/4	293 1/20	142	115	15	28	16	24	173	167	3
70	Constitution	241	Belfast	24 „	35	1,475	147 1/2	144 2/5	124 1/3	59	42	8	4	22	17	89	65	9, of whom 3 in quar.
71	Perseverance	224	Belfast	9 „	50	1,162	116 1/5	134 2/5	109 1/20	52	43	10	7	8	9	70	59	
72	Falcon	382	Bideford	7 „	52	1,526	152 3/5	229 1/5	129	71	34	11	15	16	15	98	64	2
73	Dispatch	522	Waterford	10 „	49	1,648	169 4/5	315 1/5	134 2/20	92	36	4	2	7	4	103	42	
74	Minstrel	435	Liverpool	22 „	37	1,752	175 1/5	261	107 2/20	60	33	4	2	14	17	78	52	2, of whom 1 in marine hosp.
75	Pacific	386	Thurso	12 „	48	2,124	212 2/5	231 3/5	144 1/2	56	47	11	10	29	18	96	75	
	In the above ship were, who remained at Picto				–	–	–	–	–	8	3	4	–	5	2	17	5	
76	John and Mary	286	Padstow	10 April	50	1,012	101 1/5	171 2/5	83 1/3	45	22	3	8	11	14	64	44	
77	Triton	260	Cardigan	26 „	34	872	87 1/5	156	59	29	19	6	6	7	8	42	33	
78	Amanda	427	Limerick	22 „	38	2,575	251 1/2	256 1/5	235 1/6	120	79	9	12	32	45	161	186	

RETURN of the Number of Vessels arrived at *Quebec* from May to October 1841—*continued.*

JUNE.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Place of Departure.	Date of Sailing.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Superficies of Passengers' Deck.	No. of Adults admissible at 1 to every 10 superficial feet.	Number of Adults admissible by Rule of Tonnage.	Number of such Adults on Board.	LANDED AT QUEBEC. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children between 7 and 14 years. M.	Children between 7 and 14 years. F.	Children under 7 years. M.	Children under 7 years. F.	Totals. M.	Totals. F.	Deaths.
1	Argo	176	Sligo	29 April	35	1,245	124 1/2	105 3/5	91	28	59	2	2	-	5	30	66	-
2	Henry	238	Killala	1 May	35	1,538	153 4/5	142	131 2/5	68	50	8	6	6	14	82	70	-
3	Rose Bank	308	Belfast	21 April	47	1,472	147 1/5	184	165 2/5	71	55	21	15	36	26	128	96	2
4	Souris	177	Belfast	15 „	53	665	66 1/2	106	97	48	39	8	3	8	8	64	50	
5	Tom	165	Dublin	29 „	39	931	93 1/10	99	90 1/3	46	37	3	5	7	3	56	45	
6	John and Mary	344	Limerick	12 „	56	864	86 2/5	206 2/3	28 2/3	14	11	-	-	4	7	18	18	
7	Oberon	384	Liverpool	24 „	44	1,980	198	230	213	107	77	10	16	26	23	143	116	
8	Harper	345	Dublin	22 „	46	2,124	212 2/5	207	165 2/3	85	53	16	14	16	18	117	85	2
9	Idea	284	Galway	2 May	41	2,132	213 1/5	170 2/3	31 1/6	17	10	2	3	4	1	23	14	
10	Julia	217	Sligo	2 „	41	1,200	120	130	121 1/5	54	54	4	5	11	9	69	68	2
11	Cornelia	260	Greenock	1 „	43	2,010	201	156	81	39	31	6	9	8	4	53	44	1
12	Northern Conference.	402	Waterford	7 „	37	2,568	256 4/5	241 1/5	85 1/3	37	35	13	7	6	5	56	47	1
13	Mary Ann	275	Greenock	1 „	45	1,679	167 9/10	165	165 2/6	65	57	35	26	20	17	120	100	3, of whom 1 in quarantine and 2 in hospital.
14	Carricks	244	Westport	29 April	47	1,380	138	146 2/3	114 5/6	52	45	10	13	6	11	68	69	2 in hospital on shore.
15	Lively	299	Cork	8 May	38	1,100	110	179 2/3	126 1/2	73	39	7	6	14	10	94	55	
16	Mary Coxon	275	Cork	7 „	39	1,450	145	165	154 1/2	82	56	5	6	19	13	106	75	1
17	Horatio	296	Stockton	19 April	61	932	93 1/5	177 3/5	24 1/6	12	6	4	3	3	5	19	14	
18	Robert Alexander Park.	389	Londonderry	9 May	45	1,974	197 2/5	233 2/3	203	76	88	22	26	21	19	119	133	3, 1 in quarantine and 1 in hospital.
19	Chieftain	325	Belfast	10 „	44	864	86 2/5	195	32 1/3	14	15	2	2	2	1	18	18	1
20	Harmony	430	Bristol	13 „	43	1,512	151 1/5	258	66 5/6	23	33	7	4	7	9	37	46	
21	Jona	293	Liverpool	13 „	44	1,025	102 1/2	175 4/5	64 1/3	37	21	2	4	3	6	42	31	1
22	Lady Fitzherbert	384	Plymouth	12 „	45	1,248	124 4/5	230 2/3	106 1/3	51	33	14	18	11	8	76	59	
23	Henderson	164	Broad Haven	7 „	50	1,035	103 1/2	94	92	45	36	5	3	12	9	62	48	
24	Thomas Dyden	266	Sligo	1 „	56	1,510	151	159 2/3	150	68	71	10	8	9	11	82	90	1
25	Perseverance	597	Dublin	13 „	44	3,420	342	358 1/5	278 1/2	125	118	13	18	29	28	167	164	1
26	Unicorn	262	Londonderry	14 „	43	1,536	153 3/5	157 1/5	150 5/6	54	67	16	19	21	16	91	102	
27	Bell	175	Sligo	17 „	41	1,104	110 2/5	105	100 1/3	36	48	10	8	14	8	60	64	
28	Jane A. Melvaine	306	Londonderry	6 „	52	1,325	132 1/2	183 3/5	144 1/3	62	58	12	16	16	15	90	89	
29	Alarm	186	Glasgow	12 „	46	1,035	103 1/2	111	99 1/3	47	30	11	9	24	12	82	51	1
30	Stamper	184	Sligo	8 „	50	1,056	105 3/5	110	106 5/6	38	52	10	5	15	13	63	70	2
31	Princess Victoria	562	Liverpool	20 „	39	2,772	277 1/5	337 1/5	240 2/3	137	71	12	10	34	28	183	109	3
32	Indian	231	Sligo	10 „	50	1,161	116 1/10	138 2/5	116 1/3	50	55	5	7	5	9	60	71	4, of whom 2 in quarantine.

JULY.

1	Dumfrieshire	873	Belfast	13 May	49	4,473	447 1/3	523 1/5	508 1/2	244	192	47	44	38	33	329	269	5, of whom 2 in quarantine.
2	Tarbolton	197	Sligo	9 „	54	1,408	140 4/5	118 1/5	110 1/6	44	55	6	3	12	9	62	67	
3	Grace	399	Liverpool	7 „	56	3,291	329 1/10	239 2/3	252 1/3	127	89	14	10	25	38	166	137	
4	Lord Seaton	730	Belfast	19 „	44	3,420	342	438	431 2/3	189	160	43	32	44	52	276	244	26, of whom 12 in quarantine.
5	Sarah Maria	157	Sligo	22 „	43	966	96 3/5	94 1/5	92 1/6	35	42	7	10	13	7	55	59	
6	Albinia	426	Liverpool	23 „	42	2,048	204 4/5	255 2/3	205 1/6	102	75	13	14	20	21	135	110	1
7	Margaret Johnson	437	Belfast	24 „	41	2,660	266	262 1/5	263 1/2	127	103	19	22	23	10	169	141	
8	Meanwell	297	Londonderry	23 „	43	1,278	127 4/5	178 1/5	169	87	54	15	11	19	19	121	84	3
9	George Marsden	277	Rye	7 „	59	1,668	166 4/5	166 1/5	154 5/6	54	51	31	24	25	28	110	103	14, of whom 1 in quarantine.
10	Bella	70	Donegal	23 „	40	540	54	42	32 1/3	16	11	3	4	2	4	21	19	
11	Canadian	304	London	12 „	54	650	65	182 2/3	38 1/2	28	7	2	1	2	2	32	10	
12	La Plata	187	Cork	21 „	47	858	85 4/5	112 1/5	83 1/2	42	32	4	7	5	7	51	46	
13	Constitution	558	Belfast	1 June	38	3,384	338 2/5	334 4/5	322 1/3	141	118	32	25	52	53	225	196	
14	Dolphin	201	Limerick	22 May	48	1,250	125	120 3/5	107 1/2	54	38	8	6	12	8	74	52	3
15	Isabella	280	Greenock	26 „	44	896	89 3/5	168	27	14	9	3	4	2	1	19	14	
16	Centenary	352	London	24 „	48	1,830	183	211 1/5	110 1/3	49	28	16	15	27	23	92	66	4
17	Batchelor	340	Londonderry	22 „	51	1,410	141	204	158 1/2	71	61	15	14	17	19	103	94	1 in hospital.
18	Nelson	309	Liverpool	27 „	46	506	50 2/5	185 2/3	58 1/3	25	24	3	3	7	12	35	39	
19	Maria Brennan	206	Limerick	22 „	52	1,166	116 2/5	123 2/3	113 2/3	53	45	8	8	6	17	67	70	
20	Taurus	184	Aberdeen	1 June	42	1,413	141 3/10	110 2/3	100 2/3	45	35	10	12	16	16	71	63	
21	Ann and Mary	213	Banff	31 May	43	1,025	102 1/2	127 4/5	71 2/3	31	29	9	7	4	7	44	43	
22	Nicholson	159	Tralee	26 „	48	943	94 3/10	95 2/3	90 5/6	47	29	12	11	3	7	62	47	
23	Countess of Arran.	316	Donegal	22 „	54	2,256	225 2/5	189 2/3	200 1/3	92	88	12	10	15	6	120	104	3, of whom 1 in hospital.
24	Margaret Boyle	320	Leith	1 June	48	1,335	133 1/3	192	98 1/2	51	86	7	1	13	9	71	46	
25	Pomona	306	Sligo	6 „	43	1,848	184 4/5	183 2/3	202 1/2	78	91	19	12	26	22	123	125	3, of whom 1 in quarantine and 1 in hospital.
26	Victory	414	Hull	26 May	58	1,426 2/3	142 2/5	248 2/3	68 5/6	34	24	6	7	9	4	49	35	
27	Huron	449	Liverpool	10 June	44	2,532	253 1/5	269 2/3	260	129	91	15	15	39	36	182	142	4
28	Hope	152	Dublin	27 May	58	970	97	91 1/5	57 2/3	24	24	7	4	5	6	36	34	1 in quarantine.
29	Sterling	203	Glasgow	22 „	65	1,036	103 2/5	121 4/5	125	59	44	17	9	9	14	85	67	3
30	Lady Charl. Guest	183	Cork	14 June	47	1,092	109 1/5	109 4/5	119 1/3	63	41	10	14	5	5	78	60	

RETURN of the Number of Vessels arrived at *Quebec* from May to October 1841—*continued.*

AUGUST.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Place of Departure.	Date of Sailing.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Superficies of Passengers' Deck.	No. of Adults admissible at 1 to every 10 superficial feet.	Number of Adults admissible by Rule of Tonnage.	Number of such Adults on Board.	LANDED AT QUEBEC. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children between 7 and 14 years. M.	Children between 7 and 14 years. F.	Children under 7 years. M.	Children under 7 years. F.	Totals. M.	Totals. F.	Deaths.
1	Josepha	417	Belfast	15 June	48	2,028	202 4/5	250 1/8	211 2/3	86	97	16	11	20	9	122	117	5, of whom 1 in quarantine.
2	Catherine	448	Liverpool	23 „	41	2,274	227 2/5	268 4/5	229	92	92	27	24	23	28	142	144	5, of whom 1 in quarantine.
3	Sophira	275	Thurso	5 „	60	1,410	141	665	150 1/3	61	53	24	18	22	24	107	95	
4	Independence	692	Liverpool	17 „	52	2,800	280	415 1/5	191 2/3	87	67	17	15	32	27	136	109	3, of whom 1 in quarantine.
5	Orlando	344	London	13 „	56	1,125	112 1/2	206 5/12	60 1/6	23	17	16	9	11	11	50	37	
6	Warrior	257	Killala	12 „	57	630	63	154 3/20	33 1/20	13	16	–	3	3	2	16	21	1 in quar.
7	Clifton	379	Cork	15 „	57	1,584	158 2/5	227 7/20	87	35	37	6	9	12	15	53	61	
8	Abercromby	458	Liverpool	14 „	58	612 1/2	61 1/4	274 1/20	68 1/4	26	32	5	3	9	8	40	43	1
9	Wanderer	235	Glasgow	23 „	53	855	85 1/2	141	120	60	43	14	8	5	11	79	62	2
10	Rowena	108	Sligo	16 „	61	665	66 1/2	64 4/5	58 1/4	17	32	8	3	5	6	30	41	
11	Dee	319	Bristol	24 „	53	1,036	103 3/5	191	50	26	17	5	2	9	4	40	23	
12	Astrea	137	Dublin	18 „	61	1,350	135	82	119 1/2	57	44	12	7	11	8	88	59	
13	Marquis of Wellesley.	406	Liverpool	4 Aug.	47	1,035	103 1/2	243 9/20	44 1/3	24	15	3	3	4	3	31	21	
14	Clio	513	Padstow	7 „	44	864	86 2/5	307 4/5	56 1/2	26	18	4	9	9	9	39	36	
15	Favourite	404	Glasgow	23 „	29	576	57 3/5	242 1/20	28	15	9	3	1	5	1	23	11	
16	China	432	Limerick	15 June	68	2,041	204 1/10	259	132 1/2	61	49	10	5	30	16	101	70	1
17	Lady Jane Gray	323	Cromarty	8 „	75	1,200	120	193 9/20	69	33	18	5	6	8	4	46	28	11, of whom 2 in quarantine and 1 in hospital.
18	John Walker	523	Isle of Skye	9 July	45	3,330	333	313 4/5	43 3/5	25	15	3	2	3	1	31	18	
19	Andrew White	256	Glasgow	18 June	68	1,104	110 2/5	153	115	61	38	12	11	8	8	81	57	
20	Woodland Castle	173	Cork	2 July	54	540	54	103	32 1/20	16	14	–	2	2	2	18	18	
21	Bruce	306	Newport	28 June	60	1,311	131 1/10	183	174	84	70	12	7	16	16	112	93	
22	Eveline	341	Londonderry	10 July	50	1,572	157 1/20	204	103	42	42	8	15	19	6	69	63	
23	Canada	329	Greenock	12 „	48	1,300	130	197	89 1/20	35	36	9	12	11	10	55	58	3
24	Lady Hood	107	Stornaway	20 „	70	920	92	64 1/20	58 1/20	26	18	10	9	7	8	43	35	
25	Hector	322	Liverpool	2 „	57	1,288	128 4/5	193	57 1/20	28	20	4	7	8	4	40	31	
26	Jesse Logan	855	Greenock	15 July	46	600	60	513	26 1/20	7	12	2	3	1	2	10	17	5
27	Charles	580	Stornaway	10 „	51	2,117	211 7/10	348	114	58	32	16	18	9	12	83	62	
28	Hants	237	Greenock	1 „	61	920	92	142 1/20	58 1/20	25	24	4	9	6	3	35	36	
29	Nelson Village	384	Belfast	13 „	49	1,848	184 4/5	230 3/20	98 1/20	47	38	7	6	10	12	64	56	
30	Cumberland Lass	235	- ditto	26 June	66	1,438	143 4/5	141	111 3/20	44	46	13	9	15	10	74	67	4

SEPTEMBER.

1	Bonaccord	364	Aberdeen	24 June	69	1,058	105 4/5	218 2/5	55 2/3	30	16	5	5	6	8	41	29	
2	Energy	305	Limerick	24 July	43	1,282	128 1/5	182 3/5	59 2/3	25	23	6	6	8	9	39	38	
3	Watchful	268	- ditto	14 „	55	1,210	121	160 4/5	98 5/6	46	38	10	9	7	9	63	56	
4	Caledonia	437	Greenock	4 Aug.	36	828	82 4/5	262 1/5	47 1/6	23	19	4	3	2	3	29	25	
5	John Bell	454	Ross	1 „	42	1,284	128 1/2	272 2/5	80 1/6	30	34	6	7	14	12	50	53	1 in hospital.
6	Bornio	458	Limerick	3 „	40	1,200	120	274 4/5	43 1/3	21	15	5	5	4	3	30	23	
7	Marquis of Normanby.	248	Dublin	22 July	52	756	75 1/5	148 4/5	28 1/5	10	13	3	4	4	1	17	18	1
8	Bell	316	Padstow	2 Aug.	42	672	67 1/5	189 2/5	31 1/6	16	9	2	7	3	2	21	18	
9	Industry	290	Sligo	5 „	39	924	92 2/5	174	38	10	22	4	2	3	6	17	30	
10	Governor	309	Limerick	8 „	42	1,008	100 4/5	185 2/5	46 5/6	22	16	5	6	7	2	34	24	1
11	Agenoria	731	Liverpool	3	47	1,650	165	438 2/5	123 1/3	57	45	11	8	16	12	84	65	5, of whom 1 in hospital.
12	Ann Jeffery	941	Waterford	18 „	34	1,060	106	564 3/5	50 2/3	25	19	4	4	5	3	34	26	
13	Marchioness of Abercorn.	875	Londonderry	19 „	36	900	90	525	48 1/2	17	21	6	3	10	8	33	32	
14	Tom Moore	273	Belfast	10 „	50	1,650	165	163 4/5	129 1/2	49	52	22	11	22	14	93	77	
15	Dolphin	478	Newry	20 „	40	552	55 1/5	286 4/5	22 1/3	8	9	3	1	7	3	18	13	
16	Colinia	416	Gloucester	4 „	57	966	96 3/5	249 3/5	54 1/3	18	21	10	6	14	8	42	35	

OCTOBER.

1	Souter Johnny	382	Liverpool	5 Sept.	34	576	572 2/3	29 1/5	27	12	10	2	2	4	2	18	14	
2	Stillman	216	Glasgow	11 July	65	2,442	244 1/5	129 2/5	48 2/3	28	13	5	3	7	4	40	20	

CANADA.

— No. 24. —

(No. 163.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B.

No. 24. Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Bagot, 3 June 1842.

May 7.

Sir, Downing-street, 3 June 1842.

IT having been represented to me by the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration, that on an examination of the returns of the past season, furnished by the agent for emigration at Quebec, certain ships had infringed the Passengers' Act in respect to the number of passengers whom they conveyed, I transmit to you herewith a list of those ships (together with an extract of the report from the commissioners on the subject), in order that you may ascertain whether any of them have escaped being prosecuted in the province, and that you may, in such case, furnish me with the requisite evidence for proceeding against the master, or his surety in this country, if it should be thought expedient to do so.

I have to observe to you, that, according to the ship returns which have been sent home, the total number of passengers who arrived during the past season was only 26,683, whereas, in the first enclosure to Mr. Buchanan's report, the number of emigrants is stated at 28,086. This difference probably arises from a deficiency in the ship returns which have been transmitted to this country; but, nevertheless, I have to direct your attention to the subject with the view of obtaining an explanation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

(No. 127.)

— No. 25. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B.

No. 25. Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Bagot, 16 April 1842.

Sir, Downing-street, 16 April 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the copy of a letter addressed to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade by the Board of Admiralty, containing an extract of a letter from Captain Boxer, in which he calls attention to the crowded state of the steam-vessels carrying passengers between Quebec and Montreal.

As the Passengers' Bill, which is now under the consideration of the House of Commons, is only intended to regulate the conveyance of persons by sea, it would not be practicable, except at the risk of complicating the measure, to introduce into it provisions for regulating the internal traffic of Canada. If it is desirable that the transit of passengers on the St. Lawrence should be regulated by law, I am of opinion that the Provincial Legislature are best able to estimate the necessity of such interference, as well as the extent to which it should be carried. I have, therefore, only to observe, that while it is desirable that passengers should not be carried in a manner involving risk to life or health, it should not be forgotten that very serious evils may be occasioned by any needless detention at Quebec of the large bodies of people who almost simultaneously arrive there, or by any enhancement of the cost of conveying them into the interior of the country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

Enclosure in No. 25.

Encl. in No. 25.

Sir, Whitehall, 5 April 1842.

I AM directed by Mr. William Gladstone to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, a letter which he has received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, containing a communication from Captain Boxer, captain of the port at Quebec, in which he calls attention to the crowded state of the steam-vessels carrying emigrants from Quebec to Montreal.

I am, &c.

G. W. Hope, Esq. (signed) *Rawson W. Rawson.*

Sir,

Sir, Admiralty, 1 April 1842.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Ripon, the following extract of a letter received from Captain Boxer, captain of the port at Quebec:—

"I beg also to inform you, for his information, that the manner the emigrants are crowded on board the steam-vessels from Quebec to Montreal is dangerous and disgraceful, which ought, in my opinion, to be prevented by the Bill now before Parliament."

I am, &c.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, (signed) *J. Barrow.*
Board of Trade.

—No. 26.—

(No. 66.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B., to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Government House, Kingston, 18 March 1842. No. 26.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 3d ultimo, No. 62, explaining the difficulties which prevent the practical operation of the arrangement proposed by Lord John Russell in regard to emigrants, and informing me of the course which, under the circumstances, Her Majesty's Government have decided to pursue. Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley, 18 March 1842.

I shall communicate your Lordship's explanation to the Legislature on their meeting; in the mean time, I do not apprehend any inconvenience from the alteration which it is proposed to make. From the smallness of the benefit which the emigrant was to have received, I was always apprehensive that no effectual inquiry into his fitness could be made by the Emigration Commissioners; and unless the inquiry were effectual, the fact that the emigrant had come out under Government auspices would only have tended to mislead. The grant which it is proposed to take will, with the addition of the proceeds of the tax, and the annual vote for agency, enable us to provide sufficiently during the present year for destitute emigrants, and your Lordship may be assured that I shall use every exertion to confine the assistance from public funds to that class. But as the publication of the preamble of the Emigrant Tax Act, now that it is not to be acted on, might only tend to encourage the persuasion, so general among emigrants that they have a right, under any circumstances, to Government assistance as soon as they reach Canada, and as this persuasion has in previous years been the source of much disappointment, and of many attempts to impose on the Government, I would suggest to your Lordship whether it might not be advisable to abstain from giving greater circulation to the text of the Emigrant Tax Act than is absolutely unavoidable. An abstract of its provisions might be published, which would answer every useful purpose, and avoid the inconvenience to which I refer.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

— No. 27. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 28 April 1842. No. 27.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed despatch from the Governor of Canada, recommending, for the reason assigned, that the Act passed by the Provincial Legislature to review the tax on emigrants should not be published in full, but that an abstract only of its provisions should be communicated to the public. No. 66.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

CANADA.

—No. 28.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Westminster, 9 May 1842.

No. 28.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 9 May 1842.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting for our report a despatch from Sir Charles Bagot, relative to the mode in which it has been proposed by Her Majesty's Government to apply the sum which may be voted by Parliament in aid of emigration to Canada, in so far as it differs from the mode which was contemplated by the Canadian Legislature in the Emigrant Tax Act which was passed in its late Session.

Sir Charles Bagot in this despatch states that he was always apprehensive that the original plan could not have been effectually carried out, and that he sees no reason to anticipate any inconvenience from the alteration which it is now proposed to make in it. He adds that he shall make every exertion to confine any assistance from the public funds to the class of destitute emigrants, and suggests the expediency of not giving general publicity to the Emigrant Tax Act, for fear of raising expectations of benefit in the minds of the poor which cannot be fulfilled, and which may lead to impositions upon the Government.

It is satisfactory to know that every exertion will be made to bestow relief out of the public funds upon no other than the really destitute, for whom alone it is intended. At the same time there is reason to think that, in the practical execution of the task, the greatest difficulty will be experienced. In one of the annual reports from an emigrant agent in Canada recently transmitted, it is stated that among the applicants for relief last year were found persons possessed of sums varying from 10*l.* to 200*l.*, and doubtless there were many cases where the imposition was not detected. It is, in fact, almost inevitable that no sufficient test of destitution can be employed. It is intended that two classes of destitute immigrants should be assisted,—those who arrive in a state of sickness, and those whom it is desirable to forward into the interior of the country, for fear of local congestion at the port of landing; but to neither of these classes could the most convenient test, of work at low wages, be applied. To the persons of the first class work is not suitable, and to fix those of the second class to the spot where they are, by means of employment, is to produce the evil which it is desired to prevent. The endeavours to attain the truth, therefore, must be confined to such personal investigation as each case may admit of. And it must be further remarked, that however difficult it would be at all times to render effectual any inquiry into the circumstances of those who have left their habitual occupation and dwelling-places, and arrived in a distant land, it is of course rendered far more so by the circumstance that a large proportion out of the numerous body of emigrants arrive almost simultaneously, and that their applications for relief have to be decided upon almost at the same moment.

With regard to the expediency of not giving in any way a sanction to the opinion that the Government had made itself answerable for the support of emigrants until they should obtain work from private employers, we entirely concur in the view which has been taken by Sir Charles Bagot. We conclude that it would not be considered that the caution which he has given in regard to not publishing the Emigrant Tax Act of the Canadian Legislature should extend to prevent its being laid before Parliament; but we shall carefully abstain from disseminating amongst the poorer classes any erroneous impressions as to the mode in which the money to be raised under its provisions will be applied. Upon every occasion, also, we shall endeavour to make it known that the administration of any funds which may exist for the relief of poor emigrants will depend entirely upon the discretion of the Governor-general, and that it has never been intended to confer a positive right upon any class or description of persons.

We cannot leave this point without expressing the regret with which we have seen to how great an extent the poorer persons who went from Scotland last year appear to have imbibed the belief that their emigration was specially invited by the colonial authorities, and that the Government pledged itself to assist them on their arrival. This impression they are reported to have asserted that they derived from positive assurances of public aid. We need scarcely say that this general error cannot have been derived from any officer under our orders, as we are not in

any

any way engaged in the collection of emigrants for Canada. But we enclose extracts from the recently received reports of various immigration agents in the province, showing the general prevalence of false hopes last year amongst the humbler emigrants from Scotland.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred^k Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure in No. 28.

EXTRACT from the Annual Report of Mr. *Buchanan*, the Chief Agent for Immigration at Quebec, dated 31 December 1841. Encl. in No. 28.

THEY all (the Scotch emigrants) appear to have left their homes, under the impression that they would be supported and forwarded to any section of the province they wished to settle in at Government expense, and that if they could only reach this part, all their wants would be provided for. I had the greatest difficulty in making them understand, that all the Government would undertake to do for them would be to put them in the way of obtaining employment, which I offered to them in this neighbourhood, and that they must depend upon their own industry for support.

* * * * * *

By a report received from the emigrant agent in that city (Toronto), forwarded to me by Mr. Hawke, it appears that the Scotch weavers are the only immigrants this season who appear to have been unsuccessful.

EXTRACT from Mr. *Buchanan*'s Weekly Return, for the Week ending June 19.

THESE people (Paisley emigrants,) all appear to have emigrated with the impression, that Government would assist them to their destination.

EXTRACT from Mr. *Buchanan*'s Weekly Return, for the Week ending August 7.

IT is much to be regretted that exaggerated accounts have been circulated among (more particularly the Scotch) emigrants this season. They all land with the idea that they are to be forwarded at Government expense to whatever section of the province they may fix on, and it is with great difficulty I can persuade them that such is not the case.

EXTRACT from the Report of Mr. *Hawke*, Chief Agent for the Western Division, dated Kingston, August 3d, 1841.

THEY say that they were induced by Government to emigrate, and as they have not been successful, they complain that the Government has neglected them; so far is this, however, from being the case, that to my knowledge they have received more assistance than is usually given to persons of this class. Dr. Bradley writes, "I have procured employment for all the emigrants except those who are old, infirm, or otherwise useless to the farmer. The Scotch weavers and wool-carders are very badly off, as they can neither read nor plough: they are very troublesome, daily bringing me letters from their clergy, and insisting upon support until employment be procured for them; many of them state, that Government encouraged them to come out, and are now letting them starve; I endeavour to persuade them that the Government did not give them any encouragement to emigrate."

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No. 1.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord John Russell.
29 May 1841.

— No. 1. —

(No. 12.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *John Russell.*

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
29 May 1841.

My Lord,

IT was my intention by the present packet to have addressed your Lordship on the subject of emigration, but as the information I wish to communicate is incomplete, and as the mail will be despatched to-day, I propose to reserve my communications on this important subject for the next packet.

In the meanwhile I transmit to your Lordship the reports which have been made to me by the emigration agent at St. John's, of the vessels which have arrived with emigrants at that port, the nine detailed returns not having yet been prepared; also, reports of the formation of emigrant societies at Fredericton and St. John, in pursuance of my recommendation that such societies should be formed in the several counties.

The surveyor-general has also, by my desire, proceeded to have surveyed and laid out several locations where settlements may be advantageously formed, adopting the mode of survey recommended by Captain Dawson, in the able report communicated with your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 18th March.

I transmit the answers which have been compiled from the reports from the several counties to the inquiries of the Land and Emigration Commissions, called for in your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 11th March, and I will only add, that the measures which are in progress will I hope be the means of effecting the settlement of the province under circumstances which will greatly augment its strength and resources, and induce those emigrants to remain in it who have hitherto been accustomed to transfer their industry to the United States.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1. RULES of the YORK COUNTY EMIGRANT SOCIETY originally established in 1819, under the title of the "Fredericton Emigrant Society," and reorganized under its new title on the 25th day of May 1841.

I. THAT a society be formed under the title of the York County Emigrant Society, for the purpose of affording employment, information, and assistance to emigrants in the county of York, newly arrived in the province.

II. That the society be in connexion and correspondence with every similar society already existing, or that may be formed within the province.

III. That the officers of the society shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and 12 other members, all to be annually elected, and to continue in office until others are elected to supply their places, the whole when so elected to compose and be called the Managing Committee, to whose management and control the business of the society, and the care, disposal, and appropriation of the funds is committed during their continuance in office, subject to the rules and such resolutions as may from time to time be made and passed at the annual or at any general meeting of the members of the society; the said committee to have power in their own body to fill up any vacancies therein until the then next general meeting.

IV. That any five members of the committee (the president or a vice-president being one) shall constitute a Board for the despatch of business.

V. That a subscription of 5 *s.* at the least, payable annually, or 5 *l.* paid in advance, shall constitute a permanent member, the first payment of the annual subscription to be made at the

the time of subscribing, and the others on or before the first Tuesday in January in every year, to the treasurer.

VI. That all donations of every kind, however small, whether in money, fuel, clothing, or provisions, will be thankfully received, and a fair account kept thereof.

VII. That an office be opened, to be called the Emigrant's Office, where a register will be kept of the names and circumstances of applicants, who will there be furnished with advice, information, and assistance as may be required, consistently with the instructions of the managing committee.

VIII. That for this purpose, the secretary be required to attend at the office daily, or on such days as the committee shall think necessary, and that he keep a register, in which shall be entered the names and circumstances of every emigrant applying for employ, for land, or for assistance of any kind, and the number in family, both males and females, and the places where to be found; and also a register of the names and places of residence of all persons sending information to the office of their being ready to furnish employ, and to what extent, to emigrants, and in what capacity.

IX. That the committee of management have a discretionary power of appropriating such an amount of the funds of the society as they may from time to time deem requisite, (consistent with the rules and objects of the society,) as well in giving temporary relief to sick, indigent, or disabled emigrants in the county, as also in aiding and assisting emigrants in their transport to distant parts of the county for the purpose of obtaining employment, or for the settling upon lands; provided always, that no such relief or assistance be granted out of the funds of this society to any but emigrants who have not been in the province more than one year preceding such application for assistance.

X. That all applications made to any member of the society, be referred by ticket to the secretary.

XI. That it be the duty of the committee of management to make such necessary arrangements with the secretary as their means will admit of, for the reception of emigrants at Fredericton, and getting them forwarded to different parts of the county, where employment may be obtained for them, or where lands are open for settlement; and to furnish the secretary with the necessary instructions for his guidance in all cases that do not require to be first submitted to the consideration of the committee.

XII. That it be the duty of the secretary to attend strictly to the general and all other instructions of the committee of management; and that he keep a book to be called the Minute Book of the Committee of Management, in which he shall enter the proceedings of the committee at every meeting thereof; and shall at all meetings of the said committee submit a statement of his proceedings since the then last preceding meeting, and also his books of registry for inspection.

XIII. That in order to assist the committee in finding employment for those who may have recourse to this society, the inhabitants of Fredericton and the county generally be requested, by public notice in the Royal Gazette, to make application to the society at the office, for such mechanics, labourers, and servants as they may require; and to the same end, letters be written by the secretary in the name of the society to the magistrates, or any other respectable persons in each parish in the county, enclosing a copy of the rules, and requesting similar application, and also general information as to the numbers they can employ, and the means they possess of furthering the objects of the society, and soliciting their aid in procuring subscriptions in their respective parishes towards the funds, and inducing the inhabitants generally to become members thereof, so as to enable the committee to extend its benefits widely through the county.

XIV. That it be the duty of the secretary to furnish to emigrants applying at the office, all information in his power relative to the means of their procuring land for settlement, assistance, or employment for themselves or families; and in all cases where he may require further instructions from the committee before the then next monthly meeting, it shall be the duty of the president, or (in his absence) of one of the vice-presidents, to call a special meeting of the committee, on being applied to by the secretary for that purpose, and in such case it shall not be necessary to send notice to such members of the committee who may be absent from the county at the time, provided the members so absent shall not exceed five.

XV. That there be a meeting of the committee on the first Monday of every month, at half-past three o'clock P. M., at such place in Fredericton as the committee may themselves determine on, besides such special meetings as may be called at the request of the secretary, according to the provisions of the 14th rule. And a general yearly meeting of the subscribers on the first Tuesday in January, at two o'clock P. M., at the County Court House in Fredericton, at which general meeting a report of the state of the society shall be submitted by the secretary, having first passed the committee; and also, at such annual general meeting, the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected, and any alterations in, or additions to the rules now established, may then be made, that the majority of the members present may deem requisite.

XVI. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the society to receive all subscriptions, grants, donations, and other pecuniary contributions to the funds of the society, and to

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make all such payments and advances thereout as the committee of management may from time to time direct; and that he shall keep a true and correct list of the names of all members paying their subscriptions or making donations to the society, with the respective amounts thereof; and shall keep a correct book of account, in which shall be entered all moneys received and paid by him on account of the society, which shall be balanced at the end of every month, and submitted to the inspection of the committee at every monthly meeting.

XVII. That the committee of management are empowered to call a special general meeting of the members of the society as often as circumstances may require, but such special general meetings shall have no power to elect officers except to fill vacancies occurring subsequent to the preceding annual meeting; or to make any alterations in the rules, but may by a majority of votes determine any other matter relating to the business of the society that the committee of management may submit to the consideration of the members then present.

A true copy of the rules of the York County Emigrant Society,

27 May 1841. *Robert Gowan*, Secretary.

Government Emigration Office,
Sir, St. John's, New Brunswick, 23 May 1841.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that the meeting for the formation of an emigration society here took place to-day, and was most respectably attended. Resolutions, founded on the advertisement in the Royal Gazette of 19th instant, were unanimously and cordially adopted; a subscription-list was opened, and a Board of office-bearers appointed, consisting of—

His Worship the Mayor, President;
Hon. Charles Simonds, } Vice-Presidents;
Hon. Hugh Johnston, }
A. Wedderburn, Esq., G. E. A., Secretary;
John V. Thurgar, Esq., Land Company Agent, Treasurer;

who, with the following gentlemen, constitute the directory:—

John R. Partelow, Esq., M.P.P.;
Abram Gesner, Esq., Provincial Geologist;
William Wright, Esq., Barrister-at-Law;
Robert Payne, Esq., J. P.;
Peter Besnard, Esq., Merchant;
George Younger, Esq., Brewer;
Isaac Woodward, Esq., M. P. P., Merchant.

Meetings are to be held every morning at half-past nine o'clock for the transaction of business relative to the objects of the society.

I have, &c.

Alfred Reade, Esq. (signed) *A. Wedderburn*, G.E.A.
&c. &c. &c. Secretary.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

ON arrival at this port emigrants will observe that there is a Government agent resident here, who will visit the vessels on board of which they may arrive, as soon as they are reported by the medical officer, and will render them advice and assistance in procuring lands or employment in their various capacities.

At the Emigrant Office attendance is given daily, where plans of Crown lands and private farms are kept for the inspection and information of emigrants who may be desirous of becoming settlers or purchasers; also directions to those for farm or household work.

Emigrants should on no account remain in town idle after arrival, as the expense of living at taverns is very great; nor ought they, if possessed of any British money in gold or silver, to exchange it until truly made acquainted with its full current value.

Steam-boats sail every morning at seven o'clock from Indian Town for Fredericton, where they arrive in the course of the day, and will land passengers at any place on the river St. John they may desire. They also ply by night. Conveyances are also found to the flourishing agricultural districts of Prince William, Woodstock, Kent, and the adjacent country in the counties of York and Carleton.

To the fertile district of Sussex Vale, in King's County, there are excellent roads, with water conveyances to Kingston, Hampton, Bellisle, and Washademoac, in Queen's, &c., where there is much good land for settlement; also in Charlotte County to the west; and in Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, to the east, whose principal places are St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. George, Richibucto, and Shediac, Miramichi, (that is Newcastle and Chatham,) Bathurst, and Dalhousie.

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The vicinities of Gagetown, Grand Lake, and Oromocto, in the counties of Queen's and Sunbury, offer fine fields for the labour of the willing workman; while Westmoreland and its districts of Hopewell, Dorchester, Sackville, &c., present one of the richest countries for the agricultural pursuits of emigrants; and between Sackville and Amherst, Nova Scotia, emigrant labour is in demand for draining, road-work, domestic, and other purposes; and those intending to prosecute fishing business are informed that there are numerous advantageous stations along these coasts, and in the Bay of Fundy, on the shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, around Grand Manan, Campo Bello, &c., where there are abundant supplies of fish, and a ready and profitable market for them here.

Artisans, mechanics, and labourers of sober and industrious habits, need fear no want of employment in almost every part of the province, and they are cautioned not to let the persuasion of the loiterers, whom they will meet about the streets on their arrival, lead them astray with the idea that they will not get employment here; the contrary is the case, but those persons make it a practice to alarm the new comers, that they themselves may enjoy all the work at a high rate of wages; therefore, new comers, listen not to them.

The Crown lands here are sold by Government at the lowest possible prices, and on liberal terms of payment; and to the honest man, who is desirous of advancing his own interest and the welfare of his family, no foreign land affords a fairer prospect for their attainment than New Brunswick. And in addition to the public lands for sale, there is an association called the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, who have extensive possessions near the seat of government, and are ready to dispose of them in portions to suit purchasers from the United Kingdom. The lots are of various extent, having on many of them log-houses, and in their vicinity saw, grist, and other mills, with other desirable appurtenances.

The emigrant agent will pay particular attention to the certificates of character brought by emigrants in quest of labour and employment, and recommend them accordingly.

Those who settle in the province and are desirous of bringing out their families from Great Britain and Ireland, will receive every aid by applying to the agent, who will, upon their arrival here, direct them how to proceed to join their friends in the interor, and point out the most eligible channels for pecuniary remittances, or other communication to any part of this province, or Great Britain, Ireland, and Wales.

A. Wedderburn,
Her Majesty's Government Agent for Emigrants,
New Brunswick.

These notices are given to the medical officer at Partridge Island, and to pilots, to be put on board of vessels, before Mr. W. can be allowed, from quarantine laws or otherwise, to go on board.

COPY of the RESOLUTIONS passed at the Meeting of the Emigration Society.

1st. RESOLVED unanimously, That this meeting cordially respond to the call of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor upon the several counties of this province as to the great advantage that will be derived from forming emigrant societies, for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of the numerous emigrants arrived and expected to arrive during the year.

2d. Resolved unanimously, That in accordance with the foregoing resolution, an association be forthwith formed, whose object shall be to devise the best means of affording early employment on their arrival; to assist in forwarding them to other parts of the province where labour may be obtained, and by every other means in its power to insure their settlement within it.

3d. Resolved unanimously, That a subscription-list be immediately opened, and that so soon as the sum required by the Act shall be subscribed, that application be made for the provincial grant of the last session towards this important object.

(signed) *William Black*, Mayor, &c.

A. Wedderburn, G.E.A. Secretary.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Letter from Jas. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
23 June 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 23 June 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch, with several enclosures in original, from the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, on the subject of emigration to that province, together with answers to the questions proposed in your communication to this office

No. 12, 29 May.

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See this Letter, p. 292.

office of the 11th of January last, on the same subject, and I am to request that you will report to me, for Lord John Russell's information, any remarks or suggestions which you may think it desirable to bring under his Lordship's notice in respect to the subject of these papers.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Stephen.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord John Russell.
9 June 1841.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *John Russell.*

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
9 June 1841.

My Lord,

Referring to my Despatch (No. 12), dated 29th of May, I enclose to your Lordship a further return which I have received from the emigration agent at St. John's, of the arrival of eight vessels with 998 emigrants at that port, from Ireland, and of the prevalence of typhus fever amongst them.

A vessel named the Montreal Packet had arrived at St. John's with emigrants on board, who complained that they had been embarked under an engagement to be taken to New York; they were landed, but have since, with a few exceptions, re-embarked for their destination.

The correspondence respecting those who have remained will hereafter be forwarded.

I enclose to your Lordship printed copies of the amended answers to the queries proposed by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, and which I have caused to be published for the information of persons desirous of settling in this province, it being reported that a great number of British emigrants now in the United States who are unable to obtain employment, are disposed to settle in the British colonies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

RETURN of LISTS of PASSENGERS on board of Vessels from *Ireland* for *St. John, New Brunswick,* with Emigrants.

No.	VESSELS' NAMES.	WHERE FROM.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN UNDER 7	CHILDREN UNDER 14	CHILDREN UNDER Infts.	TOTAL.
1	Agnes - - -	Sligo - -	30	33	4	8	1	76
2	Lurch - - -	Cork - -	48	43	4	22	5	122
3	Comet - - -	Ditto - -	54	56	10	20	2	142
4	George - -	Ditto - -	46	37	6	20	12	121
5	Industry - -	Ditto - -	57	42	5	16	5	125
6	Thyatira - -	Londonderry -	75	87	16	22	7	209
7	Maria - - -	Ditto - -	42	41	9	5	3	105
8	Prince Albert -	Dublin - -	42	21	12	16	7	98
							Nine hundred and Ninety-eight - - -	998

Remarks.—A good deal of typhus fever has appeared among the immigrants; but the patients being comfortably lodged, provided for, and attended on Partridge Island, are convalescent. The general character of those who arrrived on the former lists were decent able-bodied yeomen, and many have gone into the country.

Government Emigration Office, St. John,
New Brunswick, 3 June 1841. (signed) *A. Wedderburn,* G. E. A.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

BY COMMAND.

THE following information has been compiled from the answers received from the several counties in New Brunswick to questions proposed by the Commissioners of Colonial Land Emigration in London.

Emigration societies having since been formed at Fredericton and St. John, and others being in progress of formation throughout the province, it has been considered that the publication of these details would assist their views, by diffusing authentic information for the guidance of persons who may be desirous of emigrating from Europe. It being in contemplation to promote the formation of new settlements in favourable situations, surveys of extensive tracts of land, carefully selected, are in progress, of which due notice will be given; and it is hoped that persons possessing capital will be thus encouraged to unite their resources in joint undertakings, by which they would derive the advantage of mutual support and co-operation, and be able, at an early period, to benefit from the public contributions in aid of the establishment of schools and bye-roads.

Besides the ready employment which offers to labouring emigrants on their first arrival, both in town and country, the public works in progress will constitute a further resource to them, until possessed of the means of effecting a settlement on land. These works consist in the opening and improving of roads and the construction of bridges, for which large appropriations have been made.

The salubrity of the climate of New Brunswick, situated between the latitudes of 44° and 48° north, is well established, as well as its congeniality to the northern European. Among its natural advantages may be enumerated the valuable supply of timber in its forests, and the existence of extensive formations of coal, iron, and other minerals.

The navigation of the rivers and their tributaries in summer, the formation of tracks on them during winter, and the number of good roads that have been constructed throughout the province, afford great facilities of internal communication, and which will be further improved.

As it is desirable that the information published from time to time should comprehend all that would be useful as a guide to the European emigrant, the committees of the various local associations are recommended to correspond on these subjects with the committee of the Emigration Society in Fredericton, communicating such further details as may appear to them to be important.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
1 June 1841.

For Information of EMIGRANTS with CAPITAL intending to settle on Land.

Question 1. WHAT is the smallest quantity of land which can be bought of the Government in the colony?—*Answer*. Fifty acres; smaller tracts may be purchased, but the cost of such would be the same as for 50 acres, the expense of the grant to Government being alike in both cases.

2. What is the up-set price, and, if this varies, what is the average?—Generally 3 *s*. currency (2 *s*. 8 *d*. sterling), but varies according to situation, &c.

3. What is the average price actually fetched by ordinary country lands?—From 5 *s*. to 10 *s*. currency (4 *s*. 6 *d*. to 9 *s*. sterling) for uncleared land near settlements, according to situation, value, &c.

4. What is the average price of land partially cleared and fenced?—This also depends upon situation and quality, varying from 10 *s*. to 10 *l*. currency (9 *s*. to 9 *l*. sterling), per acre.

5. Is it easy, and not expensive, to ascertain the validity of titles to private lands?—Very easy, and not expensive, as there are register-offices in every county.

6. What is the cost per acre of clearing waste lands ready for the drag or harrow?—Average 3 *l*. to 4 *l*. currency (2 *l*. 14 *s*. to 3 *l*. 12 *s*. sterling) for cutting and clearing off the trees, leaving the stumps standing.

7. What kind of lands cost most in clearing?—Swampy lands.

8. Can a capitalist, on arrival, immediately see, by list and charts in the office of the Crown Land Commissioner, or the Surveyor-general, what lands already surveyed are open to sale?—Yes; on application at the Crown Land-office in Fredericton.

9. If the lands applied for be not surveyed, can they be occupied first, and surveyed after?—No; but reserved lands will be prepared for emigrants.

10. Will the survey be commenced as soon as the land is applied for?—Immediately on application.

11. How long after having chosen a lot amongst lands already surveyed is a purchaser liable to be detained before he can effect his purchase, and obtain possession of the land?—From a week to a month. Measures are in progress to obviate this delay to the purchaser by surveying and laying out locations in favourable situations.

12. Are any rights in the land reserved to the Crown?—Coal and precious metals.

13. Are there established charges upon the land?—None, except the charges for surveying the land.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

14. Should the settler take out all his property in money, or would it be better to invest as much as he can spare in farming stock, &c. before leaving this country?—Either British gold and silver, or Spanish dollars. Farming stock can be purchased in the province.

15. Is the great proportion of cleared land under tillage?—Not easy to be determined; in many situations the greater proportion is appropriated to the growing of hay.

16. Are there parts in which grazing is chiefly used; and, if so, name the districts, and the advantages for that pursuit?—None where grazing is exclusively pursued; after the hay harvest the cattle are turned upon the meadow lands.

17. What are the comparative gains of grazing and tillage?—Cannot be stated, no comparison having been made.

18. What is the usual mode of letting; and, if by leases, state the conditions, and for what terms of years?—By lease for short terms, from three to five years; sometimes for money rent, but generally upon shares of half the produce.

19. What is the rate of profit on farming operations generally?—No settled rate of profit; farmers who perform the labour by their own families obtain a liberal profit, but if they hire labour the profit is small.

20. Are failures of crops common?—Not more common than in other countries.

21. What is the rate of interest for money lent on mortgage?—Six per cent. is the legal interest.

22. What is the expense of erecting a suitable house for a small farmer, and also of a barn, and stables for three horses?—A comfortable frame-house from 150 *l.* to 200 *l.* currency (135 *l.* to 180 *l.* sterling); a frame-barn, from 30 *l.* to 50 *l.* currency (27 *l.* to 45 *l.* sterling).

23. What is the usual rates of money wages to labourers by the year, and by the month, or by the day?—Average about 24 *l.* currency (21 *l.* 12 *s.* sterling) per annum; 40 *s.* currency (36 *s.* sterling) per month, with board. Day-labourers, 3 *s.* currency (2 *s.* 8 *d.* sterling) per day, without board; but in harvest, 4 *s.* currency (3 *s.* 7 *d.* sterling).

24. Are there any laws peculiar to the colony, regulating contracts between masters and servants?—None peculiar; similar to the laws of England.

25. What is the ordinary price of articles named in the annexed table?—See table annexed.

26. Are there places of education for the children of the middle classes?—There are numerous elementary schools in every parish, and also a grammar-school in each county, towards the support of which the Legislature contribute liberally; and there is also a well-endowed college at Fredericton, where a liberal education may be obtained at moderate expense.

27. What is the cost of the passage to any of the ports in New Brunswick?—Saint John, New Brunswick, Miramichi, and St. Andrew's, are ports to which considerable numbers of emigrants annually resort, there being great facilities from the number of vessels returning to the province, which are employed in the export of timber to Europe. Average cost of the passage, 3 *l.* to 6 *l.* currency (2 *l.* 14 *s.* to 5 *l.* sterling). Many emigrants to the United States come out in ships bound to St. John and St. Andrew's; and it may be hoped that when the advantages of a settlement in this province are more generally known and appreciated, that many of them will be encouraged to remain.

28. Is it desirable to take out furniture, clothes (beyond those of immediate use), ironware, and saddlery of all kinds?—Only clothes and bedding; the other articles can be easily obtained in the province.

TABLE OF PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND FARMING STOCK.

	Currency.			Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, per bushel	–	7	6	–	6	9
Barley ditto	–	4	6	–	4	–
Rye ditto	–	4	6	–	4	–
Oats ditto	–	2	6	–	2	3
Maize ditto	–	4	6	–	4	–
Peas ditto	–	8	–	–	7	2
Beans ditto	–	10	–	–	9	–
Hay, per ton	3	–	–	2	14	–
A good cart-horse	25	–	–	22	10	–
A serviceable riding horse	30	–	–	27	–	–
A yoke of oxen	25	–	–	22	10	–
Sheep, per score	15	–	–	13	10	–
A good milch cow	7	–	–	6	6	–
A breeding sow	3	–	–	2	15	–
Pigs, sucking, 5 *s.* currency (4 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling); weaned, 10 *s.* currency (9 *s.* sterling), upwards	–	–	–	–	–	–
A cart (of the description used by farmers)	10	–	–	9	–	–
A waggon ditto do.	12	–	–	10	15	–
A plough ditto do.	3	10	–	3	3	–
A harrow	2	–	–	1	16	–

For the INFORMATION of EMIGRANTS of the Labouring Classes.

Question 1. Is it desirable for agricultural labourers to take with them any implements, either for their ordinary occupation, or for clearing land; and if so, what are they?—*Answer*. Not desirable, as the necessary implements can be readily procured in the province.

2. Is it desirable for artizans to take with them the tools of their trade?—Desirable, but not absolutely necessary.

3. Should bedding be taken out from England, exclusive of what is necessary for the voyage?—A moderate quantity, especially should the emigrant leave home late in the season.

4. Should cooking utensils and crockery be taken out?—Not unless required for the voyage.

5. Should warm clothing be provided, or could it be procured more cheaply in the province?—It had better be provided, as it cannot be procured so cheaply in the province.

6. Is there any kind of constitution to which the climate may be considered peculiarly hurtful or unsuitable?—None, excepting to persons who have a tendency to pulmonary consumption.

7. What class of country labourers is most in demand?—Agricultural labourers.

8. Do the wives and children of agricultural labourers readily find employment?—They do, especially in seed-time, and harvest; but it is not generally the practice to employ them in field work.

9. What kinds of mechanics and artizans are most in request?—There is an ample demand and good wages for almost every kind; but perhaps house carpenters, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and tailors, are most in request, and ship-builders at the sea-ports.

10. What is the best time of year for labourers to arrive at New Brunswick?—The latter part of April, and beginning of May.

11. Are domestic servants much in demand, and what are their wages?—Much in demand; wages for men, 35 *s.* to 45 *s.* currency (31 *s.* 6 *d.* to 40 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling), per month; women, 15 *s.* to 20 *s.* currency (13 *s.* 6 *d.* to 18 *s.* sterling), with board, &c.

12. Is there a capitation tax on emigrants, and what is the amount of it?—There is a tax upon the masters of vessels of 5 *s.* currency (4 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling) for each adult, when the ship is sanctioned to carry out emigrants by Her Majesty's Government, and 10 *s.* currency (9 *s.* sterling) when not; two children under 14, or three under seven, or one under the age of 12 months, with its mother, being classed as one adult.—(*Vide* Provincial Act, N. B. 2 Will. 4, c. 36.)—This is probably included in the passage money paid by the emigrants.

13. In what shape, and under what circumstances, is relief afforded to emigrants out of the proceeds of this tax?—It is applied by legislative grants towards relieving the destitute and diseased, and assisting them to reach their places of destination within the province.—(*Vide* Will, 4, c. 36.)

14. Has every emigrant to go to the quarantine station whether there has been infectious disease on board during the passage or not; if so, how long is he detained there, and at whose cost is he maintained?—The vessel on its arrival is detained at the station about 48 hours for inspection, and when no infectious disease appears, is then permitted to enter, and the emigrant to land.

15. When the emigrant lands from his voyage, does the Government agent meet him and give him advice as to his future proceedings, and inform him where he is likely to obtain employment?—He can obtain the information he requires on application at the office of the emigrant agent, and also from the committees of emigrant societies.

16. At what places are these Government agents, and what are their names?—Alexander Wedderburn, at St. John, and Edmund Ward, assistant, at Fredericton; others will be appointed,

17. State the length and cost of the journey, noting the difference for children, from the usual port of disembarkation to where the bulk of the emigrants proceed; return the names of the chief intermediate stations, the time consumed in going from one to the other, and in making the whole journey; the means of conveyance, distinguishing each change from river to canal, from steam-boat to barge, or from water carriage to cart or stage-coach; and the expense, pointing out the cases in which maintenance is included in the fare, or has to be paid for by the emigrant, and estimating the charges of lodging and subsistence at those places where the travellers have to stop for a night, so that the sum total may exhibit the entire cost of the whole journey?—The expense of a journey from any of the sea-port towns in New Brunswick to the neighbouring settlement districts, cannot exceed 20 *s.* or 30 *s.* currency (18 *s.* to 27 *s.* sterling) for one individual, and even should he go first to the seat of government, Fredericton, to select land, and then to the situation chosen, the actual travelling expense would not exceed from 2 *l.* to 5 *l.* currency (1 *l.* 16 *s.* to 4 *l.* 10 *s.* sterling); many, however, get immediate employment in the sea-port towns, and very many—some from having friends there, others in the hope of getting higher wages—go to the United States, which they can readily do at a trifling expense by sea. It is to be regretted, that emigrants on their arrival, demand the highest wages, though the generality of them are completely ignorant of the labour of the country, and are thereby often kept out of employment. This may be attributed to the inducement of high wages on their arrival held out to them by ship captains, &c., to get the passage money, and by false friends in the colony, who are desirous of keeping up the rate of wages, and who having became acquainted with the work required, thus obtain a monopoly.

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18. When he leaves water carriage, as, for example, in Canada, the great line of the St. Lawrence, the Rideau, and the Lakes, what means are there for the transport of himself and his family to the place where his labour is required?—New Brunswick is intersected by numerous rivers and rapidly improving roads, by which the settler can with facility transport himself and family to any part of the interior of the province.

19. Is it customary to pay money-wages? State the average wages of mechanics and labourers named in the annexed table (No. 1.)?—Generally speaking it is, but in some parts of the colony a proportion is paid in clothing and provisions, &c., a practice which it is desirable to discourage.

20. When the public works are in progress, are the wages generally at a higher or lower rate than those paid by farmers?—Generally higher, as it increases the demand for labour.

21. If the public works are at a distance from the towns, does the Government provide lodging for the labourers?—None have been undertaken of any note in this province at any considerable distance.

22. What is the usual period of hiring for farm labourers?—Frequently by the year, but generally by the month.

23. To what extent do the wages of labourers vary in summer and in winter?—About 5*s.* currency (4*s.* 6*d.* sterling) per month less in winter, except in the lumbering districts, or those in which the labourers are employed in felling timber.

24. What are the usual wages by week or month to farm labourers during harvest?—Three shillings currency (2*s.* 8*d.* sterling) per day, if fed, or 4*s.* currency (3*s.* 7*d.* sterling) if not, and from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* currency (2*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 14*s.* sterling) per month, with board, lodging, &c.

25. State the average retail prices, in summer and winter, of the articles named in the annexed table (No. 2.)?—*Vide* table annexed (No. 2.)

26. Does the price of provisions increase much in the settlements which are distant from the towns?—In proportion to the distance from the town, and the land carriage.

27. Is beer the drink of the common labourer; and, if so, can it be procured all the year, and at what price?—It is not used in the country districts, but may be obtained in the towns, price from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* currency (1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* sterling) per gallon. The labourers generally prefer West India rum. There are temperance societies in the province.

28. Will land be granted by the employers of labour on which to erect a dwelling, and what extent of garden allotment is usually added?—It will, if required, with ample extent of garden, but labourers generally board with the farmer; those with families (except in towns) readily get land of their own on which to build.

29. What is the expense of erecting a log hut?—A very comfortable one from 15*l.* to 20*l.* currency, 13*l.* 10*s.* to 18*l.* sterling; but much less when the work is chiefly performed by the emigrant himself.

30. Does the log hut afford sufficient protection against the weather in all seasons?—When properly built it is extremely warm and comfortable.

31. Should locks, hinges, bolts, latches, &c. be taken out from England?—Quite unnecessary.

32. Is there a clergyman in each of the settled districts?—Many of the settled districts are without clergymen, but almost all are occasionally visited either by clergymen or dissenting ministers.

33. Are there means of education in the rural districts?—Yes; several elementary schools in each parish, supported by local contributions, aided by grants from the Legislature.

34. Are there any savings banks; and, if so, what interest on deposits is allowed?—There are two savings banks; one at St. John, N. B., and another at Fredericton; interest 5*l.* per cent., the deposits invested in public securities.

35. Are there any hospitals or infirmaries? —There are alms and workhouses for the poor in the counties of St. John, York, St. Andrew's, and Northumberland; and overseers of the poor in every town and parish; also a penitentiary and lunatic asylum at St. John; marine hospitals for the reception of sailors, and establishments of boards of health at the chief sea-ports.

36. Are there any benefit societies?—None at present, but the national ones of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, which expressly afford relief to emigrant settlers.

37. Is there any fund for the relief of the destitute?—There is a rate raised in each parish for relief of the poor, and a fund derived from the payment of 5*s.* currency (4*s.* 6*d.* sterling) on each emigrant on arriving, to be applied to relieve them and assist them in removing to their locations; there are also funds raised with these objects by the several emigration societies which are formed and forming, assisted by legislative grants.

FORM OF TABLE, (No. 1.)

RATES OF WAGES.

TRADE OR CALLING.	AVERAGE WAGES PER DIEM.				AVERAGE WAGES PER ANNUM.	
	With Board and Lodging.		Without Board and Lodging.		With Board and Lodging.	
	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.
					£.	£. s. d.
Bread and biscuit bakers, per month	- - -	- - -	3*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*	2*l.* 17*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*	40	36 - -
Butchers	7*s.* to 8*s.*	6*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 2*d.*	5*s.* to 6*s.*	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 5*d.*	36	32 8 -
Brickmakers	5*s.* to 6*s.*	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 5*d.*	3*s.* to 4*s.*	2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 7*d.*		
Bricklayers	8*s.* to 10*s.*	7*s.* 2*d.* to 9*s.* -	6*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*	5*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.*		
Curriers	6*s.* to 7*s.*	5*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.*	4*s.* to 5*s.*	3*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*		
Carpenters and Joiners	7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.*	6*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* 2*d.*	6*s.* to 7*s.*	5*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.*		
Cabinet-makers	8*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*	7*s.* 2*d.* to 8*s.* 7*d.*	6*s.* to 8*s.*	5*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 2*d.*		
Coopers	5*s.* - -	4*s.* 6*d.* - -	3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*		
Carters	5*s.* - -	4*s.* 6*d.* - -	3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*		
Cooks (women) generally by the month	- - -	- - -	15*s.* to 20*s.*	13*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.*		
Combmakers (none).						
Dairywomen, per month	- - -	- - -	15*s.* to 20*s.*	13*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.*		
Dressmakers and Milliners	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*	2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*	1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*		
Farm labourers	4*s.* - -	3*s.* 7*d.* - -	3*s.* - -	2*s.* 8*d.* - -	24	21 12 -
Gardeners	5*s.* - -	4*s.* 6*d.* - -	4*s.* - -	3*s.* 7*d.* - -	30	27 - -
Grooms	4*s.* - -	3*s.* 7*d.* - -	3*s.* - -	2*s.* 8*d.* - -	25	22 10 -
Millwrights	9*s.* - -	8*s.* - - -	7*s.* - -	6*s.* 3*d.*		
Millers	10*s.* - -	9*s.* - - -	8*s.* - -	7*s.* 2*d.*		
Blacksmiths	8*s.* - -	7*s.* 2*d.* - -	5*s.* 6*d.* -	5*s.*		
Painters	8*s.* to 10*s.*	7*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.* -	7*s.* 6*d.* -	6*s.* 9*d.*		
Plasterers	8*s.* to 10*s.*	7*s.* 2*d.* to 9*s.* -	7*s.* 6*d.* -	6*s.* 9*d.*		
Plumbers and Glaziers	7*s.* to 9*s.*	6*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* -	5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*	4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.*		
Quarrymen	6*s.* - -	5*s.* 4*d.* - -	4*s.* - -	3*s.* 7*d.*		
Ropemakers (none).						
Shoemakers, per week	1*l.* 10*s.* -	1*l.* 7*s.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.* -	2*l.* 5*s.*		
Sawyers	7*s.* 6*d.* -	6*s.* 9*d.* - -	6*s.* - -	5*s.* 4*d.*		
Shipwrights & Boat-builders	7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*	6*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.* -	6*s.* to 8*s.*	5*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 2*d.*		
Stonemasons	7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*	6*s.* 9*d* to 9*s.* -	6*s.* to 8*s.*	5*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 2*d.*		
Sailmakers, per week	30*s.* to 40*s.*	27*s.* to 36*s.* -	- - -	- - -	100	90 - -
Slaters and Shinglers	8*s.* - -	7*s.* 2*d.* - -	6*s.* - -	5*s.* 4*d.*		
Shepherds (none exclusively.)						
Tanners	7*s.* - -	6*s.* 3*d.* - -	5*s.* - -	4*s.* 6*d.* - -	30	27 - -
Tailors, per month	7*l.* - -	6*l.* 6*s.* - -	5*l.* - -	4*l.* 10*s.*		
Wheelwrights	7*s.* 6*d.* -	6*s.* 9*d.* - -	5*s.* - -	4*s.* 6*d.*		
Whitesmiths, per week	30*s.* to 40*s.*	27*s.* to 36*s.* -				

FORM OF TABLE, (No. 2.)

RETAIL PRICE OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

ARTICLES.	Currency. £.	s.	d.	Sterling. £.	s.	d.
PROVISIONS:						
Salt beef - - *per lb.*	–	–	5	–	–	4 ½
Fresh ditto - - *do.*	–	–	4	–	–	3 ½
Mutton - - - *do.*	–	–	5	–	–	4 ½
Lamb - - - *do.*	–	–	6	–	–	5 ½
Veal - - - *do.*	–	–	4	–	–	3 ½
Fresh pork - - *do.*	–	–	6	–	–	5 ½
Salt ditto - - - *do.*	–	–	6	–	–	5 ½
Fowls - - *per pair*	–	2	–	–	1	9 ½
Bacon - - *per lb.*	–	–	8	–	–	7
Salt butter - - *do.*	–	1	–	–	–	10 ¼
Fresh ditto - - *do.*	–	1	1	–	–	11 ¾
Fresh milk - *per quart*	–	–	4	–	–	3 ½
Cheese - - *per lb.*	–	–	8	–	–	7
Eggs - - *per dozen*	–	1	–	–	–	9 ½
Potatoes - - *per bushel*	–	2	–	–	1	9 ½
Bread, best wheaten, *per lb.*	–	–	3	–	–	2 ¾
Seconds - - - *do.*	–	–	2 ½	–	–	2 ¼
Best wheat flour, *per barrel*, 196 *lbs.*	2	–	–	1	16	–
Seconds - - - *do.*	1	15	–	1	11	6
Oatmeal - - *per cwt.*	1	–	–	–	18	–
Barley-meal (none).						
Coals - *per chaldron*	2	–	–	1	16	–
Candles - - *per lb.*	–	1	–	–	–	10 ¼
Firewood - *per cord*	–	15	–	–	13	6
Common soap - *per lb.*	–	–	6	–	–	5 ½
Tea - - - *do.*	–	4	–	–	3	7

ARTICLES.	Currency. £.	s.	d.	Sterling. £.	s.	d.
PROVISIONS—*continued.*						
Coffee - - *per lb.*	–	1	–	–	–	10 ¼
Rice - - - *do.*	–	–	3 ½	–	–	3
Sugar, brown - *do.*	–	–	6	–	–	5 ½
Ditto, white - - *do.*	–	–	9	–	–	8
Salt - - *per bushel*	–	1	6	–	1	4
Pepper - - *per lb.*	–	1	–	–	–	10 ¼
Salt fish, cheapest *per* 100 *lbs.*	–	12	6	–	11	3
Fresh fish, very cheap.						
Beer - - *per gallon*	–	2	–	–	1	9 ½
Porter - - - *do.*	–	1	6	–	1	4
CLOTHING:						
Men's stout shoes, *per pair*	–	10	–	–	9	–
Women's ditto - *do.*	–	7	6	–	6	9
Snow over-shoes - -	–	10	–	–	9	–
Men's shirts, cotton -	–	3	6	–	3	2
Ditto, smock frock, not used.						
Flannel - - *per yard*	–	2	–	–	1	9 ½
Cloth, for coats - *do.*	–	10	–	–	9	–
Cotton, for gowns - -	–	–	10	–	–	9
Fustian - - *per yard*	–	1	6	–	1	4
Velveteen - - *do.*	–	3	–	–	2	8

The above-mentioned articles of clothing are supposed to be of the average quality generally used by persons of the labouring classes.

N.B.—The prices in this Return are stated in the currency of the province, and also in British sterling at par, viz. dollars at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* In New Brunswick the dollar passes at 5 *s.*; the sovereign and British crown, as established by law of the province, at 22 *s.* 3*d.* and 5 *s.* 6 *d.* currency; but owing to the premium they generally bear, the sovereign is seldom less than 24 *s.* and the crown 6 *s.*; but at present the sovereign will bring as much as 25 *s.* It is therefore advisable for emigrants to bring out their money in specie.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord John Russell.
14 June 1841.

(No. 22.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*, to Lord *John Russell*.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 14 June 1841.

WITH reference to my despatch (No. 18), dated 9th June, I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship a copy of a report which I have just received from the emigrant agent at St. John's relative to the conduct of the master of the Montreal Packet, in bringing to St. John's a number of emigrants from Ireland, who were taken on board under engagement to convey them to New York.

I have reason to believe that the practice of bringing emigrants to St. John's, to avoid the liabilities to which masters of vessels are subject in taking them to New York, has not been unfrequent. The vessel not having entered the port, and the emigrants having proceeded to their destination, it has not been practicable to obtain redress for the complaints in the courts of this province.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

Government Emigrant Office,
Sir, St. John, New Brunswick, 9 May 1841.

I HAVE the honour in reply to your letter of yesterday's date, to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, with such particulars relative to the derelict case of the Montreal Packet, John Stewart, master, as have been developed by deposition and other statements of the emigrants on board.

It appears that the said barque, Montreal Packet, was lying in Dublin, and in March last was publicly advertised as ready to receive on board and carry to New York, persons desirous to emigrate to America, in consequence of which about 186 souls engaged passages, embarked and sailed for (as the passengers believed) that destination on the 27th April, the vessel being chartered from a Mr. Carson, her owner, who is now in St. John; by one James Moiley, of Dublin. The ordinary passage charged and paid, it appears varied from 3 *l.* 10 *s.* to 4 *l.* sterling, with additional 4 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling as a doctor's fee, although no such person was at any time on board. The vessel furnished the fuel and water, that being of an offensive kind, issued in insufficient quantities, and said to have been long on board the vessel.

In the cabin, about nine sovereigns was the passage-money; the passengers to be found in ship's fare, one girl paid nine sovereigns, and three more (her all) were extracted from her at sea for supplies; another female paid 18 sovereigns for her own and passage of two young children, and a third 12 sovereigns for self and child. They, like the forward passengers, appealed for relief, and to be admitted to the poor-house here, rather than be exposed to the master's treatment on board. Their prayer was immediately complied with. The accompanying original notarial affidavit of one of the passengers, is only a recital of the account given by the whole; and from a variety of collateral circumstances, too much reason is afforded to vindicate the belief, that it was not in sincerity meant from the beginning that the vessel should go to New York. By *coming* here direct, they evaded payment of the heavy New York head-money; viz. five dollars, or 25 *s.* currency for each person, while the 4 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling would pay the provincial emigrant single duty here; and for this purpose it may be inferred that the fictitious doctor's fee was imposed upon the emigrants.

The ship, too, about 500 tons register, would save time, pilotage, and heavy port charges, and by being here and getting rid of the emigrants, would be ready at once to load her cargo of timber. The owner arrived here about a week ago, and finding determined proceedings on foot for the protection of the emigrants, sent her off on Saturday last for New York. A judge's warrant against the master could not be obtained here, as he was not the contracting party for the passages, but Moiley or Mylie, who resides in Dublin. The vessel also (against which, however, from the insufficiency of the Imperial Passenger Act, 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 53,) remained beyond the authority of any court here, being at anchor on the high seas, about three miles south-east of Partridge Island. The provisions issued to the emigrants on board, and relief afforded through the intervention of his worship the mayor, and the emigration committee, to those on shore, amount to 36 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* currency, a claim for which will be made on Mr. Carson, the owner. I beg to annex a list of prices charged by the master at sea to the passengers for any provisions that he sold them.

I have, &c.

Alfred Reade, Esq. (signed) *A. Wedderburn.*
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of PRICES of PROVISIONS imposed on Emigrants on board the Barque Montreal Packet, *John Stewart*, Master, on a Voyage at Sea from Dublin for New York; but that came-to off St. John's Harbour, New Brunswick, on Wednesday, 26th May 1841.

Potatoes, 4 ½ *d.* per lb., or 1 *s.* 10 *d.* sterling per stone; oatmeal, 4 *s.* sterling per stone; salt beef (very bad), 9 *d.* sterling per lb.; salt pork, 1 *s.* sterling per lb.; flour, 6 *s.* sterling per stone; candles (dips) 3 *d.* and 3 ½ *d.* sterling each; molasses, 9 *d.* sterling per lb., or 7 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling per gallon; bread, of very bad quality, per sample, 4 ½ *d.* sterling per lb.; passage, steerage 4 *l.* sterling; passage, forward, 3 *l.* to 3 *l.* 15 *s.* sterling; doctor's fees (none on board), 4 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling. Water bad, and issued in insufficient allowance.

(From the separate examination of passengers.)

Government Emigration Office, St. John's,
New Brunswick, 9 June 1841. (signed) *A. Wedderburn*, G. E. A.

In the SUPREME COURT.

John Kelly, lately of Dublin, in Ireland, but at present being in the city of St. John's, in the province of New Brunswick, victualler, maketh oath, and saith, that the barque called the Montreal Packet, belonging to Dublin in Ireland aforesaid, in the month of March last, then lying at Dublin, was publicly advertised as being ready to receive passengers on board, to be carried to New York in the United States of America; that John Stewart is the master of the said ship; that in consequence of such advertisement this deponent, with a number of other persons emigrating to America, did engage with James Moiley, at

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Dublin aforesaid, the agent for the said ship, for passage on board the said ship from Dublin to New York; and this deponent paid to the said Morley 3 *l.* 10 *s.* sterling, for passage money, and 4 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling, which he was required to pay for hospital fees; that the said ship was cleared out at Dublin for New York, and on the 27th day of March last she sailed from Dublin, having on board the said John Stuart, as master, and more than 180 passengers, including this deponent, all bound for New York; that during the voyage, and about a fortnight ago, one of the crew intimated that the ship was being steered out of her course, and, on being asked the reason, he answered, that the reason would be known in a day or two. From statements, about this time, made by several of the crew, this deponent and the other passengers began to fear that they were to be carried to St. John's, and that it was a scheme preconcerted between the agents and owners of the ship before she left Dublin; and deponent was confirmed in this opinion, by discovering that the ship was being navigated in an indirect course, and he verily believed this to have been done for the purpose of wilfully prolonging the voyage, and of giving the said master a pretence of putting into Saint John's for the reason which he would falsely allege, of being short of provisions; and deponent saith, that about 10 days ago the said master examined the stores and provisions in possession of the passengers, and declared that they were then near to New York, and that three days' provisions would be amply sufficient to enable them to arrive there; and deponent saith, that for the last three weeks many of the passengers having consumed their own provisions, were obliged to purchase other food from the master at enormous prices; that on Monday last the said master stated to the passengers that they were near to Boston, and proposed to land the passengers at that place, as being nearer than New York; at this time many of them having given to the said master all their money for provisions, and being almost in a state of starvation, consented to be landed at Boston; that the master then had, and still has in his possession on board abundance of provisions, but he refused to furnish it without money, and to those who had money he only gave it on terms of the greatest extortion; that on Tuesday last we saw a lighthouse, and the master stated that it was 20 or 30 miles distant from Boston; and that after passing three or four more lights they would arrive there. And deponent saith, that on Wednesday last they discovered, to their great amazement, that they had arrived off the harbour of St. John's; and that the light above mentioned was in the Bay of Fundy. On the same day a pilot came on board, and immediately the said master inquired of him if Mr. Carson had arrived in St. John's. And deponent saith, that Mr. Carson is one of the owners of the ship, and this inquiry addressed to the pilot, confirmed deponent in the belief that it had been previously planned that the ship should go to St. John's. And deponent further saith, that the said master, in violation of his agreement with him, and expressly against deponent's will, and without any necessity arising from want of provisions or other cause, has brought deponent to St. John's, with the rest of the passengers, instead of taking them to New York; that frequently during the voyage he behaved with the greatest cruelty. And deponent saith, that in consequence of this breach of agreement he has sustained very serious damage; that the actual expense in money incurred, and which he will be obliged to incur, in consequence of the illegal conduct of the said John Stuart, as related above, calculating the expense of getting to New York, will amount, at least, to the sum of 10 *l.*, besides the disappointment and derangement which has arisen, and will arise in his business.

John Kelly.

Sworn at the city of St. John's, this 31st day of May 1841,
before me,
George Wheeler.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, G. E. A.

May it please your Excellency, Fredericton, 3 June 1841.

As respects the subject of the letter from Mr. Wedderburn, emigrant agent, (which I have the honour to return,) on the subject of the emigrant passengers on board the ship Montreal Packet, I am not aware that anything can be done, excepting that they (the passengers) be instructed to demand of the captain to be taken to New York, in pursuance of his original undertaking, and that they decline being landed at St. John's; and should he persevere and insist on their debarking, that each individual have him instantly arrested to answer in damages for his breach of contract; for which purpose I do not consider there would be any difficulty in obtaining a Judge's order to hold him to bail, which course would, I humbly conceive, bring the captain to some reasonable terms.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Chas. J. Peters,*
Attorney-general.

His Excellency
Sir William M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

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Government Emigrant Office,
Sir, St. John's, New Brunswick, 4 June 1841.

IMMEDIATELY on receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, a committee of the Emigrant Society assembled, (Mr. Black, Mr. Partelow, and myself,) when I received instructions to act on the opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney-general in the case of the emigrants on board the Montreal Packet.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, G.E.A.

To W. Hodell, Esq.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Lord John Russell to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.
27 July 1841.

(No. 35.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir, Downing-street, 27 July 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th of June, No. 22, with enclosures, communicating the proceedings of the master of the emigrant ship Montreal Packet, in compelling some of the passengers to land at St. John's, New Brunswick, instead of conveying them to New York, according to the terms of his contract; and I have to inform you that I have desired the solicitors of the Treasury to consider whether it is practicable to prosecute the master, owner, or sureties of the vessel with success in the courts of this country or New Brunswick.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Letter from R. Vernon Smith, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
7 July 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 7 July 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, for your information, and for any remarks which you may consider it necessary to bring under his Lordship's notice, the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, enclosing a list of the vessels, with the number of passengers, which had arrived at St. John's from Ireland, up to the 3d of June, and reporting that he had ordered the publication in the provincial newspapers of the answers to the queries proposed by you on the subject of emigration. I am further directed to send you, for your report, the copy of a despatch, with enclosures, from Sir William Colebrooke, relative to the conduct of the master of the Montreal Packet in bringing to St. John's, in New Brunswick, a number of emigrants from Ireland, who were taken on board under an engagement to convey them to New York.

No. 18. 9 June.
No. 22. 14 June.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Letter from the Hon. E. E. Villiers and J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. to Jas. Stephen, Esq.
24 July 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from the Hon. *E. E. Villiers*, and *J. G. Shaw Lefevre*, Esq. to *Jas. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9 Park-street, Westminster, 24 July 1841.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, in which you forward for our report two despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, enclosing a list of emigrants arrived in the colony up to the 3d of June, and transmitting certain documents relative to the conduct of the master of the ship Montreal Packet, in carrying passengers to St. John's, whom he had engaged to convey to New York.

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We have referred this case to Lieutenant Hodder the Government emigration agent at Dublin, the port from which the vessel sailed, and from his report, as well as from the evidence transmitted from the colony, we find the circumstances to be as follows.

In the month of March last the Montreal Packet, John Stewart, master, was advertised to sail from Dublin direct to New York, and a number of persons amounting to 186, inclusive of children, engaged and paid for their passage by her to that place. The vessel was inspected by the Government emigration agent, who also ascertained that the passengers had provided themselves with an adequate supply of food. The table of the prices at which provisions would be furnished on the voyage, which is required by the 6th clause of the Act to be affixed in a conspicuous place, was not observed by Lieutenant Hodder, owing, as he states, to the board on which it would have been placed not being finished. It further appears that the vessel cleared out from Dublin for New York.

At sea the passengers learnt from the crew that the vessel was steered out of her course, and after a voyage of 61 days they found themselves off St. John's, New Brunswick. They entertain a strong opinion, which is shared by the emigration agent at St. John's, that it never had been intended that the vessel should proceed to New York. The reasons in support of this opinion appear to be, that the vessel belonged St. John's, that Mr. Carson, one of the owners, went there to meet her, as inferred from the fact that the first question which the master asked the pilot on his going on board, was, whether Mr. Carson had arrived; that by coming to St. John's, the payment of the head money on emigrants at New York, amounting in this case to 930 dollars, was avoided, while the vessel would be on the spot where she was to load timber for her homeward voyage, and that the passengers had been charged 4 *s.* 6 *d.* for medical attendance, whereas no surgeon was on board, and the sum fixed was that which was requisite to clear the emigrants on landing at St. John's.

It further appears that on the voyage exorbitant prices were extorted for every article of provision which the master supplied.

Upon the arrival of the vessel at St. John's decided steps were taken by the authorities for the protection of the emigrants, in consequence of which the vessel ultimately proceeded on her voyage. Several persons, however, had previously left the ship and provided for their conveyance to New York by other means, and at their own expense.

It would thus appear that an offence was committed, first against the 6th clause of the Passengers' Act, which requires that a table of the prices of provisions should be exposed for continual reference, as well during the period at which passengers shall be engaged as during the whole of the voyage; and secondly, against the 14th clause, which prohibits the landing of passengers against their consent at any other place than that to which they have contracted to be taken.

The evidence in support of the second charge consists of an affidavit of a passenger sworn in the Supreme Court at St. John's, affirming the principal circumstances we have above enumerated, and estimating the loss occasioned to the deponent, by having to find his passage to New York, and by the detention, at 10 *l.* This document is forwarded by Sir William Colebrooke. But since the receipt of your letter there has arrived a communication from Her Majesty's vice-consul at New York, enclosing an affidavit made before him by a passenger, who had been taken to St. John's by the Montreal Packet. This person had arrived at New York in an American vessel, and states in her affidavit that the captain of the Montreal Packet, upon arriving at St. John's, used every means to induce the passengers to leave the vessel, and to proceed to New York at their own expense, and that she, among others, left the vessel at St. John's, and took her passage in an American ship. As the vessel did ultimately sail for New York with the greater part of her passengers, we suppose that it would be argued that the passengers who landed at St. John's, left the ship of their own accord.

How far, however, the evidence we have mentioned, in addition to the statement of Lieutenant Hodder at Dublin, a copy of whose letter we enclose, may be sufficient to support a charge against the master upon his return to this country for violating the Act in the two respects above named, we are not competent to say. The master of the vessel entered into a bond to Her Majesty,

in

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in pursuance of the 19th clause of the Passengers' Act, for the due performance of the regulations prescribed by the Act, and that bond is in the possession of the collector of customs at Dublin. It would probably, therefore, we apprehend, be the duty of the customs' department to proceed further in the matter, if legally advised, that from the evidence already collected, there was a prospect of a prosecution being successfully undertaken.

The name of the captain is John Stewart, and of the agent, or charterer, James Milley of Dublin. This latter person appears to have signed the bond, as well as the master, and we suppose as his surety.

Enclosures to despatch, No. 22, of 14 June.

We return the original documents bearing upon the case, which were forwarded to us in your letter, and we also enclose the copy of the affidavit, furnished by the British vice-consul at New York, the original having been, as he states, forwarded to the Government emigration agent, and at Dublin.

In conclusion, we have the honour to report, for Lord John Russell's information, that gross fraud and imposition appear to have been practised in this case upon the passengers, and that it would be attended with the most beneficial effects, if the conviction of the parties could be obtained.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward E. Villiers.*
John George Shaw Lefevre.

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
Letter from Jas. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. 29 July 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 29 July 1841.

I HAVE laid before Lord John Russell your letter of the 24th instant, reporting upon the conduct of the master of the ship Montreal Packet, in carrying passengers to St. John's, New Brunswick, whom he had engaged to convey to New York; and his Lordship desires me to inform you, that he considers the proper course for you to adopt is to lay the whole case before the solicitors to the Treasury, who will be instructed to communicate with you on the subject, and to consider how far it may be practicable to prosecute the master, owner, or sureties with success in the courts, either of this country or of New Brunswick.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 9. —

No. 9.
Extract of Letter from the Hon. E. E. Villiers and J. S. Lefevre, Esq. to Jas. Stephen, Esq. 7 Sept. 1841.

EXTRACT of LETTER from the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* and *J. S. Lefevre*, Esq. to *Jas. Stephen*, Esq., dated Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 7 September 1841.

WITH reference to our letter of the 24th of July last, we have now the honour to report for the information of Lord Stanley, that in obedience to the instructions conveyed to us in your letter of the 29th of the same month, we placed all the documents in our possession, relative to the treatment of a body of emigrants by the owners and master of the Montreal Packet, before the solicitor of the Treasury, in order that he might consider how far it might be practicable to prosecute any of the parties connected with the ship, in the courts either of this country or of New Brunswick.

In reply, Mr. Maule informed us that formidable obstacles presented themselves against the success of a prosecution in the tribunals of either country, arising from the want of sufficient evidence to substantiate any of the alleged charges.

In order to supply, if possible, this deficiency, we caused a set of questions to be prepared and forwarded to Lieutenant Hodder, the Government emigra-

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tion agent at Dublin, with a view to establish that there had been a violation of that clause of the Passengers' Acts which requires that a list of prices of provisions to be sold at sea, should be exhibited on board during the period in which passengers were in the course of being engaged; and to prove if possible the graver charge, to which Mr. Maule alluded, of fraudulent concert between the master, charterer, and owners of the vessel to dispatch her direct to St. John's, in violation of their public advertisement that she was to proceed to New York.

Lieutenant Hodder's replies to these questions were submitted to Mr. Maule, who now reports that there appears to be reasonable grounds to expect that sufficient evidence might be had to sustain a charge against the master of having violated the Passengers' Act in omitting to affix a table of the prices of provisions as provided by the Act.

No. 10.
Letter from Jas. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. 17 Sept. 1841.

— No. 10. —

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 17 Sept. 1841.

I HAVE laid before Lord Stanley your letter of the 7th instant, with its several enclosures, relative to the alleged misconduct of the master of the Montreal Packet, in carrying to St. John's, New Brunswick, a number of passengers whom he had engaged to convey to New York, and in making exorbitant charges for provisions during the voyage; and I am to acquaint you, in answer, that Lord Stanley is of opinion, that upon the present evidence, it would be unwise to go to a jury. The point on which there is any chance of success being a very minor one, and the Government agent, not altogether free from blame, the desired issue of the prosecution is very doubtful; whilst the failure of it would be most mischievous. Lord Stanley, therefore, thinks that no pains should be spared to obtain evidence of the imputed offence of having conspired to carry the emigrants to St. John's, New Brunswick, under pretence of taking them to New York, and if that fraud could be substantiated, his Lordship would have no hesitation in advising a prosecution.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Stephen.*

No. 11.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers, Esq. to J. Stephen, Esq. 14 October 1841.

— No. 11. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers*, to *James Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,

Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 14 October 1841.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, with reference to the prosecution of the master of the Montreal Packet, informing us that it was Lord Stanley's opinion that upon the present evidence it would be unwise to go to a jury, and also that it was desirable to proceed upon the minor point of the table of prices and provisions not having been exhibited, but adding, that his Lordship thought that no pains should be spared to obtain evidence of the suspected offence of having conspired to carry the emigrants to St. John's, New Brunswick, under pretence of taking them to New York, and that if that fraud could be substantiated, his Lordship would have no hesitation in advising a prosecution.

In reply, we have the honour to state, that the places to which references must be made, with the view of obtaining evidence on matters connected with this ship, are Dublin, where the emigrants engaged for their passage and embarked; St. John's, New Brunswick, whither they were first taken, and where some of them left the ship; and New York, whither the ship ultimately proceeded with the majority of the passengers.

A statement

A statement of the evidence to be procured at Dublin has already been laid before the Solicitor of the Treasury, and been considered insufficient to support any charge against the master, except the minor one of not exhibiting a table of prices during the period in which the passages were engaged, as is by law required. The important fact which the Government immigration agent states to have come to his knowledge, of two seamen having been entered by the master at Kingstown to sail direct for St. John's, he has been unable to substantiate by legal evidence.

It appears that the emigrants contracted for their passage to New York, with a person at Dublin acting for the owner or charterer of the vessel, and we apprehend that it would be necessary for some one of the passengers to proceed against the party with whom they had so contracted in respect of the alleged breach of contract in taking them to St. John's. By the 17th clause of the Passengers' Act, the right of action in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract, is expressly saved to passengers; but from the circumstances and description of the emigrants by this vessel, it is not to be expected that any of them would be willing to undertake the cost and uncertainty of legal proceedings in the matter. If, however, it could be proved that any of the passengers who had made the contract above referred to, were actually landed at St. John's "without their previous consent," in violation of the 12th clause of the Passengers' Act, there would then, we conceive, be ground for instituting a prosecution under that Act, and putting the master's bond to the Crown in suit.

The evidence on this point which has been forwarded by the Governor of New Brunswick from the emigration agent at St. John's, and by the Vice-Consul at New York, appears insufficient.

Sir W. Colebrooke, in his Despatch, No. 18, of 9th June, states that the emigrants "were landed, but have since, with a few exceptions, re-embarked for their destination." The emigration agent mentions that some females had left the ship at St. John's, and applied for relief, and to be admitted to the poor-house there, rather than be exposed to the master's treatment on board. He adds, moreover, that their prayer had been immediately complied with. It appears again by his statement, that provisions were issued to the emigrants on board, and also "relief afforded to those on shore." From the affidavit of John Kelly, sworn at St. John's, which is forwarded with the emigration agent's statement, it is to be inferred that the deponent had left the ship at that place, not of his own accord; and amongst the losses entailed upon him by the conduct of the master, he includes the expense of his passage to New York.

In the affidavit of Matilda Le Cœur, sworn before the British Vice-Consul at New York, it is stated that, "when in St. John's, the master used every means to induce them (the passengers) to leave the ship, and proceed to New York at their own expense;" and the deponent further says that she, amongst others, did leave the ship at St. John's, and took passage in an American vessel to New York.

Whether these parties, however, or others in similar circumstances, would depose to having been compelled to leave the ship at St. John's, is a point on which further information is required, seeing that the vessel did ultimately proceed to her proper destination, and conveyed the majority of her passengers.

The only practical course, therefore, which we are enabled to suggest, is that a reference should be made to the Governor of New Brunswick, and to the British Consul at New York, with the view of ascertaining if further evidence as to the point above referred to can be obtained. As some parties who landed at St. John's received public relief, and were admitted into the poor-house, and all were in personal communication with the emigration agent, it is not improbable that this officer would still be acquainted with the residence of some, and be enabled to put further inquiries to them on the subject. The same might be the case with the British Vice-Consul at New York, who took the affidavit of one of the passengers, and was probably in communication with many others. The result of their inquiries might then be transmitted to the solicitor of the Treasury, who would decide how far the further evidence that could be procured would be sufficient to support a prosecution.

The most important object of all, it will be observed, will be to secure sufficient evidence that some of the passengers were landed at St. John's "without their previous consent."

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We are far from feeling confident that this course may lead to a successful result; but, as we stated in our former report, a gross fraud would appear to have been practised, and it seems very desirable to omit no step which may afford a possibility of establishing the case in a court of law.

We have, &c.
T. F. Elliot.
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 12. —

No. 12.
Lord Stanley to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.
18 October 1841.

(No. 10.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir, Downing-street, 18 October 1841.

WITH reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 48, of the 19th August, I enclose herewith the copy of a report from the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, specifying the nature of the further evidence which is required to convict the master of the emigrant ship Montreal Packet, of a violation of the Passengers' Act. I have to request that you will institute the proposed inquiries in New Brunswick, and also, that you will ascertain from Her Majesty's Consul at New York how far there may be any available evidence in that city of the alleged breach of the law.

Oct. 14th.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 13. —

No. 13.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.
7 October 1841.

(No. 62.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
My Lord, 7 October 1841.

REFERRING to the despatch of Lord John Russell (No. 48.) dated 19th of August, I enclose copy of a letter which I have received from the mayor of St. John's, reporting that the Montreal Packet had been wrecked in the Bay of Fundy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 13.

Sir, St. John's, 28 September 1841.

Encl. in No. 13.

I HAVE been favoured with your letter of the 24th instant, and the despatch from the Colonial Secretary therein referred to.

It is to be regretted that there appears no probability of evidence being procured to establish a criminal intention of the parties concerned with the Montreal Packet. That vessel, on her way back from New York, was wrecked in the Bay of Fundy some time ago.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Black.*

The Hon. Secretary Odell,
Fredericton.

— No. 14. —

No. 14.
Letter from Jas. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
6 November 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *Jas. Stephen,* Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 6 Nov. 1841.

WITH reference to the report made to you on the 10th of August, by the solicitor to the Treasury, on the subject of the alleged fraud committed upon the emigrants on board the Montreal Packet, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for your information, the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, an enclosure from the mayor of St. John's, reporting the wreck of this packet in the Bay of Fundy; and observing that,

No. 62, 7th Oct.

in

in consequence of that accident, the evidence for a prosecution would probably not be able to be procured.

I am, at the same time, directed to remark that his Lordship does not perceive in the circumstance of the vessel being wrecked on her return voyage, any reason why the desired evidence could not be obtained from parties who went out in her.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 15. —

(No. 82.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley.*

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
27 November 1841.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch (No. 10), of October 18th, I have the honour to forward the copy of a letter from the emigrant agent at St. John's, from which it appears that no further evidence is likely to be obtained for the prosecution of the parties connected with the Montreal Packet.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 15.

Government Emigrant Office, St. John's, New Brunswick,
20 November 1841.

Sir,

IN reply to your communication of the 10th instant, along with a despatch of the 18th October last from the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary of State, to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, for the purpose of obtaining further evidence to convict the master of the emigrant ship Montreal Packet, under the Passenger Act, if some of the passengers were landed here without their consent;

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency, that no such evidence is attainable, inasmuch as it seemed no part in the arrangement of those concerned in the vessel to commit such decided acts as would render them directly amenable to the operation of the law.

It was sheer want of food that induced the emigrants to come on shore to seek relief, as the master would supply none on board; whilst his violent language and threats alarmed others.

The master being one day on shore, depositions were taken before a barrister for the purpose of procuring a bench warrant against him, which, however, the judge, (Mr. Justice Parker) declined to grant, on the legal ground, I understood, that the master was not the principal agent in the transaction, or contract, but one Miley, of Dublin, who had chartered the vessel. Finding that no remedial steps at law could be taken on behalf of the emigrants, I then suggested to his worship the mayor, and the Emigration Board, that to protect them, and punish whoever was to blame on the other part, we should first feed all who were on shore, and send them immediately on board again, with a sufficient quantity of provisions, to be replenished in due proportions as long as the vessel should remain off the harbour, and that they, the passengers, should remain on board, and demand a completion of the voyage. That if the ship, of about 500 tons, could afford to remain idle under heavy expense and losing time, they too would lose their time also on board, that they might be carried to their original place of destination. Above 50 *l.* worth of provisions were supplied to the emigrants.

The owner of the vessel happened to arrive from Halifax on the following day, and finding how matters stood, shipped a fresh crew, the original one having deserted, and sent the vessel off to New York. I have heard nothing from the emigrants since their departure; they however arrived, but the Montreal Packet was wrecked on her way back from New York to St. John.

I much fear that nothing can be done to convict the delinquent parties in the case, but I have the gratifying duty to state, that the solicitude of the executive here, and of the high authorities of Her Majesty's Government at home, have elicited the warmest expressions of thankfulness from the community here, on behalf of the emigrants.

For beneficial practical purpose abroad, amendments are certainly required in the Imperial Passenger Act.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wedderburn.*

Hon. W. T. Odell,
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 16.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.
15 Dec. 1841.

— No. 16. —

(No. 85.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 15 Dec. 1841.

REFERRING to my despatch (No. 82) of November 27th, I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship copy of a communication which I have received from Her Majesty's consul at New York on the subject of the complaint against the master of the Montreal Packet.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 16.

Her Majesty's Consulate, New York,
25 November 1841.

Sir,

Encl. in No. 16.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 10th instant, with its enclosure, on the subject of a complaint made against the master of the brig Montreal Packet, and whether evidence can be obtained here that any of the passengers were landed at St. John's without their consent, in violation of the 12th clause of the Passengers' Act.

In reply, I beg to state that M. * * * *, whose affidavit I have already had the honour to forward, declines having anything more to do with the affair, for reasons stated in the letter, which I beg leave to enclose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Buchanan.*

His Excellency Sir W. Colebrooke, K. H.
Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Buchanan,

I BEG leave to return you my most sincere thanks for your kind attention in sending me the despatch, however, Sir, please permit me to decline from having anything more to do with the affair of the Montreal Packet or her passengers. I did my endeavour to get justice done to a set of ignorant, unfortunate Irishmen, but could get none to stand to me at the moment the blow should have been struck, that is, when the owner, captain, and packet were all here; however, as there are several of the passengers yet in New York, if necessary they may come forward and testify what they have to say upon the subject; I have done so already in the most conscientious manner I possibly could. I am a lonely female in a foreign land, and I find from experience that I have none to stand to me in the day of need, and as I have hitherto lost my time, money, and trouble looking after that affair, I consider it more prudent for me to give myself no further concern about the matter. I have done my duty tenfold, both in St John and New York, in striving to obtain justice to the unfortunate, ignorant Irish, but in vain.

I have, &c.
(signed) * * * *

J. Buchanan, Esq. Vice B. Consul, New York,
18 November 1841.

No. 17.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord John Russell.
28 August 1841.

— No. 17. —

(No. 55.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *John Russell.*

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
28 August 1841.

My Lord,

REFERRING to your Lordship's circular despatch of 11th March, I have now the honour to enclose certain Returns called for by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; together with copies of a compilation, which has been prepared with a view to facilitate the introduction and settlement of emigrants in the province.

The Return and substance of the compilation printed in the Land and Emigration Commissioners' Letter, 17 Dec. 1841.
Vide North America, p. 203.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

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No. 18.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord John Russell, 15 Sept. 1841.

— No. 18. —

(No. 58.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 15 September 1841.

REFERRING to my despatch, No. 55, of the 28th ult., I have now the honour to enclose to your Lordship copy of a letter which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls at Boston and New York, and copies of their answers, from which I am led to hope, under the arrangements in progress for the employment and settlement of the emigrants in the province, and which I hope will be matured previously to the ensuing spring, that many families will be induced to return from the United States where they are unable to settle until they have taken an oath renouncing all allegiance to their country.

Lieut.-Governor's letter, dated 6 Aug.
Mr. Buchanan, 27 August.
Mr. Grattan, 2 September.

I cannot but hope, also, that English capital, the application of which in public works in the United States has hitherto afforded so much employment to emigrants, will henceforth be directed to these provinces, and that, by the settlement of the wilderness, they may be secured as British possessions.

To this end, whilst the Americans are making such rapid progress, not only is it essential that the wilderness should be reclaimed and settled, and that the population should thus be augmented, but experience has shown that the introduction of diversified habits and pursuits, and the social and domestic ties which are cherished by an emigrant population, have a powerful influence in strengthening and perpetuating the connexion between the parent country and the colonies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 18.

Encl. 1, in No. 18.

Sir, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 6 August 1841.

SEVERAL thousand emigrants from the United Kingdom, and chiefly from Ireland, having arrived during the present season in the different parts of this province, the greater part of whom have removed with their families to the United States, and it being understood that the present financial difficulties in the States have thrown numbers of them out of employment, and that many have re-embarked at Boston and other sea-ports, I am desirous of obtaining such authentic information of the condition of the emigrants as would enable the emigrant agent and associations recently formed in this province to advise those who may arrive of the prospects that await them in removing to the States. With this view, I request that you will be so good as to inform me whether the emigrants, labourers, who have arrived at Boston, are in full employment, and if the numbers are in excess of the demand for them, what are the average wages, if they are paid in money, and with punctuality, is the climate congenial to them in the summer months, and are the men, women, and children generally in good health. When the season of employment terminates, do they readily effect a settlement, and in what parts of the country, and do many return to Europe.

As many emigrants invited out by their friends in the United States are understood to be induced by masters of vessels to take passage to this province in order to avoid the charge to which they are liable in the American ports, and as advertisements are circulated representing an effective demand for labourers to exist, I am desirous of obtaining such information on this subject as will enable Her Majesty's Government to take measures to protect the emigrants from the misrepresentations to which they are exposed. In one case, a number of emigrants were brought to St. John's, who embarked on the understanding that the ship was bound direct for New York.

In the next year I hope that expectations may be held out of extensive employment on public works in this province, in which case the emigrants may be induced to remain, and ultimately settle within it. I enclose to you a copy of the answers which have been recently received to the queries of the Land and Emigration Commissioners in England, for information of emigrants in the United States who might be induced to apply to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

H. B. M. Consul, Boston.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 18.

(Extract.)

Sir, Boston, 2 September 1841.

Encl. 2, in No. 18. To your various queries relative to the situation of the Irish emigrants in this city and neighbourhood, I can state:

1. That the numbers are unquestionably in excess of the demand, and that there is by no means sufficient employment for them.

2. The rates of wages for labour are at present fluctuating, and depending in a great measure on locality. A dollar a day has been considered, until lately, a fair and general price; but there are great numbers of men now here altogether out of employment, and I have good reason to think that the labouring Irish would willingly compound for 50 cents per day, to be guaranteed constant work.

3. Wages are in all cases I believe in this neighbourhood paid in money, and I have known but few instances of complaint for want of punctuality.

4. The summer season cannot be considered by any means unhealthy or uncongenial to the emigrants.

5. Very few return direct to Europe from this port, and as no vessels are employed in the transport of emigrants from the United Kingdom direct to Boston, it is only from the province of New Brunswick that they come here in any numbers; some stragglers arrive from New York, or come down from Canada. Those who leave Massachusets and the other New England States, after vain attempts to get employment, invariably remove to the west, through New York State. Numbers are now temporarily engaged on the western railroad, which has been completed beyond the boundary of the State of Massachusets, in that direction. I may also mention that all the other railroads radiating from this city, with the exception of one in the direction of Maine, have been carried beyond the limits of Massachusets; and the demand for Irish labour is consequently much limited in this quarter.

The strong prejudice which exists in this part of the Union against the labouring Irish, tends much to make them discontented; could encouragement be held out to them with the certainty of employment in New Brunswick during the whole year, I have no doubt that numbers would be induced to return to that province, or to proceed to Canada on the same terms.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir W. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *J. C. Grattan.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 18.

Her Majesty's Consulate, New York, 27 August 1841.

Sir,

Encl. 3, in No. 18. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 6th instant, in relation to my furnishing information on the various points therein attended to as to emigrants. In reply, as the subject is one with which I have been most occupied about 20 years, and wishing to go fully into the subject, I pray your Excellency to pardon some delay, as I am about to visit Canada for my health, and upon my return I shall endeavour to furnish the information required.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir W. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Jas. Buchanan.*

— No. 19. —

No. 19. J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 8 October 1841.

No 58. 15 Sept.

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 8 October 1841.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, enclosing a correspondence which has passed between that officer and Her Majesty's Consuls at New York and Boston, on the subject of the practicability of inducing British emigrants, who cannot obtain employment in the United States, to transfer their labour to New Brunswick. In requesting you to submit, for Lord Stanley's consideration, any observations which may occur to you on this subject, I am directed to state that his lordship thinks that the British Government cannot properly establish an emigrant agent in a foreign port; and that, unless

unless Sir William Colebrooke is quite satisfied as to the supply of permanent employment to these people in New Brunswick, his Lordship doubts the policy of encouraging a re-importation of paupers from Boston or New York.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 20. —

(No. 64.)

No. 20.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley, 12 October 1841.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 12 October 1841.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 58, dated September 15th, I have the honor to enclose to your lordship copy of a letter, which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at New York, containing his observations on the condition of the British emigrants in the United States.

Mr. Buchanan's letter, dated 30 Sept. 1841.

In consequence of the previous communication of the British Consul at Boston, relative to the sufferings of the emigrants in that quarter, I took measures to promote the formation of an association at St. John's, for the settlement of one of the recently surveyed locations, the success of which would have led to other speculations of the same kind. The commercial distress at present prevailing in that city is unfavourable to such an undertaking, and I apprehend, that unless these views should be directly encouraged by the Legislature, with the sanction and co-operation of Her Majesty's Government, that nothing effectual can be done to promote them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

P.S.—I enclose with this despatch, a copy of my reply to the communications of the Consuls at Boston and New York.

W. M. G. C.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Encl. in No. 20.

(Extract.) Her Majesty's Consulate, New York,
Sir, 30 September 1841.

* * * * *

I BEG to say that my office is daily beset by numbers who have landed at Quebec, St. John's, and other ports from the United Kingdom, who merely remain as long in Her Majesty's possessions as they can either earn by their labour, or as they can obtain without labour, as much money as will pay their passage to the States; I may state that in nine cases out of ten the poor people deplore how they have been duped, while from their having left Her Majesty's possessions, I do not feel it my duty to render them any pecuniary aid.

Several emigrant associations have been formed in this city, but they have been short-lived from being so borne down with applicants; and one established last year, will, I presume, expire with the year.

It may appear extraordinary to your Excellency that more persons receive charitable aid in this city than in Dublin, or any city in Her Majesty's dominions of the same extent of population; the numerous charitable institutions has entailed this evil upon the city, for like all other objects for which provision is made, so poverty and want will abound where provided for.

There is continually arriving in this city a class of British emigrants, whose condition here is truly distressing, viz., persons above the rank of the labouring class, the sons and daughters above the scale which furnish servants, some of whom have been well educated, some of them are well-qualified to act as teachers in various branches, but all such are miserably disappointed, not a few are provided for by death, in the unhealthy climate of the Southern States, to which they have to resort, while many enter the service of the United States' army.

For above 25 years, I have witnessed the misery and disappointment of thousands who have arrived here, while the most deplorable sufferers are females, and those men who will not labour. I know not how it is in New Brunswick, but in Upper Canada females are sure of employment, and if prudent, and well conducted, certain of getting comfortably married, while here distress drives hundreds to the most degrading haunts of prostitution; if females are good looking, and out of employment they are picked up at

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the offices for servants, and carried to the south for prostitution, without their being aware of it, until entangled in a net from whence they cannot extricate themselves; and houses of ill fame are generally supplied by girls from these offices.

* * * * *

A labouring man may work hard all his life in the United Kingdom, or Ireland, and never will acquire 50 acres of land, while five years such labour, if he avoids spirituous liquors will enable a labouring man in Canada, and I presume also in New Brunswick, to acquire 50 acres, if not more, with a dwelling. I speak from actual observation. Labouring with the axe and hoe is so different, I may say so gentlemanly a description of labour, that our respectable young men do not view it as working with a spade and reaping-hook in Ireland is considered, while in a short time an active young man may obtain 3*l.* per month, steady wages, with board, and be regarded as one of the farmer's family.

His Excellency Sir W. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Buchanan.*

Sir, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 13 October 1841.

THE condition of the British emigrants in the United States as described by yourself, and by Her Majesty's consul at Boston, and the delusions by which they are misled, and too often destroyed through the acts of interested speculators, lead me to hope that measures may be taken in concert with Her Majesty's Government to divert the current of emigration to the British colonies, and to hold out effective inducements to those who have experienced disappointment in the United States, to seek a settlement in these provinces.

In order that you may be possessed of such information as will enable you to explain to the emigrants of every class the prospects that are here open to them, I will briefly observe that as the wilderness lands can only be acquired by purchase at auction, several locations have been selected and laid out for settlement, the allotments in which from 50 acres and upwards will be disposed of at periodical sales, the upset price being 6*s.* currency or, $ 1. 50 cents per acre, including the charges for survey. From the commercial distress at present prevailing, I apprehend that any speculation for the employment of provincial capital in the settlement of these locations is not to be expected, and that little will be done towards the object until the ensuing spring; arrangements will then be made I hope for holding out profitable employment to the emigrants upon roads and other public works, whereby they will acquire the means of purchasing lands, and I consider the advantages of such settlement in New Brunswick, to be quite equal to those which are open to the industrious settler in Upper Canada.

From the number of parochial schools in this province to which an annual contribution is made by the legislature of more than 10,000 *l.*, and from their present inefficiency, I am also in hopes that an opening will be afforded for the employment of competent persons, and especially of respectable females as teachers.

In the prosecution of these views, I have lately, at the suggestion of the consul at Boston, appointed an emigration agent for this province at that place, and although not enabled to hold out any remuneration, I should be glad on your recommendation to make such an appointment at New York.

J. Buchanan, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

No. 21.
J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners,
8 Nov. 1841.

No. 64, 12 Oct.

— No. 21. —

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 8 November 1841.

WITH reference to my letter of the 8th ultimo, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you for your consideration the copy of a further despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick respecting the propriety of encouraging British subjects resident in the United States to become settlers in that province, together with the copy of a Report which that officer has received from Her Majesty's Consul at New York, describing the condition of British emigrants in the American Republic, and the nature of the assistance which should be afforded to poor persons to enable them to establish themselves in the colonies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 22. —

No. 22.
T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers, to J. Stephen, Esq. 10 Nov. 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *Jas. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9 Park-street, Westminster, 10 November 1841.

As directed by your letters of the 8th ultimo and 8th instant, we have considered the despatches from Sir William Colebrooke therewith referred to us, enclosing a correspondence between himself and Her Majesty's Consuls at Boston and New York, relative to the passage of British emigrants through New Brunswick to the United States, and to the practicability of inducing those who cannot obtain employment in the United States to return and settle in New Brunswick.

Sir William Colebrooke states, that during the past season several thousand emigrants from the United Kingdom had arrived at the different ports of the province of New Brunswick, the greater part of whom had removed with their families to the United States; but it having been reported that numbers of these persons were unable to procure employment, and it being desirable, if such were the case, that it should be made known to other emigrants as they arrived from this country, Sir William Colebrooke applied to the British Consuls at Boston and New York for correct information relative to the general prospects of emigrant labourers proceeding to those parts of the United States with which they were immediately connected.

Mr. Buchanan's reply affords a striking picture of the misery which is endured by a large portion of the British emigrants at New York. He says that his office is daily beset by numbers who have passed into the United States from the British provinces, and that in nine cases out of ten, the poor people deplore the manner in which they have been duped. Indeed, he added, that for twenty-five years he has witnessed the disappointment and misery of thousands who have arrived at New York, and that there are more persons receiving charitable relief in that city than in Dublin, or any city in Her Majesty's dominions of the same extent of population.

The consul at Boston also replies, that the number of labourers are unquestionably in excess of the demand, and that low wages would be gladly accepted, if by any means constant employment could be obtained; and he further states, that unless some means be found for removing the surplus labouring population, the city authorities will be compelled to support great numbers in the workhouse.

Mr. Grattan then suggests to Sir William Colebrooke the expediency of offering to parties willing to profit by it, the means of returning to New Brunswick, and expresses his opinion that the local authorities would be willing, out of the Foreigners'. Capitation tax, to defray a portion, perhaps half, of the expense of removing them; but in order to carry out the plan effectually, he thinks that there should be an emigration agent for New Brunswick resident at Boston. Sir William Colebrooke, acting upon this suggestion, has appointed an agent at Boston, and has stated to Mr. Buchanan, that upon his recommendation, he should be willing, though unable to remunerate the party, to make a similar appointment at New York.

As regards this latter point, however, we are instructed by your letter of the 8th ultimo, that Lord Stanley does not think that such an officer can be properly established at a foreign port; and as regards the plan itself, Lord Stanley is of opinion that encouragement should not be held out to the importation of parties who have become paupers in the United States, unless there were sufficient ground for believing that they would find permanent employment in New Brunswick.

This no doubt is the most important consideration connected with the subject. Upon reference, however, to the official information received from the colony, in consequence of the general queries we requested to be circulated, we find it alleged that there exists an urgent demand for labour, and "ready employment," it is stated, "offers itself" to the labouring emigrants on the "arrival, both in town and country." Sir William Colebrooke moreover states that there are

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arrangements in progress for the employment and settlement of the emigrants in the province, and that he hopes they will be matured previously to the ensuing spring. And again he adds, "In the next year I hope that expectations may be held out of extensive employment on public works in the province." In his more recent despatch indeed, Sir William Colebroke states that commercial distress is at present prevailing in the province, and that the employment of provincial capital in settling the waste lands, which in certain parts have been laid out in small allotments for purchase, cannot be expected, and that little will be done towards this object till the spring.

Still, however, great activity has manifested itself in New Brunswick, in all matters connected with emigration, and a desire apparently pervades the colony to take every means of adding to its population, and promoting the settlement of its waste lands. Emigration societies, at the instance of the local government, have been, or are in the course of being, organized in every county of the province, for the purpose of obtaining exact information as to the demand for labour, and as to the means which exist for employing it, and also for procuring, partly by circulating information, and partly by means of funds placed at their disposal, a supply of labour adequate to the demand, and at the same time securing the permanent settlement of the emigrants. We should hope, therefore, that if the contemplated emigration took place, the means would really be found to exist for its proper regulation, both as regards the extent to which it would be carried, and the disposal of the emigrants upon their arrival.

Such being the case, we think there is a remark by Mr. Grattan, with reference to the return of these emigrants, which is worthy of consideration. It is, that it may prove "the surest way of making the emigrants satisfied with a settlement in the British colonies, to allow them in the first instance, to try the United States. It is their land of promise on leaving Ireland, and nothing but actual experience, will convince any of them, that they might more advantageously settle elsewhere."

It may be added, that the voluntary return of such emigrants would show to others, as they arrived from the United Kingdom, that it would be for their interest to remain in the province from the first.

Upon the whole, therefore, it appears to us, that should the Governor's anticipations be realized in respect to the employment which the public works will afford in the ensuing spring, it would not be objectionable that he should facilitate, by such means as may be within his power, and applicable to the purpose, the return of some portion of the British emigrants who had left the province, under erroneous hopes of obtaining higher wages in the United States.

At all events, we think it would be desirable that the British consuls at Boston and New York should be informed from time to time, as to the demand for labour actually existing in New Brunswick, and as to the prospects generally, of labourers who might settle in the province.

We infer from the tenor of Mr. Grattan's and Mr. Buchanan's communications, that the re-migration in question would afford great relief to the places from which it is proposed that it should be effected, and consequently be in no way unacceptable to the local authorities in the United States. Mr. Grattan even considers it probable that they would contribute funds towards the return of these emigrants into the British provinces, a course which would make it evident that they felt themselves directly interested in promoting any reasonable measures for this purpose.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

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— No. 23. —

No. 23.
Lord Stanley to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
5 December 1841.

(No. 20.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieut.-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir, Downing-street, 5 December 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, Nos. 58 and 64, of the 15th September and 12th October last, enclosing copies of a correspondence which has passed between yourself and Her Majesty's consuls at New York and Boston, on the subject of the expediency of encouraging the return to New Brunswick of British subjects, who had quitted the province for the United States, and had failed to obtain there the means of comfortable subsistence.

Having given my best consideration to the general question of promoting the removal to the North American provinces of such subjects of Her Majesty resident in the United States as might be desirous of living under British institutions, I am of opinion that there would be no objection to the measure, provided there was a fair probability that, on their arrival, they would be able to obtain permanent employment. This point, however, I think ought to be carefully attended to and satisfactorily ascertained, in justice to all the parties concerned.

The funds required to defray the expense of their passage, must of course be raised from local sources. In the case of New Brunswick, the Crown revenue having been surrendered to the Assembly, no step can be taken in furtherance of your views, except by an act of theirs. But no grant of public money ought to be sanctioned for this or any other object, unless the revenue is able to afford it. The employment of emigrants in New Brunswick seems to depend, in great measure, on public works, and these on the funds which may be available for their execution. The financial question must, therefore, be first solved, before any measures can properly be taken for attracting labourers to the province.

With regard to the appointment of emigrant agents, it appears to me doubtful whether the British Government can properly establish such officers in foreign ports. It is manifest that they ought not to be established without the fullest concurrence of the authorities of the foreign state.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 24. —

No. 24.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley,
30 Dec. 1841.

(No. 89.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley.*

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 30 Dec. 1841.

WITH my despatch, No. 55, dated the 28th August last, forwarding the emigration returns from this province, I transmitted a compilation which I had caused to be prepared for the use of persons desiring to emigrate to this province.

From the advantages which it holds out, it may be a matter of surprise that so large an extent of territory should have remained in a wilderness state, and when it is considered that the port of St. John is annually resorted to by numbers who repair to the United States, I cannot doubt that when due facilities are afforded, the advantages of a settlement in the province will be duly appreciated.

Your Lordship is aware that I have entered into communication with Her Majesty's consuls at New York and Boston, with the object of obtaining their assistance in directing the views of the emigrants to the province.

Their information in regard to the condition and prospects of the people who arrive from the United Kingdom, is detailed in the letters forwarded with my despatches, No. 58, dated 15 September, and No. 64, dated 12 October, to

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which another communication from the consul at New York is herewith added, and finding that agencies had been established at those places to encourage the removal of settlers to Jamaica during the winter season, I have provisionally appointed the same persons as agents for this Government, whose exertions during the spring and summer will be directed to the settlement of this province.

Since my despatch, No. 86, dated 15th instant, I am gratified in being able to state that the measures therein alluded to for the settlement of a number of distressed mechanics and labourers, who would otherwise have been compelled to emigrate to the United States, have been zealously promoted by several public-spirited gentlemen; and as an example of the principles by which they are actuated, I transmit to your Lordship a copy of a petition which was forwarded to me, with an explanatory letter from Mr. Wilmot, Queen's counsel, and a member of the Provincial Assembly, which has been followed up by the formation of other associations with the same views, in St. John's and other places.

The enclosed minute of council will explain the principle which I have adopted in the formation of the new settlements, with the concurrence of the Privy Council, and on the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, by which the bonds of the settlers will be taken for the price of the land, an arrangement which will obviate the immediate demand for payment, and the effective settlement of the land will be ensured by the means at any time of enforcing the bond.

The spirit of these parties in undertaking the labours of a first settlement in the winter season, is highly creditable to them, and will afford an example to others of the advantages which the province holds out to the enterprize of settlers from Europe.

The success of any measures for the settlement and improvement of the country being dependent on the prosecution of useful public works, and especially on the construction of roads and bridges, I hope that this important object will be facilitated by the adoption of an improved system of finance, in the consideration of which subject I will not fail to advert to the judicious observations contained in your Lordship's despatch, No. 17, dated the 30th November last.

The commercial embarrassment, occasioned by the check to the timber trade, will be collaterally relieved by measures which will revive the credit of the province, and promote the circulation of capital in the settlement of the country, and the stimulus given to agricultural improvement by the exertions of the emigrant societies cannot fail to ensure the prosperity of the province. The latest report of the York County Agricultural Society is herewith enclosed, and I hope soon to be able to transmit a supplement to the hand-books for the use of emigrants.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Encl. in No. 24.

Enclosure in No. 24.

Her Majesty's Consulate, New York,
29 October 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 13th instant, in relation to the adoption of measures to draw from the United States such subjects of Her Majesty as had been disappointed in their expectations here to New Brunswick, with the ulterior view to turn a portion of the tide of emigration to that little known portion of Her Majesty's possessions. The annual arrival of British emigrants at this port exceeds 40,000, among whom are many families who would prove valuable settlers, and such alone should meet encouragement; and the fact of a few such removing to New Brunswick, after having tried the United States, would tend more to reconcile others than any statement which could be put forth; moreover, the correspondence of those persons with their friends at home would prove highly useful. Your Excellency is pleased to mention an agency here and at Boston. I should propose an experiment for one year, so as to test the utility; that 200*l.* should be set apart for this city, viz. 50*l.* as some small remuneration for the agency, 50*l.* for advertising, and 100*l.* to be at the discretion of the agent in aiding families which would prove useful to the province. I would also suggest that

that diagrams of lands to be located should be furnished, that some well-circumstanced lands should be set part for location, with some remission of the purchase-money held out, provided certain number of acres should be brought under cultivation. No reward or assistance but for the hard-working industrious man with a family. No man to be employed on any public work who had not taken the pledge of teetotalism; long experience has taught me that all efforts or rewards to the indolent or dissipated is not only waste of funds, but such frustrate the success of the best-arranged efforts and plans.

My vice-consul was agent for some years for the Canada Land Company, as to emigrants, at a salary of 150*l.* a year, but as the professed plan of your Excellency is an experiment, although it is no remuneration for the trouble attending the business, yet I have told him that 50*l.* for the first year should be accepted, and if the services should justify a further expenditure hereafter, that can be adjusted.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir W. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. Buchanan.*

In Council, 10 December 1841.

READ a petition of Miles O'Leary and 33 others, praying that lots may be laid out on a road lately explored by Beverley Jouett on the eastern side of the St. Andrew's Road, and granted to them under the most favourable conditions. Whereupon,

Ordered,—That the Surveyor-general cause the tract in question to be laid out in 50 acre lots, in two tiers, and offer the front lots for sale at auction, reserving the rear lots for the present at the upset price of 3*s.* per acre, together with 3*d.* per acre to defray the expense of survey, and the purchasers to have grants passed to them immediately upon their executing bonds to the Queen upon legal interest, payable in advance; and to apply to the Attorney-general for a proper form of bond.

The foregoing applicants having proposed to open the road in question, by taking out the trees by the roots at 2*s.* per rod;

Ordered,—That an advance of 200*l.* be made to them as a loan, upon a joint security being entered into by them to repay the same. Such work as may be performed by them on the road to be received in payment.

Ordered,—That L. A. Wilmot, Esq. be appointed a commissioner to superintend the work upon the road in question, and the money to be drawn by warrants on the province treasury, in sums of 50*l.* each, to be vested in his hands for the purpose.

Ordered,—That the Surveyor-general give notice to applicants for land in other parts of the province; that upon similar associations being formed the Government will take into consideration the disposal of the lands, and opening the communications upon similar terms.

To his Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir *William Macbean George Colebrooke*, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the Undersigned humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioners are all British subjects, natives of Ireland, and are anxious of obtaining land for settlement.

Your petitioners are thrown out of their ordinary employment by the depressed state of the times, and the consequent scarcity of labour, and will be compelled to leave the country unless some encouragement is held out to them for settlement by your Excellency. That, with the exception of two or three, all your petitioners are well acquainted with the mode of clearing land, and with some assistance from your Excellency, your petitioners would immediately go upon such lands as may be allotted to them, and cut down through the winter preparatory to cropping in the ensuing spring.

Your petitioners are informed that there is vacant land on a road lately explored by B. R. Jouett, esq. on the eastern side of the St. Andrew's road, and your petitioners pray that this land may be laid out in lots, and granted to them under the most favourable conditions which can be imposed by your Excellency.

Your petitioners are informed that a part of the said explored road remains to be cut out, and having had great experience in such work they are willing to open the residue of the said road immediately, by taking out the trees by the roots at 2*s.* per rod, one half to be paid when the work is stopped, and the remainder upon an inspection and approval of the road in the spring. This road, your petitioners respectfully submit, is wanted to be opened immediately, and the frost will offer no obstructions for several weeks to come.

Your petitioners having been encouraged to hope that some assistance will be afforded them by the Government during the winter, they pray your Excellency that 33 lots may be laid off at the southern extremity of the said explored road, and that your petitioners may be allowed to purchase the same on such terms and conditions as will afford them the greatest amount of encouragement.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

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May it please your Excellency, Fredericton, 2 December 1841.

In consequence of my interview with your Excellency of yesterday, I have convened a number of sober, able-bodied, and industrious labourers in and about the town, to ascertain their wants, and whether they were disposed to settle upon wilderness lands, and I am happy to inform your Excellency that I have procured the names of 36, who, if a little encouragement be afforded them, as I shall take the liberty of suggesting in a subsequent part of this communication, will enter upon their work immediately with enthusiasm.

The great falling off of lumbering operations and the general scarcity of labour arising from the present depression of trade, have thrown numbers of able-bodied industrious men out of employment, and I would respectfully submit, under favour, that such men under such circumstances, when willing to help themselves, may be legitimately encouraged by the Government out of the ordinary course.

The site selected for the settlement of these applicants, is on the road lately explored by Mr. Jouett, on the eastern side of the St. Andrew's Road.

If it be incumbent on the Government to dispose of all lands under the law as it now stands, by auction, of course the lots required must be subjected to this mode of sale, unless your Excellency could give the applicants a mere licence of occupation at present, leaving them an opportunity of availing themselves of any new enactment which may be passed at the next session of the Legislature, for the encouragement of emigrants and settlers.

If such permissive occupation could not be effected, I would propose that lots of 100 acres each should be laid off and numbered, that they be advertised, and bought in by the applicants; but they should not be required to make any immediate payment, but their bonds to be taken on condition to pay the principal when they are able, and to pay the interest in each year.

But the main object now is, to obtain the means of subsistence for the present winter should the land be obtained for them; the men are anxious to go to work immediately; they can build their camps and chop down for the spring crop, and I have no doubt from the character of the men that they will average from 6 to 10 acres each by the 1st of May, so that from 200 to 300 acres would thus be immediately reclaimed from a waste howling wilderness, and rendered at once productive of abundant crops for the support of man.

But while the men are working during the present winter, they will require to be provided with food; and I have, after a full and careful consideration of the subject, concluded that the sum of 200 *l.* at least would be necessary to make such provision.

This sum could be advanced by the Government as a loan, to be repaid by work upon the road through the settlement, at a fair remunerating price to be agreed upon.

I have suggested this course to the men, who will gladly bind themselves to repay every shilling in this way.

This work on the road would of course be exclusive of the work alluded to by the applicants in their petition, and which I hope your Excellency will allow to be done immediately, as the rate is low, and the road will be much wanted even during the present winter should the present settlement be formed.

Nearly all the men I believe have taken the temperance pledge, and they with one voice have determined to call their location the "Teetotal Settlement," and to utterly exclude all ardent spirits from their neighbourhood. This is highly gratifying, and while it makes me the more anxious to serve them, I am sure it will prove an additional recommendation to the favourable consideration of your Excellency and Council.

I sincerely hope your Excellency will be enabled to afford the wished-for assistance at an early day, so that the men may immediately commence operations.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H. &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *L. A. Wilmot.*

— No. 25. —

No. 25.
J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 29 January 1842.

No. 89, 30 Dec.

Copy of a LETTER from *Jas. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 29 January 1842.

I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, from Lieut.-governor Sir William Colebrooke, reporting the arrangements which he has made at Boston and New York for encouraging the immigration of British subjects into New Brunswick, and explaining the nature of a scheme (which has received the sanction of himself and the Privy Council, and is now in progress) for locating a certain number of labourers upon lots of 50 acres of land upon the St. Andrew's Road, and in other parts of the province, a bond being required from the labourers instead of

of immediate payment for the land; and I have to desire that you will take these papers into your consideration and communicate to me, for Lord Stanley's information, your opinion, and any remarks which you may think it necessary to offer, on the topics to which they relate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 26. —

No. 26.
T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers, to J. Stephen, Esq.
24 February 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers*, to *Jas. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 24 February 1842.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, transmitting for our consideration and report a despatch from the Lieut.-governor of New Brunswick, No. 89, December 30th, 1841.

This despatch relates to two subjects, namely, the encouragement and assistance to be afforded to British subjects in the United States to migrate to New Brunswick, and the arrangements which have been adopted for settling labourers upon the waste lands of the colony.

1. Sir William Colebrooke encloses in his despatch a letter from Mr. Buchanan, Her Majesty's Consul at New York, suggesting the mode in which the first of these two objects is to be carried out. This officer proposes that 200*l.* should be set apart from the colonial funds, to be expended at New York in the following manner: 50*l.* as some small remuneration for the agency to which his vice-consul, Mr. Buchanan, jun., is to be appointed; 50*l.* for advertising; and 100*l.* to be at the discretion of the agent in aiding families to proceed to the colony. Next, that diagrams of the lands to be located should be furnished, and that grants of well-circumstanced lands, with conditions of improvement, should be made to the emigrants. That the parties sent by him should have families; and that no assistance should be granted except to the hardworking and industrious; and further, that "no man should be employed on any public work who had not taken the pledge of teetotalism." These are Mr. Buchanan's proposals. It does not appear to what extent Sir William Colebrooke has acceded to them, the report in his present despatch being only that he has provisionally appointed the agents at New York and Boston employed in collecting emigrants for Jamaica to be agents for a like purpose for New Brunswick.

We should be disposed to consider that the general aim of the plan, supposing that the individuals affected by it are out of employment, and in distress, and that it will give no offence to the Government of the United States, may be deemed good or bad, in proportion as the means exist in New Brunswick for giving employment to the persons whom it may introduce into the colony. If they can be employed at good wages upon public works, or by private parties, they will not need in their distress in a foreign land to be tempted by diagrams of well-circumstanced lands, and by offers of free grants. The use of diagrams, especially, we must note as specious in appearance, but in reality, quite a useless expense, since no man of sense who is going to a new locality would choose his land before he sees it. If, on the other hand, the means of paying the immigrants remunerating wages do not exist in New Brunswick, we are satisfied, by the experience which has universally attended the location of paupers upon waste lands, that their introduction into the colony ought not to be encouraged.

With regard to the expenditure of the proposed grant of 200*l.*, the sum of 50*l.* for advertising appears to be unduly large. Such an extensive circulation of the offers of assistance would appear obviously calculated to raise expectations out of all proportion to those which an expenditure of 100*l.* could ever meet, however carefully and judiciously it might be made. In selecting the parties to whom assistance is to be given, Mr. Buchanan purposes to consider those only to be qualified who have families, who are hardworking and industrious, and "who have taken the pledge of teetotalism." The first appears undesirable,

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undesirable, at least as an essential condition; for young married couples without children would be far more eligible for the colony. The second seems scarcely capable of proof; for no one could undertake to judge, among the thousands of transient poor at New York, who are hardworking and industrious, and who are not. The third condition is the most objectionable; for to attach public rewards to a declaration of intended abstinence, is to invite men to hypocrisy; or should the object be gained, and the parties keep the promise made to their society, the exception in their favour is unjust to those who, without any public profession, have acquired and practise the virtue of temperance.

We are not aware whether the same general mode of proceeding was proposed to be adopted for the agent at Boston, nor, as we before remarked, whether it had been sanctioned for New York. The plan itself is to be considered only experimental, and to last for one year. It is one which Sir W. Colebrooke appears desirous to try, and we conclude that the expense will not be large. It does not appear, however, whether Mr. Buchanan's proposal for a grant of 200 *l.* has been acceded to, nor what further sum would be allowed for carrying on the plan at Boston. Should there be any considerable amount of money to spare for these objects, we cannot but think that it would be better expended upon local improvements in the colony, by which means the settlement of the waste lands would be facilitated, and employment be afforded to some of those emigrants from the United Kingdom, who, at their own charge, are annually arriving by thousands, but who pass to the United States in search of work. Whatever be decided in other respects, it will of course be proper that a due system of accounts and vouchers be established for any money that may be granted.

2. The second part of Sir W. Colebrooke's despatch relates to the plan which he has adopted for the settlement of labourers upon allotments of 50 acres. These portions are not, like those which it is proposed in a similar manner to lay out in Canada, to be free grants in name, but they will be purchased by the labourers, who will give their bond for the payment of the purchase money at some future period.

This plan has been at once commenced, and a tract which we suppose must consist of 1,650 acres, with a back reserve of equal amount, has already been granted to 33 Irish labourers. A loan, moreover, of 200 *l.* has been ordered for them, upon their joint security to repay the same in money or by work. The management of the settlement, and the distribution of the money which is to provide the locatees with food, is to be entrusted to a private gentleman, with whom the plan appears in a great degree to have originated.

We are obliged to remark that experience suggests the probability, that neither the purchase money of the land nor the advance in money will ever be recovered. The parties placed upon the land may be expected to profit by the aid of the money so long as it lasts; but when the time comes for their repaying it, and still more for paying the price of the land they occupy, there will prove to be no power which can be exercised of preventing such of them as choose from moving to the neighbouring States, where they will get good wages, and not be burthened with a debt. Existing engagements under this plan must doubtless be fulfilled, but we can in no way recommend that it should be generally adopted in other parts of the colony, as appears by the documents before us to be contemplated. In the year 1839, the Secretary of State, when writing to the Governor of Nova Scotia, upon a plan for aiding the settlement of lands by some form of gratuitous grants, states that "a very long and attentive observation over all the dependencies of the Crown, has convinced Her Majesty's Government that a system of free grants, so far from stimulating the advance of a new country, is calculated to retard its progress and to repress its natural resources." In this view we entirely concur; and whatever may be the seeming advantages for the moment of departing from it in practice, we think that the truth of it should be considered throughout Her Majesty's colonies to have been finally established.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot,*
Edward E. Villiers.

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— No. 27. —

(No. 39.)

No. 27. Lord Stanley to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, 2 March 1842.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir, Downing-street, 2 March 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 89, of the 30th December last, reporting the measures which you have adopted for promoting the emigration to New Brunswick of British subjects resident in the United States, and also for locating on the waste lands of the province persons of the labouring classes who were out of employment.

Having desired the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration to communicate to me their opinion upon these arrangements, I enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of the report which I have received from them on the subject; I entirely concur in the views entertained by the Commissioners. February 24.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 28. —

No. 28. Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley, 26 February 1842.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley.*

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 26 February 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a numerical abstract of emigrants to this province during the last year.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 28. Encl. in No. 28.

Government Emigrant Office,

Sir, St. John, New Brunswick, 1 January 1842.

IN transmitting a mere numerical abstract report of immigration, during the last year, I have the honour respectfully to acquaint his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor that all my detail records were destroyed at the last fire here, but the total number amounts to 7,063 souls, and I am happy to state that only 12 fatal cases are reported to me. Arrivals, 7,063.

The departures appear to be about 3,500 of all classes to the United States.

Among the industrious branches here who have been affected by the commercial embarrassments, the ship-building interests present a melancholy instance; 15 firms having discharged from 40 to 100 workmen from each yard.

Owing to the beneficent consideration of his Excellency Sir W. Colebrooke, about 150 immigrant labourers are now employed on rocks; and I understand all are married men here.

I have, &c.

Alfred Reade, Esq. (signed) *A. Wedderburn,*
&c. &c. &c. Government Emigrant Agent.

RETURN of EMIGRANT ARRIVALS in the Province of *New Brunswick*, between 1 January and 31 December 1841.

1841.	Total number arrived at St. John - - - - -	6,127
	Ditto - - ditto - - St. Andrew's - - - - -	212
	Ditto - - ditto - - Miramichi - - - - -	681
	Ditto - - ditto - - Dalhousie, said to be - - -	30
	Ditto - - ditto - - Bathurst - - - - -	13
	Total - - -	7,063

Emigrant Office, St. John, New Brunswick,
1 January 1842. (signed) *A. Wedderburn*, G. E. A.

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— No. 29. —

No. 29.
J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 5 April 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *Jas. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 5 April 1842.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, reporting the result of the emigration from this country to that province during the year 1841.

No. 18.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 30. —

No. 30.
T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 9 May 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *Jas. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 9 May 1842.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, transmitting, for any observations we may have to offer, a copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, with a report of the emigration agent of that province, giving the number of emigrants that had arrived there from this country during the past year.

This report enters into no details, in consequence, as Mr. Wedderburn states, of all the records of his office having been destroyed in one of the calamitous fires that had not long previously consumed a portion of the town of St. John's. The only results, therefore, of the emigration for 1841 which we can bring under Lord Stanley's notice from these documents, are the gross numbers landed in the colony, amounting to 7,063, and the numbers that had re-emigrated and proceeded to the United States, amounting to about 3,500 of all classes, or nearly half of the numbers introduced.

By a return made directly to our Board from the emigration agent in New Brunswick, it appears that nearly all the emigrants who arrived during the past year were from Ireland.

On a comparison of the emigration to this colony for the three years ended the 31st December last, we find that an increase, exceeding one-half, took place in 1840 over the preceding year, while the numbers in 1841 were not quite equal to those of 1840, as will be perceived by the following table:—

	Number of Emigrants.
In 1839	3,123
1840	7,777
1841	7,063

We enclose an abstract of the Immigration Returns for one quarter of the past year, prepared by Mr. Wedderburn according to the forms suggested by our Board. No returns for any other quarters have been transmitted to this country.

It is to be expected that the emigration for 1842 will be on a much reduced scale, in consequence of the commercial distress which is prevailing in the province, and the want of any effective demand for fresh labour.

In our letter of the 3d instant we submitted to Lord Stanley the expediency of our making publicly known the substance of the Governor's recent reports on the want of capital applicable to the employment of fresh labour; and we are not

not aware that there is any other practical step in reference to the emigration to New Brunswick during the present year which it is expedient to adopt.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot,*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure in No. 30.

Encl. in No. 30.

(No. 1.)

ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK.

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Emigrant Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adult Labourers. Male.	Number of Labourers hired at the Place of Landing.	Number of Labourers who left the Place of Landing.	Amount paid to assist them on their Journey.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Shepherds.	Number of Domestic Servants. M.	Number of Domestic Servants. F.	Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen making or selling Articles of Consumption.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing. M.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing. F.	Number of other Mechanics, &c. not included in the foregoing Columns.	REMARKS.
1841:																		
April -	—	—	—	none.	—	This information is not attainable in spontaneous immigration.	One-third have, of the gross immigration, *left* the Place of Landing.	By the Emigration Society and Fund, 100 *l.*, to carry labourers, &c. into the agricultural interior of the Province.		Distinctive classifications of the occupation of emigrants are not adhered to in the original passengers' lists.			Supposed to be about 4,000 in all.	On this point, the various mechanics, artizans, and tradesmen are preparing statements for the use of this department. These will comprise, as far as practicable, the desired information.				(a)
May -	13	7	3	1,520	about 500													
June -	18	10	2	2,862	900													
TOTALS -	31	17	5	4,382	1,400													

(a) A satisfactory feature which appears in this season's immigration here, is the comparatively small number of deaths in proportion to the number of emigrants. No lists have been received from the ports of England or Scotland.

Government Emigration Office, St. John's, N. B.
30 June 1841.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn,*
Immigration Agent.

(No. 2.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing, in the Colony of *New Brunswick*, Port of *St. John*, in the Quarter ended 30th June 1841.

PROVISIONS:

Salt beef, per lb.
Fresh, 5*d.* to 7*d.*
Mutton, 5*d.* to 6*d.*
Lamb, 5*d.* to 6*d.*
Veal, 5*d.* to 6*d.*
Fresh pork, 6*d.*
Salt pork, 6*d.*
Fowls, per pair, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.*
Bacon, per lb., 9*d.* to 1*s.*
Salt butter, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*
Fresh ditto, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*
Milk, per quart, 4½*d.* to 5*d.*
Cheese, per lb., 7½*d.* to 9*d.*
Eggs, per dozen, 10*d.* to 1*s.*
Potatoes, per bushel, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
Bread, wheaten (1), 5*d.* per loaf.
Ditto - (2), 4½*d.* per loaf.
Oatmeal, 2½*d.* to 3*d.*
Coals, per chaldron, 30*s.* to 40*s.*
Candles, per lb., 10*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*
Firewood, per cord, 18*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*
Soap, per lb., 4½*d.* to 7*d.*
Tea, black, per lb., 3*s.* to 5*s.*
Tea, green, 6*s.* to 10*s.*
Coffee, per lb., 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*
Rice, per 100 lbs., 25*s.*
Brown sugar, per 112 lbs., 45*s.* to 50*s.*
White sugar, 74*s.*
Salt, per bushel, 1*s.* 6*d.*
Pepper, per lb., 10*d.*
Salt fish, per quintal, 112 lbs., 12*s.* 6*d.*, cheapest.
Herrings, per bushel, 15*s.*
Gaspereau, 22*s.* 6*d.*
Beer, per gallon, 1*s.* 6*d.*
Porter, 1*s.* 3*d.*

CLOTHING:

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CLOTHING:

Men's stout shoes, 8*s.*, 10*s.*, and 12*s.* per pair.
Women's ditto, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 9*s.*, and 10*s.*
Snow, over ditto, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.*
Flannel shirts, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* each.
Regatta ditto, 4*s.* to 5*s.*
Smock frocks, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
Flannel, per yard, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.*
Cloth, for coat, 8*s.* to 10*s.*
Cotton, for gowns, 8*d.* to 10*d.*
Fustian, 1*s.*
Velveteen, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*

Quantity according to number of family.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn,*
G. E. A.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURNS:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in *St. John's, New Brunswick*, for the Three Months ended 30th June.

Bakers, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per month, average.
Butchers, 70*l.* to 100*l.* per annum.
Brickmakers, 5*s.* to 6*s.* per diem.
Bricklayers, 6*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 8*s.*, and 9*s.* per diem.
Carriers, 5*l.* per month.
Carpenters and joiners, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* per diem.
Cabinetmakers, 2*l.* per week.
Coopers, 5*s.* per diem.
Carters, 5*s.* per diem.
Cooks, 17*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* and 30*s.* per month.
Housemaids, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*, 17*s.* 6*d.*, and 20*s.* per month.
Farm labourers, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* in full, or 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* found, or 18*l.* to 24*l.* per annum.
Gardeners, 4*s.* to 5*s.* per diem.
Grooms, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* per month.
Millwrights, 7*s.* 6*d.* per diem.
Blacksmiths, 6*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per month, job work.
Painters, 5*s.*, 6*s.*, and 8*s.* per diem.
Plasterers, 6*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 8*s.*, and 9*s.* per diem.
Quarrymen, 6*s.* per diem.
Shoemakers, 4*l.*, 6*l.*, 7*l.* 10*s.* per month, job work.
Mill sawyers, 3*l.* to 5*l.* per month.
Shipwrights and boat-builders, 6*s.* to 8*s.* per diem.
Slaters and shinglers, 10*s.* per square of 100 superficial feet.
Farmers, 4*l.* per month.
Tailors, 8*l.* per month, job work.
Wheelwrights, 2*l.* to 4*l.* per month.
Whitesmiths, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* per week.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn,*
G. E. A.

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1. What is the expense of erecting a country dwelling suitable to an agricultural labourer?—For a log house from 3*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*; frame ditto, from 25*l.* to 40*l.*

2. What is the rent of a town lodging, suitable to a mechanic and his family?—Varies from 10*l.*, 17*l.* 10*s.*, and 20*l.*, according to the standing of the parties.

3. What funds have been placed at your disposal, during the past quarter, for the relief of immigrants?—No specific sum, but passages into the interior and provisions have been gratuitously given, as required, to emigrants during the past quarter, from the Emigration Society and Emigration Fund.

4. Is there any fund in the colony for the relief of the destitute poor?—The emigrant fund is exclusively applied for this purpose, and convey them to their destinations within the province.

5. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Agricultural labourers, masons, stonecutters, carpenters (house and ship), common labourers, and house servants.

6. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—About equal to the absorption.

7. Could it be safely increased, with reference to the supplies of food in the colony?—Yes. Increased immigration naturally implies an enlarged productive population, and may be safely increased here by the introduction of industrious settlers on the vacant Crown lands; but, from the great demand in the staple manufacturing agencies, &c., in the province, provisions continue to be largely imported.

8. State any particulars relative to immigration and the demand for labour which you think may be useful?—The greatest demand for labour at present is among stonecutters, masons, bricklayers, and house carpenters, owing to the rebuilding of the districts burnt by several destructive fires in the city. As a general rule, emigrants should strive to embark as early in the season as possible, having with them sufficient provisions, bedding, and clothing for the undertaking.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn,*
G. E. A.

(No. 1.)

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Emigrant Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adult Labourers.	Number of Labourers hired at the Place of Landing.	Number of Labourers who left the Place of Landing.	Amount Paid to assist them on their Journey.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Shepherds.	Number of Domestic Servants. M.	Number of Domestic Servants. F.	Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen making or selling Articles of Consumption.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing. M.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing. F.	Number of other Mechanics, &c. not included in the foregoing columns.	REMARKS.
April -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(a)
May -	6	none	none	516	134	Not known.	Not known.	Nothing.	38	none	- -	45	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.		Not known.	
June -	2	do.	do.	124	31	—	—	—	5	do.	- -	10	—	—	—		—	
TOTALS -	8	—	—	640	165	—	—	—	43	-	-	55	—	—	-	-	—	

(a) The persons classed as labourers in this Return are only such as were so stated in the list of passengers exhibited by the master of the vessel; and those classed as agricultural labourers, such as are stated farmers or gardeners in the said list.—Under the head of domestic servants, are included all females unmarried, under the age of 14 years. The males being all classed as coming under the description of common labourers, agricultural labourers, mechanics, they remain for the two last-mentioned description of persons, there being no column, or return, required by the printed instructions sent.

Miramichi, 1st day of July 1841.

(signed) *Thos H. Peters*, Assistant Treasurer.
(There being no Immigration Agent at this Port.)

(No. 2.)

NEW BRUNSWICK.

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING in the Colony of *New Brunswick, Port of Miramichi*, in the Quarter ended the 1st day of July 1841.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices. £.	s.	d.
Salted beef	per barrel	2	2	6
Salted pork	ditto	3	5	–
Salted fish (herrings, 25s.; cod-fish, 20s.)	ditto.			
Cod-fish	quintal	–	17	6
Bread	per cwt.	1	5	–
Flour	per barrel	1	17	6
Rye flour	ditto	1	2	–
Oatmeal	ditto	1	10	–
Indian corn-meal	ditto	1	4	–
Molasses	per gallon	–	2	6
Sugar	per lb.	–	–	6
Tea	ditto	–	4	–
Coffee	ditto	–	1	2
Fresh beef, mutton, and veal	ditto	–	–	6
Red flannel shirts	each	–	6	–
Striped cotton shirts	ditto	–	3	6
Common jackets for labourers	ditto	–	9	–
Trowsers (moleskin and jean), 6s. to 10s.	per pair			
Vests	each	–	5	–
Drawers, cotton, 4s., woollen, 5s.	per pair			
Socks	ditto	–	1	3
Shoes	ditto	–	9	–
Boots	ditto	1	2	6
Straw hats	each	–	2	–
Wool hats	ditto	–	5	–

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the AVERAGE WAGES of Mechanics and others in *Miramichi*, for the Three Months ended the 1st Day of July 1841.

Trade or Calling.	Average Wages p' Diem without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages p' Diem with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Annum with Board and Lodging.	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem without Board or Lodging.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£.	*s.*	*s.* *d.*
Joiners - - - -	7 6	5 6	60	8	6 –
Blacksmiths - - -	6 6	4 6	50	7	5 –
Tailors - - - -	5 –	3 –	36	7	4 –
Shoemakers - - - -	4 6	3 –	36	7	4 6
Ship carpenters - - -	8 –	6 –	60	9	7 –
Female house servants - -	- - Usually hired by the month; wages, from 10 *s.* to 20 *s.*; the general rate, 15 *s.*; and by the year, in the same proportion.				

It is difficult to fix a rate of wages for labourers at Miramichi, in consequence of the demand varying so much at different seasons: in the months of May and June, the lading of ships, securing of timber and deals (then coming to market), conducting the river fisheries, added to the usual increased demand for agricultural labourers at seed time, affords employment for a much greater number than are required at other seasons; and the necessity of having the assistance required for the ships frequently enables an emigrant arriving at that season to receive 5 *s.*, 6 *s.*, or 7 *s.* per day, who would not obtain more than 40 *s.* per month at other seasons of the year.

The vessels bringing emigrants had principally arrived and discharged before the circular requiring returns to be made from this office was received. I am enabled to afford little information but what is derived from the list of passengers filled by the masters on arrival, and am compelled to leave many of the blanks unfilled. From the health officer, who examined the passengers on board before landing, I have obtained a report, in which he says the passengers were all healthy, no complaint as to the quantity or quality of food or water, neither did their appearance indicate any bad treatment nor want of room. All the passengers, with the exception of several of those on board the Nerio, were of the better order of emigrants. No surgeon on board any of them.

(signed) *Tho' H. Peters*, Assistant Treasurer.

— No. 31. —

No. 31.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley,
26 February 1842.

(No. 20.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 26 February 1842.

As the season approaches when emigrants from the United Kingdom usually embark for the United States and the British provinces, a consideration of the policy by which the Government has heretofore been actuated on the subject of emigration, may be useful in the application of views by which the benefit of the parent country and the colonies may be reciprocally promoted.

After the separation of the American States, a check was for some time given to the settlement of the northern provinces, which adhered to Great Britain.

It is well known throughout this continent that during the revolutionary crisis the check to its progress in Nova Scotia was mainly given by a body of English settlers who had recently emigrated from the midland counties. The descendants of these settlers occupy the rich marsh lands on the confines of the two provinces at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and this occurrence is one to which I shall have occasion to advert in the course of these observations.

The settlement of New Brunswick has progressively advanced since that period, but more slowly than might have been expected from its great natural resources; and it has probably been retarded through the enterprize of the American States, and the active agency they have exerted in England, whereby capital and labour have been so largely attracted to their shores.

In the original settlement of the Federal States a striking contrast is observable from the creation of a landed proprietary in the south, and the absence of such a body in the north.

The

The existence of slavery is an evil from which the New England States are free, and from which it has required a costly sacrifice to redeem the British West Indies; but though fortunes have been acquired from speculations in land, the consideration arising from territorial possession has been less an object of ambition.

In the progressive settlement of a new and fertile country, although the application of capital and labour in clearing and cultivating the land forbids the prospect of any return beyond the subsistence of the labourer and his family for several years, yet the augmented value of land assures the ultimate compensation of the landholder. And if gentlemen possessing more or less capital should engage with permanent views in such undertakings, they would introduce a superior class of settlers, who would bring to the colonies the morals and industry, the arts and intelligence, which characterise the yeomanry of England.

From such elements the best means would be acquired of establishing the principles of the constitution in the colonies; and by encouraging a constant influx of new settlers, the connexion would be perpetuated.

In the instance to which I have alluded above, an example has been afforded of the strength of these social and domestic ties which are cherished by the inferior class of emigrants, and which are known to prevail with many of those who have settled in the United States; but as in a few generations those ties are naturally weakened, the preservation of such a bond with the parent country must depend on a continued influx of new settlers.

This consideration is of much weight in countries the institutions of which are unavoidably imperfect, and where the influence of an educated class, by whom that social intercourse may be maintained, so little obtains. There is, in fact, in these countries, no class exercising an hereditary influence, or able to afford the slightest support to the government in any case; and from the enclosed Report of Judge Parker, relative to a late outrage committed by the lumber-men in the northern counties, it is apparent, that in any case where the people are incited to act against authority, they are unrestrained by the influences which prevail in communities more perfectly constituted.

11 Sept. 1841.

If it be true, as I am led to believe, that the happiest and most prosperous countries are those in which there are the greatest number of gradations, it is a duty in the governing country to consider how far the state of society in her colonies may be assimilated to that in which her own prosperity has been founded, and to seek her own advantage in their elevation, rather than her ascendancy in their degradation.

In regarding the colonies as a refuge for the indigent classes, it is manifest that so arduous a mode of life requires that their previous habits and experience should in some degree have prepared them to encounter its trials.

Model colonies at home might thus be made a means of training for emigration to the settlements abroad; and if the habits of self-dependence should thus be acquired, and skill in the rude arts in which the American settlers excel, their difficulties would be abridged and their success more effectually assured. The settlements in communities would thus also be encouraged, whereby the advantages of social intercourse and co-operation would be acquired, and the means of instruction to the young.

In affording encouragement to capitalists to acquire lands, I am disposed to consider that the settlement of the emigrant peasantry in villages is likely to be the most effectual means of promoting their own welfare and the advantage of the country. The social benefits thus acquired supersede the ignorant desire to extend their acquisitions beyond their means, and the possession of 50 acres in such a settlement will be found more valuable than an insulated grant of far greater extent in the wilderness.

Such settlements will rear a class of labourers prepared to seek employment on adjacent lands, and as population advances new settlements will form in the same model.

The village settlements of the Eastern world had their origin in this principle, of which there are traces in the early history of England; and, combined with the settlement of a proprietary body, they furnish the elements of that mixed constitution, the advantages of which are by none more fully appreciated than by the educated classes in the neighbouring republic.

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That the acquisition of land by capitalists with a view to hereditary possession would be compatible with such a system of village settlement there is every reason to conclude; and the views of such a class should be directed to those liberal pursuits connected with the government and the improvement of the country, which would insure their own ascendancy.

In the settlements which have been formed during the winter, it has been found that their success has depended in the lead being taken by intelligent and public-spirited gentlemen, and whether actuated by desire to gain political influence or by motives of humanity, their exertions have been alike honourable and successful.

If such agency has been required in the settlement of persons who have experience of the country, it is still more necessary in the case of emigrants; and in the progress of measures by which I hope the current of emigration may be diverted from the United States to the British provinces, it will be desirable to encourage such an association of the parties as will afford them the advantage of similar superintendence.

Without private capital their employment upon public works can alone enable them to subsist until their lands can be rendered productive; but the acquirement of the intermediate lands by capitalists interested in the growth and prosperity of such settlements, would furnish some resource in the improvements which they might be led to undertake, of which the opening of communications are the most important. Municipal institutions, by which communities are enabled to act with energy and spirit, and by which a corporate credit may be applied to their social improvement, are amongst the most effectual means of accelerating the progress of new countries, in which the formation of a proprietary body is required to give stability to its institutions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Encl. in No. 31.

Enclosure in No. 31.

Sir, Bathurst, 11 September 1841.

I HAD the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 3d instant, addressed to Mr. Johnson and myself on my return to this place from Restigouche, the county in which the outrage occurred to which your Excellency refers.

Although no depositions or other documents were laid before me, I felt it my duty while at Dalhousie to make particular inquiry into the circumstances of so daring and violent a riot, accompanied by a rescue of prisoners in the gaol, with a view to having the matter taken up before the grand jury, whose attention I particularly directed to the subject.

I found that a bill of indictment had already been found at the sessions against several of the persons accused, and the Bench warrants issued for their apprehension; but none had been taken, it being supposed they had left the country.

Although a large number of persons had joined in the riot, it was found impossible to identify any other persons by such evidence as would justify their apprehension, and no proceedings were taken at the court over which I presided. I found a sort of police force had been organized under the direction of a respectable militia officer, but as there was only one prisoner in gaol, a man convicted of larceny, it was not thought necessary to continue the force beyond the sitting of the court.

From the best information I could obtain (which, however, was altogether got by present inquiries), I believe the cause of the evil is to be found in the general mode of carrying on the lumbering business. The master lumberers are mostly men possessed of little property, and depending for their supplies chiefly on advances from the merchants, who obtain for them the licenses to cut timber on the Crown lands, and look to the receipt of the timber for payment. The workmen who are engaged by the lumberers go on with the winter's work, in the expectation of receiving their wages when the timber gets into the merchant's possession; but are seldom cautious enough to secure any legal guarantee from the merchant. If then the timber does not yield sufficient to pay both the merchant and the workmen, which is very generally the case, the workmen are almost at the mercy of the merchant, it being of little avail to them that they have a legal demand on their employers. It is not, therefore, much to be wondered at that men of this class seeing the timber on which their labour has been bestowed lying within their reach, and any legal redress beyond their means, should seek to possess themselves of it in order to enforce a satisfaction of their claims from the holders; and the consequences are such as have happened in the late instance. Such proceedings are, I need hardly observe to your Excellency, not the less alarming from having some colour of natural justice; but how they are to be prevented in such places as the Restigouche, unless by a change in the mode of carrying on the timber business, it is difficult to say.

If

If the workmen of different parties unite, and they will be assisted by men of their own class in life, no civil force of sufficient strength to resist them could be got together, and a regular military force, unless stationed near the place, could hardly be made available in time.

The gaol at Dalhousie is quite a new building, and would I conceive be sufficiently strong for ordinary purposes; but no gaol in the province could have availed against such an attack as that made on the occasion alluded to.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. Parker.*

— No. 32. —

No. 32. Despatch from Lord Stanley to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke. 31 May 1842.

(No. 66.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir, Downing-street, 31 May 1842.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 20, of the 26th February, submitting your views as to the best mode of promoting the colonization of New Brunswick.

I am not at all disposed to question the correctness of your opinion, that the supply of labour is not the only object to be looked at in colonization, but that a due admixture of persons possessed of capital must be necessary. In fact, the want of capital to support the labour which has been introduced, and to increase its productiveness, is at this moment practically felt in many of our colonial possessions, and in none more than in the North American provinces. But whether Her Majesty's Government can interfere directly in promoting the introduction of capital into the colonies, and in what manner, and to what extent, is not very clearly pointed out in your despatch.

Allusion is made "to affording encouragement to capitalists to acquire lands," and if this be confined to the adoption of fit and salutary regulations for the supply of labour, I should concur in it; but if, among the means for effecting the object, there be included any recurrence to the practice of making free or conditional grants of land, it is unnecessary for me to remark, that the plan is one which universal experience has proved to be injurious in its operation, and which, for that reason, has been peremptorily forbidden by successive Governments of this country.

A further point to which you direct my attention is, "the settlement of the emigrant peasantry in villages," in the neighbourhood of lands which have been acquired by "capitalists interested in the growth and prosperity of such settlements." There can be no doubt that it would be desirable that labour and capital should be combined, that landed proprietors should find in the neighbourhood of their estates an agricultural population capable and willing to cultivate them, and that the working classes should be collected together in small communities for their mutual support and comfort, instead of being dispersed and isolated. But there are no means by which the Government could directly effect or contribute to this result. If capital should flow naturally, that is, by the operation of self-interest, into the colony, the combination of it with labour would doubtless follow,—for the facilities for immigration into New Brunswick are very great; but any attempt at forcing the result by the Government, would involve the public in expense, and probably end in failure.

A third question which is submitted for my consideration is, the expediency of establishing model colonies at home, as the means of training the indigent classes for emigration, and preparing them to encounter the trials of colonial life. The mode, however, in which such a plan could be carried into operation, is not stated, and I imagine that nothing but actual experience could be really effective in conveying a practical knowledge of the circumstances incident to the life of one who settles in the wilderness. But independently of this consideration, there are insuperable objections to the plan, the chief of which is the expense.

If it be intended that Her Majesty's Government should undertake it, it may be sufficient for me to state, that they have no funds applicable to the purpose.

Fully therefore agreeing with you, that the establishment in New Brunswick

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wick of a class of landowners possessed of capital applicable to the cultivation of the land and to the employment of labour, would conduce to the rapid growth, and to the solid prosperity of the colony, I yet think, that the object is one not likely to be effected by the direct interference of Her Majesty's Government. All which it appears to me that the Government can do towards promoting the colonization of New Brunswick, is, by placing a moderate price upon the public lands, and rendering their acquisition easy; by circulating also correct information concerning the colony, so that parties may judge of the means which it affords for the profitable employment of capital; and as regards the lower orders, by regulating their conveyance to the colony without the undue enhancement of its cost. The rest must be left to the inducements which the natural resources and advantages of the colony may present; in short, to the operation of private interest.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 33. —

No. 33.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley, 29 March 1842.

(No. 28.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 29 March 1842.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a petition addressed to Her Majesty by the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of St. John.

The sufferings and trials of the inhabitants through the winter, occasioned by the commercial distress which still continues, and the calamitous fires which occurred in the last year, have been borne with exemplary patience, and I beg leave very earnestly to represent to your Lordship, that any sudden alteration in the duties, and without affording time and aid in developing new resources, will seriously aggravate the distress now prevailing, and which it was my hope to have alleviated by the application of the public credit, in raising funds for the execution of public works in St. John's and in other parts of the province. Without this or some other resource to create employment, I am led, from the number and amount of the recent commercial failures, to apprehend a decline of the public revenue, and in the value of property, and a dearth of employment leading to the emigration instead of the settlement of the most valuable mechanics, and an increase of pauperism amongst the more indigent of the labouring class, with diminished means of providing for their support.

With such anticipations I am bound to observe that the expected arrival at this season of a number of indigent emigrants from Europe, and chiefly from Ireland, is regarded with great apprehension, as calculated to aggravate the public distress so generally prevailing.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

P.S.—In addition to the relief temporarily afforded by me to the people of St. John's in the last year, the House of Assembly granted to me, at the beginning of the session, a sum of 2,000 *l.* to continue the employment of the mechanics and labourers, and I enclose to your Lordship a recent report which I have received from the commissioners I have appointed to disburse this fund. I have to add, that a considerable number of the principal mechanics have proposed to charter a ship, to enable them to proceed to Australia, there being no immediate prospect of employment in the United States, and that proposals have been made to me by many of the most respectable, who possess houses in St. John's, to mortgage their funds, to enable them to settle upon wilderness lands, which proposals I am unable to entertain.

There are at present mechanics who have earned 10 *s.* a day, who are now labouring for 3 *s.*, and others who have joined the parties in the new settlements, where they have funds to maintain themselves till the lands can be made productive.

ductive. Without public employment, however, the prospects of these settlers are precarious, and to require them to pay for their lands would absorb their available resources.

(signed) *W. M. G. C.*

Enclosure in No. 33.

To The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *St. John*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, in the Common Council convened,

Encl. in No. 33.

Most respectfully showeth,

THAT by the charter of his Most gracious Majesty King George the Third, your petitioners are the constituted guardians of the rights and interests of the city of St. John, and under that guardianship, and the fostering care of the British Crown and Imperial Parliament, it had, until very lately, been rapidly advancing in population and opulence.

That the prosperity of the city has chiefly arisen from its central position, as the principal port of the province for the export of timber and deals to Great Britain, and lumber and fish to the West Indies; and as the commercial resources of the province are almost wholly confined to the trade in these articles, and a return in British West India goods, whatever occurs in the mother country, bearing on these interests, necessarily affects the trade of the colonies; and if the measures adopted there happen to be injurious, the city suffers more in proportion than any other part of the province.

That your petitioners learn, with the deepest regret and uneasiness, the intention of Your Majesty's Ministers to make such changes in the existing duties on timber and lumber as must have a direct tendency, along with the existing commercial embarrassments, to destroy the remaining trade of the province, and bring on a general bankruptcy.

That, suffering immense losses by repeated calamitous fires, and participating extensively in the lamentable depression which has taken place in the trade of the mother country, this city, instead of being prepared to encounter this sudden and alarming change in the system of protective duties now existing, is scarcely able to bear up under its present evils; and your petitioners can anticipate no other result from the proposed change, than the utter ruin of its trade, and that of the whole province.

Your petitioners are sensible that Your Majesty's Ministers, in proposing these measures, are endeavouring to relieve the general embarrassments of trade throughout Your Majesty's dominions; but they would humbly submit, whether, in so doing, it would not be just at least to give sufficient time to turn the extensive establishments of mills, wharves, and other erections, completed on the faith of a well-tried and well-understood protective system, to some other profitable investments, if in this infant colony any other can be found. And Your petitioners cannot at all understand why the West Indian ports should be thrown wide open to an ambitious and powerful neighbouring country, with whose wealth and capital it is impossible for this young colony to compete, however their industry and enterprize may not exceed those of the people of this province.

That Your petitioners in the full confidence of a continuation of the protective system, have within the last few years caused extensive wharves to be erected, at very great expense, on the flats at Carleton, within the city, and along streets or bridges leading from the main land to these wharves, all of which are eminently calculated for the safe accommodation and loading of ships, storing of goods, and preservation of timber and lumber, but which must become useless to the corporation and to the enterprizing merchants and ship-owners interested therein, if the contemplated change in the scale of duties is to become the law.

That Your petitioners believe it to be unnecessary to enter more minutely into details, the same having already been done by the legislature, and other public bodies in their addresses to Your Majesty; they will therefore content themselves with humbly praying that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to consider their petition, and avert those evils which threaten ruin to one of the finest and most loyal of Your Majesty's colonial possessions.

And as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

(signed) *W. B. Kinnear*, Recorder,
In the absence of the Mayor of the City of St. John.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sir, St. John, New Brunswick, 17 March 1842.

For the information of his Excellency, we have to say, that the applicants for employment increased last week, and we fear that they will not diminish, as there appears to be very little prospect of much employment when the spring opens. The number of men, women, and children, sustained from what we paid the labourers last week, was 2,700, besides the cartmen and their families; this is in addition to those who receive support from the overseers of the poor, as we give nothing to those who are under the care of the overseers of the poor. As we have paid something exceeding 300*l.* per week, his Excellency will see the necessity of making further provision; should we be mistaken in our apprehension of the want of employment, the money can be repaid into the treasury.

We have, &c.

The Hon. W. F. Odell, Prov. Sec., &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *H. Gilbert.*
L. H. De Vebber.

— No. 34. —

No. 34.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, 18 May 1842.

(No. 60.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieut.-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir, Downing-street, 18 May 1842.

With reference to that part of your despatch, No. 28, of the 29th of March, in which you bring under my notice the distress now prevailing among the labouring classes in New Brunswick, I have to acquaint you, that with a view of checking the departure from this country of the poor emigrants who are expected to arrive in the province this season, I caused a paragraph to be inserted in the daily newspapers, notifying the improbability of their obtaining employment when they reached the province; and a similar caution has been introduced into a second edition of the pamphlet prepared by the Land and Emigration Commissioners for the diffusion of information respecting the colonies among persons intending to settle in British North America.

Under the altered circumstances of the province, you will doubtless have instructed the emigrant agents appointed by you at Boston and New York not to exercise their functions; but, if you should not have taken that step, I would suggest to you the propriety of issuing immediate orders on the subject. I must also strictly prohibit you from expending any public money in facilitating the removal to New Brunswick of British subjects settled in the United States whilst this temporary distress continues in the province.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 35. —

No. 35.
Despatch from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, 30 April 1842.

(No. 46.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley.*

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 30 April 1842.

Having in my despatch, No. 20, dated 26th February, communicated to your Lordship some suggestions for the future settlement in the colonies of emigrants from the United Kingdom, I recur to the subject at this time from a desire only to obviate misconceptions in regard to the partial application of these views within the province.

The observations of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, so far as they apply to the plans of Mr. Buchanan, it is not necessary that I should notice.

Previous to the appointment of that Board, I had frequent occasion to regret the ill effects upon the colonies of the manner in which emigration had been promoted from the United Kingdom, and without adverting to the injurious consequences arising from the system of colonising with criminals, I may observe, that the practice of regarding the colonies as a refuge for the destitute was most unfavourable to their advancement. The resort to this practice as a means of relieving the pressure of numbers in over populous districts was obviously

ously delusive, while the employment of the least efficient members of society in the most arduous of all enterprises, could not fail to react unfavourably in the parent country in its future relations with the colonies.

The organization of parties who after due inquiry should form settlements upon waste lands, has been proved by experience to afford many advantages to settlers where the lands acquired by them are not too extensive.

By this arrangement their co-operative industry becomes more effective, and their labour is rendered available in the prosecution of undertakings which depend on the application of capital.

As the subsistence of settlers, while engaged in reclaiming new lands, must either be derived from their own resources or from employment in useful works, and as the absorption of their private funds must prevent them from improving their farms, a plan of settlement by which those funds may be reserved to them, and they may be induced to afford their labour on reasonable terms, is alike favourable to their own views and to the public improvement.

The plan of requiring payment for their allotments has already so entirely failed as to have led to an extensive occupation of lands in this province without title; and in limiting their purchase to 50 acres, and requiring the payment of interest only as a virtual rent for their occupancies, I have had in view to remedy this evil.

The improvement of their farms tends to augment the security for their bonds, which, so long as the interest is paid and the lands are improved, there can be no inducement to enforce against them.

As to the advances made for the opening of roads, &c. their recovery must of course depend on the vigilance of the officers intrusted with the execution of such works, and the observance of a pledge of temperance, although it could not be a principle by which the Government could be guided in holding out employment, is nevertheless proved to be very effectual in economising their resources and promoting the fulfilment of their engagements.

I enclose to your Lordship a report which was made to me by Mr. Wilmot, of the progress of the settlement which he superintended during the winter, from which your Lordship will perceive, that so far from any loss having been sustained, the work for which advances were made was fully executed before the termination of the season.

As in the present state of the public finances no prospect can be held out of promoting the settlement of the province on this plan, it is unnecessary to pursue the subject further; but I beg leave to observe, that if the acquisition of wilderness lands is to be open only to persons who have the means of paying for them, the settlement of the province will be retarded and the lands, as at present, will continue to be extensively occupied without title, a system leading to improvident and lawless habits.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 35.

Encl. in No. 35.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
24 January 1842.

May it please your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that in virtue of my appointment as commissioner of the new settlement on the St. Andrew's road, I have had the whole extent of the road through the said settlement grubbed to the width of 16 feet: the total length is 913 rods.

Mr. Jouett has examined the road, and informs me that the work is well done; one-third of the price is to be reserved till the work is examined in the spring.

There is now one party clearing on their lots, another will proceed on the 1st of February, and the remainder on the 1st of March next.

Thirty-nine settlers are now ready to purchase and improve their lots, and I am happy to inform your Excellency that the men are all in high spirits, and are one and all disposed to exert themselves to the utmost in the cultivation of their lands. The men are prepared to enter into the necessary bonds for the performance of road work during the next summer to the amount advanced.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. A. Wilmot,*
Commissioner.

His Excellency Sir W. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Executive Government.

To *L. A. Wilmot*, Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
To amount of supplies advanced to road party	27	10	4½
To Ditto, advanced party now clearing on their lots	14	7	7
To amount now due road party, reserving one-third until the road is examined in the spring	33	6	11½
£.	75	4	11

Fredericton, 24 January 1842.

Cr.

By amount of warrant, letter (F.)	50	4	11
£.	25	4	11

(signed) *L. A. Wilmot*,
Commissioner.

L. A. Wilmot, Esq.

To New Settlers, Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
To grubbing 913 rods of road, at 2*s.*	91	6	—
Less one-third until road is examined in the spring	30	8	8
£.	60	17	4

Cr.

By amount paid for supplies	27	10	4½
£.	33	6	11½

EXTRACT of a LETTER, dated 29 March.

I WAS out last week, and I was delighted to find the men making such progress. Fine large comfortable camps, and several extensive clearances have been made.

Very truly yours,
(signed) *L. A. Wilmot.*

A. Reade, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 36. —

No. 36.
Despatch from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.
14 May 1842.

(No. 53.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*, to Lord *Stanley*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
14 May 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship a copy of a report which has been made to me by the emigrant agent at St. John.

Although employment of emigrant labourers on public works will be afforded only to a limited extent in the present season, I have endeavoured to render it available to them by instructing the supervisors and commissioners of roads to prosecute the repairs of the main roads without delay, which have heretofore been deferred to the inconvenience of travellers until later in the season, to enable the farmers to engage in it after the completion of their farm work, a practice which has been much complained of.

The political disturbances which have recently occurred in Rhode Island have induced some substantial English emigrants to come to this province, where they are purchasing farms, and with every prospect of their being followed by others of this respectable class.

The Land and Emigration Commissioners, in their observations referred to in my despatch, No. 46, dated 30th April, have remarked, that instead of encouraging British subjects who have emigrated to the United States to settle in these provinces, it would be preferable to hold out encouragement to the emigrants who arrive annually at St. John's and the out-ports. It may be observed,

served, that during the last year, the utmost encouragement was given by me to these emigrants, who are almost exclusively from Ireland, and of the poorest class; and the exertions of the emigrant societies were directed to this object.

When I visited St. John, St. Andrew's, and Miramichi, in the last year, I used every argument, and held out every inducement to them to settle in the country, after the employment in those ports had ceased, which usually terminates with the departure of the spring ships. They were however for the most part decided to join their friends in the United States, by whose advice they had emigrated, their object in coming to these ports having been to obtain temporary employment at high wages, and to proceed afterwards to the United States without being subject to the emigrant tax in those ports, either by embarking in the steamers from St. John's to Boston, or by crossing the St. Croix at St. Andrew's, or St. Stephen's. The emigrants who have settled here in the last year have chiefly been Irish; and I regret to say, that the party distinctions they have assumed have tended to excite amongst the old colonists a mistrust of that class of settlers under the political influences to which they are subject, which has tended to discourage an active co-operation in the measures of the Government. This feeling, however, will subside if not re-excited by the press, and the injudicious conduct attributed to some individuals.

The emigrant societies have been thus incited to engage in promoting emigration from England and Scotland, and have applied that certain tracts of land may be reserved for emigrant parties who are expected to arrive during the summer. It is probable that the Irish labourers, who form the great majority of emigrants to Canada, will find effective employment in the public works now carrying on in that province, and their improved habits of temperance are favourable to their success.

Your Lordship is aware, from the population returns laid before Parliament in the last year, that the majority of the British emigrants repair to the United States, and of the Irish to the provinces. Thus in 1840, there emigrated to the

	North American Colonies.	To United States.
From England - - -	5,305	35,309
— Scotland - - -	3,053	1,246
— Ireland - - -	23,935	4,087

And the disproportion is rather less, as the greater part of the Irish who emigrate to this province pass over to the United States. As a great number of most respectable English emigrants with capital have thus emigrated to the United States, I regard it with much satisfaction that circumstances are at present inducing them to repair to this province, where they are able to purchase farms on favourable terms; and as their correspondence with their friends will be the most effectual means of inducing others to come out, the agency of the British consuls in Boston and New York will not be required, especially in a season when, from financial and commercial difficulties, there is a limitation of the ordinary employment to those who are destitute of resources. The purchase of farms by emigrants who arrive with capital, promotes the settlement of the wilderness; as the old colonists who sell their farms speculate on the occupation of new lands, and are very efficient in the work of clearing and reclaiming them, though less able to introduce improved tillage, with which the English farmers are conversant. The means of abridging labour in husbandry should be attended to in new countries, and the improved management of land, so as to obtain from it the greatest amount and variety of produce. The county agricultural societies are zealous in promoting these objects, which may be practically advanced by the formation of emigrant settlements from England, composed of small farmers, mechanics, and labourers, who have been trained to the management of land on the Belgian system, and where the allotment system has obtained. It would not be necessary that such settlements should be formed on wilderness lands only, as eligible farms of sufficient extent, with farm buildings well adapted, are to be purchased on reasonable terms; but there are also some excellent tracts of unreclaimed land in favourable situations throughout the province; and I would be glad to promote such settlements on the Indian Reserves, which would hold out a beneficial example to that class of people, and afford them the means of instruction in improved arts and trades. On this subject, I propose separately to address your Lord-

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ship, and from the influence which the Land and Emigration Commissioners are able to exert in promoting a great national object, I am anxious that the views which I have explained in my former despatches as the result of my own experience, may be brought under their consideration.

Referring to my former observations on the formation of close settlements of labourers, allowing them to purchase allotments of limited extent upon credit, being strongly impressed with the practical advantages of this system, I wish to explain to your Lordship, that the practice of requiring such settlers to redeem their bonds by instalments, may be considered to have failed, either from the inability of the settlers to pay the instalments when due, and to obtain a title, or from the advantage to them from other employment of their capital; the practice prevailing in the Dutch colonies, and also, I believe, in the British islands of Jersey and Guernsey, where small proprietors are numerous and prosperous, of retaining a subsisting mortgage on their lands, and paying interest as a virtual rent, is attended with many advantages in new countries, which are unprepared for the occupation of lands by improving tenants. The labour of improving wilderness lands requires the stimulus of a direct interest in such improvements, which are encouraged by thus facilitating the transfer of farms, on moderate terms. Hence it is not unusual, where this practice obtains, for neighbouring settlers reciprocally to hold subsisting mortgages on the farms of each other, and for numerous members of colonial families to invest their capital in this form, from their confidence in the resident proprietor, whose interest in the farm, though thus limited in amount, is strengthened by the direct advantage to himself of all improvements, and the facility with which he may realize his capital by a transfer with the consent of the mortgagees, such transfers rendering the acquisition of farms on easy terms practicable to emigrants. I have regarded the settlements which are now in progress as favourable to these results; the work done during the winter, by the settlers, could not have been performed by emigrants newly arrived, and unaccustomed to labour in the woods at such a season; nor would it probably have been experimentally undertaken at such a season by any who had otherwise possessed the means of subsistence. It has proved what enterprise and skill can effect under such circumstances, and has also shown that the winter season may be profitably occupied by the colonial farmer, who has been too apt to regard it as a period for suspension of farm work, by which he has been allured to engage in lumbering, and to neglect his farm, by which many have been ruined.

It is probable that these settlers will not desire to redeem their bonds, as the payment of interest on the purchase-money will not be burthensome, nor do I think it will be advisable to require such payments from their resources, which may be better employed; and the example of their success may lead to private speculation in the application of capital to the formation of such settlements, and the improvement of contiguous lands by the labour of the settlers.

In the hope that these observations may be useful to your Lordship and to the Land and Emigration Commissioners,

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

EXTRACT of LETTER from *A. Wedderburn*, Esq., dated Government Emigrant Office, St. John's, New Brunswick, 7 May 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that the following vessels are now at sea, bound to this port, from Ireland with emigrants, viz.:—

Londonderry,	from Londonderry,	sailed 24th March	No. on Board	205
Envoy,	cleared 14th April		„	316
Andover	„ 5th „		„	104
Clyde	„ 6th „		„	213
Albion	„ 6th „		„	194
Pallas	„ 8th „		„	204
Westmoreland,	9th „		„	177
				1,413

The

The Lord Sandon arrived here on the 28th April with 224 souls on board, many of whom are connected in the country, and immediately joined their friends. I received no official list of the passengers.

Lord Stanley, it appears, will not proceed with the Passengers' Act in Parliament till June, in order to let the spring emigration pass over before the alterations become law.

I have also the honour to acquaint the Lieutenant-governor that I recently received a communication from a most respectable body of freeholders at St. Stephen's, informing me of the formation of an emigrant society there, and expressing their desire to become a branch of the St. John's Society, and to transmit their reports and other documents to his Excellency through that channel. I look forward to much ulterior benefit to immigrant settlement through the aid of this association, and they will be the most efficient and economical means of locating the "Albert tract" in that vicinity. One point is truly worthy of notice; the society is a harmonious union of loyal natives with their brethren, subjects of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Protestant and Catholic. I am in hopes to conciliate similar feelings towards the cause in other counties.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

—No. 1.—

(No. 156.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *C. T. Metcalfe*, Bart., G.C.B., to Lord *John Russell*.

No. 1.

My Lord, King's House, 30 December 1840.

PENDING the regular transmission of the Acts of the late Legislative Session in this island, I have the honour to submit a printed copy of the one relating to immigration, No. 3382.

2. The objection expressed by your Lordship to a contract for three years between employers and immigrants, sanctioned by the last Act, has been removed in this by limiting the period of engagement to one year, and by providing that engagements shall be terminable by three months' notice.

3. There are additional provisions for the establishment of villages of immigrants, and for granting lands, which will, I trust, be deemed unobjectionable.

4. Parties engaging immigrants are relieved by the new Act from paying a moiety of the passage-money, the whole of which will be paid by the island.

5. There are other alterations in details, but those above-mentioned appear to me to be the most material.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

(No. 3382.)

Encl. in No. 1.

JAMAICA AMENDED EMIGRATION ACT.

CAP. XXIII.

4 Vict. chap. 23.

AN ACT to repeal and amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to encourage Immigration."—(11 December 1840.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and enlarge the provisions of an Act, intituled, "An Act to encourage Immigration;" be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly of this island, that from and after the passing of this Act, the said recited Act be and stand repealed: And whereas it is expedient, for the continued cultivation of this island, that provision should be made for increasing the labouring population thereof; be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly of this Your Majesty's island of Jamaica, and it is hereby

Governor empowered to nominate an agent-general.

enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being, from time to time, to nominate and appoint such person as he shall see fit, as Agent-general of immigrants, and who shall be paid an annual salary of One thousand pounds sterling, which the Receiver-general is hereby authorized to pay by four quarterly payments.

Sub-agents to be nominated by Governor for respective parishes.

2. And be it further enacted, That the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, is hereby authorized to appoint, in the respective parishes of this island, according as the exigencies of this Act shall require, one or more sub-agents, under the direction and control of the said agent-general, with full power to the Governor, from time to time, to dismiss such sub-agents, and appoint others in their room, if he shall think proper, with power to allow to such sub-agents such remuneration as he may deem fit, on representation by the agent-general of the services performed.

How persons desirous of locating emigrants are to proceed.

3. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons who may be desirous of locating immigrants, under the provisions of this Act, on any property may and shall make application to one of the sub-agents hereinbefore mentioned, fully setting forth, in writing, proposals for the situation of such intended location, and the number and description of the immigrants required, the nature of the labour to be performed, the rate of wages, with any advantages, such as the use of provision grounds, medical attendance, with all other particulars; and every such application, with the above particulars, shall be by them transmitted to the said agent-general, to be by him transmitted to the several agents, hereinafter provided, in the several places or ports from whence emigrants are to be shipped, for their information and guidance.

4. And

Governor empowered to nominate commissioner to engage emigrants.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor to nominate and appoint a commissioner, to proceed to the United States of America, and thence to Great Britain, or elsewhere, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of this Act, by making all necessary inquiries as to the description of people most likely to suit the colony, and appointing agents for contracting with, and embarking emigrants under the provisions of this Act.

Governor to name places whence labourers are not entitled to the advantages of this Act.

5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor to name the several ports and places from whence labourers coming to this island shall not be entitled to the benefit of this Act.

In case of commissioner neglecting to name an agent at any port selected, Governor to name one.

6. And be it further enacted, That at any port or place from time to time selected by the Governor, it shall be lawful, in case the commissioner hereinbefore provided shall not have appointed such agent, for the Governor to appoint some fit and proper person as an agent, for the purpose of facilitating the immigration of labourers into this island, and to allow to such agents, and likewise to the commissioner hereinbefore provided, such remuneration (to be paid by the agent-general) as to the Governor may seem reasonable: Provided always, That such remuneration shall not in any case be given merely in proportion to the number of emigrants sent to this island by any such agent.

Proviso.

Agent-general to give security for 12,000 *l.* sterling.

7. And be it further enacted, That the agent-general shall find good and sufficient security faithfully and justly to discharge the duties of his office; such security to be approved of by the Governor, and to be to the amount of Twelve thousand pounds.

Duty of agent-general.

8. And be it enacted, That such agent shall ascertain, by personal communication with every emigrant previous to his or her embarkation from the port or place for which such agent shall have been appointed, that such emigrant has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud, or false or unreasonable representation, and is aware of the distance of this island from the place whither he or she is about to emigrate, and the difficulty of return; and such agent shall explain the real advantages likely to be derived by such emigrant from a removal to this island, at the same time cautioning such emigrant against unreasonable and unwarranted expectations; and such agent shall also ascertain that every such emigrant is in good health, and not incapacitated for labour by old age, infirmity, or disease.

Regulations for vessels employed to bring emigrants.

9. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to ship on board of any ship or vessel carrying emigrants to this island, any number of passengers exceeding the proportion of Three persons for every Five tons (old measurement) of the registered burden of such ship or vessel, the master and crew being included in and forming a part of such prescribed number; and that no ship or vessel carrying emigrants, and having more than one deck, shall have less than the height of Five feet and a half at the least between decks; and in case such ship or vessel shall have only one deck, a platform shall be laid beneath such deck, in such manner as to afford a space of the height of Five feet and a half at the least, and that no such ship or vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and that no such ship or vessel having two tiers of berths shall carry passengers on any such voyage to this island, unless there shall be an interval of Six inches at the least between the deck or platform and the floor of the lower tier throughout the whole extent thereof; and whatever may be the tonnage of the ship or vessel, no greater number of passengers shall be taken on board such ship or vessel than shall be after the rate of One such person for every Ten superficial feet of the lower deck or platform, in case the length of the voyage, as hereinafter computed, shall not exceed the period of Ten weeks, or after the rate of One such person for every Fifteen superficial feet of such lower deck or platform; if the computed length shall exceed Ten weeks, such platform or deck to be unoccupied by goods or stores not being the personal baggage of such persons.

How children are to be computed.

10. And be it further enacted, That in the computation of the number of passengers within the meaning of this Act, Two children, each being under the age of Fourteen years, or Three children, each being under the age of Three years, shall in all cases be computed as One person only; and that children under the age of Twelve months shall not be included in such computation.

Provision for the quantity of water, food, &c. to be laid in by vessels carrying emigrants.

11. And be it further enacted, That there shall be actually laden and on board of every ship or vessel bringing emigrants to this island, at the time of the departure of such ship or vessel from the port or place at which such labourers shall be embarked, good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following; that is to say, a supply of pure water, to the amount of Five gallons to every week of the computed voyage, for every passenger on board such ship or vessel; such water to be carried in tanks or sweet casks; and a supply of bread, biscuit, oatmeal, or bread stuffs, to the amount of Seven pounds' weight to every week of the computed voyage, for every such passenger: Provided always, That when any such ship or vessel shall be destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage, for the purpose of filling up her water-casks, a supply of water at the rate before-mentioned for every week of an average voyage to such port or place of calling, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Act.

Proviso.

Time deemed necessary to accomplish voyage to Jamaica.

12. And be it further enacted, That the number of weeks deemed to be necessary for the voyage of any such ship or vessel to the island of Jamaica shall be determined by the following rate of computation; that is to say, for a voyage from the United States of America, Five weeks; for a voyage from the British possessions in North America, Six weeks; for a voyage from the Coast of Africa, north of Cape Palmas, Seven weeks, and south of Cape Palmas,

Palmas, Eleven weeks; for a voyage from Malta or other port or place in the Mediterranean, Nine weeks; from any port of Great Britain or Ireland, Nine weeks; and from any place to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, Twenty-one weeks.

Provisions, &c., to be surveyed previous to vessel clearing out.

13. And be it further enacted, That before any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out on any such voyage, the agent appointed under this Act for the port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, shall survey or cause to be surveyed by some competent person, the provisions and water hereinbefore required to be on board for the consumption of the passengers, and shall ascertain that the same are in good and sweet condition; and also that, over and above the same, there is on board an ample supply of water and stores for the victualling of the crew of the ship or vessel, and shall also ascertain that such ship or vessel is generally reputed seaworthy, and that the directions hereinbefore contained, for securing the health and safety of the passengers, have been complied with, and shall grant a certificate thereof, under his hand, to the master of such ship or vessel.

Master of vessel bound to supply emigrants with proper provision, and families during the voyage, and 48 hours after the arrival of the vessel here.

14. And be it further enacted, That the master of every ship or vessel bringing emigrants to this island, shall be bound to provide for and furnish to every such emigrant and his wife and children a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions for his, her and their daily maintenance during such voyage, and during the space of forty-eight hours next after the arrival of such ship or vessel in this island, unless in any case it shall have been expressly stipulated and agreed between any such emigrant and the master of such ship or vessel, that such emigrant, his wife and children, shall not be entitled to such maintenance.

Two authenticated copies of this Act to be delivered by agent to captain of vessel. Captain must produce Act when called on by passengers.

15. And be it further enacted, That Two copies of this Act, authenticated by the signature of the agent at the port or place from whence such emigrant shall come, shall be delivered to the master, on demand, by such agent, at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every ship or vessel carrying such emigrants as aforesaid; and that one of such copies shall, upon request made at seasonable times to the master of the ship or vessel, be produced to any passenger for his perusal.

Directions for the captain of vessel, previous to clearing out from port, and on his arrival in this island.

16. And be it further enacted, That the master of every ship or vessel carrying emigrants to this colony, shall, before clearing out such ship or vessel, deliver to such agent, at the port or place at which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, a list in writing, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages, and occupations of all and every the emigrants on board such ship or vessel; and such agent shall thereupon deliver to the said master a counterpart of such list, signed by such agent; and the said master shall, on the arrival of such ship or vessel in this island, and previous to the disembarkation of any such emigrants, give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said counterpart of such list to such agent-general or sub-agent of immigration; and such agent-general or sub-agent shall forthwith proceed on board of such ship or vessel, and shall ascertain as far as possible, by personal inspection of the ship or vessel and passengers, whether the directions hereinbefore contained with regard to the situation of the berth of such ship or vessel, the proportion of the passengers to the burden and measurement of such ship or vessel, and the maintenance of the emigrants during such passage, have been complied with; and such agent-general or sub-agent shall personally muster such emigrants, and compare the number and names of such emigrants with the counterpart of such lists, and shall certify in writing under his hand, upon such counterpart, the total number of emigrants then living and being on board of such vessel; and in case any such emigrant shall have died during the passage, or the number or names of the emigrants shall differ from the number or names stated in such counterpart, the agent-general or sub-agent shall note such death or difference upon such counterpart, and thereupon shall grant a license, under his hand, for the disembarkation and landing of such emigrants.

Directions to agents.

Receiver-general to pay such sums as agent shall certify.

17. And be it further enacted, That if the agent-general or sub-agent, on such personal inspection of the ship or vessel and emigrants, shall be satisfied that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, he shall grant a certificate, under his hand, of the arrival in this island of such emigrants respectively, and the place from which, and the ship or vessel in which such emigrants shall have arrived, and the sums of money payable in respect of emigrants; and such sums shall be paid by the receiver-general, on the warrant of such agent-general.

Agent to make annual report of sums so paid, and submit them to Governor, &c.

18. And be it further enacted, That such agent-general shall keep a register of all persons in respect of whom any such certificate as aforesaid shall be granted, and of the ship or vessel in which, the port from which, and the time at which such persons shall have arrived in this island, which registry shall be made up to the Thirtieth day of September in each year, and copies thereof laid before the Governor, Council and House of Assembly, at their first meeting.

Penalty on masters of vessels infringing this Act.

19. And be it enacted, That if any such ship or vessel bringing emigrants to this island shall carry any number of passengers exceeding by more than One person in Fifty, the proportion authorized and allowed by this Act, or if such ship or vessel shall not be of the height between decks hereinbefore required, or if such a platform as hereinbefore directed shall not be laid and continued throughout the whole duration of any such voyage, in such manner as is hereinbefore required, or if there shall be more than two tiers of berths, or if there shall not be throughout the whole duration of any such voyage such an interval as is hereinbefore prescribed between the deck and the floor of the lower tier of berths, or if any such

such ship or vessel shall clear out and put to sea, not having on board such water and provisions as aforesaid, for the use and consumption of the passengers, of the kind and to the amount, and in the proportion hereinbefore directed, or if any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out before such lists of emigrants shall have been delivered in manner and form aforesaid, or if any such list shall be wilfully false, or if the copy of this Act be not produced as hereinbefore required, or if any emigrant shall be maltreated, or shall not be maintained during such voyage and for forty-eight hours after his arrival (except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary), the master of any such ship or vessel shall, for and in respect of each and every such offence, be liable, on summary conviction before any two justices of the peace in this island, at any time within the space of Twelve calendar months next after the arrival of such master within this island, to the payment of a fine not less than Five pounds nor more than Twenty pounds sterling; and in default of payment of such fine, either immediately, or at the time fixed by such justices at the time of making such conviction, to imprisonment in the house of correction of such parish in which the conviction shall have taken place, for any time not less than One nor more than Three calendar months.

Information must be laid within twelve months.

20. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall take away or abridge any right of suit or action which may accrue to any emigrant in any such ship or vessel, or to any other person, in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made or entered into between or on the behalf of any such emigrant or other person and the master, owner or owners of any such ship or vessel.

Emigrant not debarred right of suit arising legally.

21. And be it enacted, That where any act, matter or thing is by this Act directed to be done or performed by, to or with the agent at any port or place, the same, in case there shall be no such agent, or such agent shall be absent or incapable to act, shall or may be done or performed by the Governor or Lieutenant-governor, or any person appointed for the purpose by the Governor or Lieutenant-governor of the port or place, if the same shall be a British possession, or by the British Consul or Vice-consul of the port or place, if the same shall not be a British possession from whence such ship or vessel shall be cleared out.

Governor, &c., of British possessions, and Consul at foreign station, authorized to act in case of there being no agent, &c.

22. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained, in respect of the proportion to be observed between the number of passengers and the registered burden of such ship or vessel, or in respect to the situation of the berths of such ship or vessel, or to the superficial measurement of the deck or platform of such ship or vessel, or to the provisions to be laden on board of such ship or vessel, or with respect to the counterpart of the list to be certified on the certificates to be granted at the port or place of embarkation, shall extend to any ship or vessel carrying emigrants to this island, in case where the number of persons shall not exceed the number of One person for every Five tons (old measurement) of the registered burden of such ship or vessel, or to any case where the number of emigrants arriving in any ship or vessel at one and the same time shall not exceed the number of Twelve, or to any ship or vessel in the service of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Admiralty, or in the service of Her Majesty's Postmaster-general, or of the East India Company; but in all such cases no passage or maintenance money shall be allowed or paid in respect of such emigrants, unless the agent-general or sub-agent of immigrants shall have first ascertained, by personal inspection of the ship or vessel and passengers, that such emigrants have not been induced to emigrate by any fraud, or false or unreasonable representations, and that every proper care and attention has been paid, by the master of such ship or vessel, to the health, comfort and safety of such emigrants during the passage, and shall have certified the same to the Governor, by certificate under his hand.

Persons breaking the provisions of this Act, not entitled to any of the benefits herein provided.

Agent's certificate required.

23. And be it further enacted, That in every case where immigrants are imported under the provisions of this Act, One-third at the least of such immigrants shall consist of females.

One-third imported must be females.

24. And be it further enacted, That no immigrant arriving in this island, under the provisions of this Act, or otherwise, shall be required to serve in the militia, except in the case of martial law.

Emigrants exempted from militia duty.

25. And be it further enacted, That the said agent-general shall render to the commissioners of public accounts quarterly statements of the number of immigrants imported, and of the monies expended under this Act.

Quarterly returns of number imported to be rendered to commissioners of accounts.

26. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said agents to use all such means as may be requisite to procure persons willing to immigrate to this island, and to lay before such persons the proposals that may be transmitted to the said agents, and fully to explain the same, and to embark such persons for this island, and to defray the expense of conveying such persons to the port of embarkation, or incidental thereon, or to enter into arrangement with any person or persons willing to defray such expense, or any part thereof, and to agree for the passage-money, and for the proper care, feeding and accommodation on ship-board, as hereinbefore prescribed, and the landing in this island of such immigrants, and generally to make such arrangements as may be requisite: Provided always, That previous to the embarkation of any immigrants, they, he or she shall give an acknowledgment in writing to the said agent, which shall be valid and in full force in this island, that they, he or she shall be liable for the due repayment of the passage-money and expenses incidental on their embarkation and importation, if, on their arrival in this island, they, he or she shall refuse to enter into and complete the proposals shown to them as aforesaid, in consequence of which they had agreed to emigrate (of which proposals

Agents authorized to make arrangements to procure emigrants.

Proviso.

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each family or single person shall be furnished with a copy), such acknowledgment to become void on the acceptance by such immigrant or immigrants of any other proposal made by any sub-agent in this island.

Agent-general may remit funds requisite to carry Act into effect, and authorize payment of drafts made by sub-agents.

27. And be it further enacted, That for meeting the expenses of the said agents in the discharge of their duties, under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said agent-general from time to time to transmit and lodge in the hands of such banking-house in London, as to him shall seem fit, such sums of money as may be requisite for the said purpose, upon the usual terms, and shall authorize such banking-house to pay and discharge the drafts of such authorized agents as aforesaid, of whom due information is to be given to the said banking-house; and with each such draft the said agent shall forward to the said banking-house, in duplicate, and by the first mail packet, to the said agent-general in duplicate, a particular account of the expenses for which each separate draft shall be so drawn.

Emigrants may make their own agreements.

Proviso.

roviso.

Subject to approval of sub-agent.

28. And be it further enacted, That on the arrival of any immigrants in this island, all such proposals and applications, approved as aforesaid, shall be submitted to the said immigrants, who shall thereupon have free liberty to agree with such applicants: Provided always, That no immigrant imported under the provisions of this Act shall be located on any property, unless it shall appear to the said sub-agent that due provision has been made for the residence and maintenance of such immigrants, in accordance with the proposals approved of by the said agent-general, as hereinbefore mentioned: Provided also, That if any person or persons whatsoever, not having submitted proposals as provided by this Act, shall make it appear, to the satisfaction of the agent-general, that proper and adequate preparation has been made for the locating of immigrants, it shall be lawful for the said agent-general, on payment of the expenses incurred on account of such immigrants, from the time of their arrival in this island, to give a written permission to such person, and likewise to such immigrant, to enter into any such mutual agreement as to them shall seem most advantageous: Provided also, That no agreement entered into in any case by any immigrant or immigrants imported under the provisions of this Act shall extend beyond the term of One year, and shall be determinable by either party on Three months' notice.

Proviso.
Agreements not to extend beyond one year.

Location of emigrants.

29. And whereas it is necessary to provide that immigrants shall not be exposed to liability of sickness, privations and hardships, from being engaged by persons who might employ such immigrants in low and unhealthy situations to which, without having been duly acclimated, they are not adapted, or by persons not having adequate means for their support, or proper dwellings for their reception; be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall engage the service of any European field labourer within three years after their arrival in this island, and who may have been imported under the provisions of this Act, and shall locate in dwellings, or employ in labour such field labourers as are herein contemplated, in or upon any situation or place not approved of by the agent-general, without such written permission as hereinbefore directed, such person or persons, whether owner or acting manager, or person in possession of any lands on which such immigrants shall be so employed or located, with the privity of such person or persons owning, managing or in possession, without such written permission, any or either of them shall be liable, for each and every such offence, to a penalty not exceeding Thirty pounds, with full costs, for each immigrant so employed or located as aforesaid, to be recovered in a summary manner before any two justices of the peace; and enforced by warrant of distress under the hands and seals of the said two justices; the said penalty or penalties to be one-half to the informer, and one-half to the collecting constable, for the use of the parish; and in default of goods whereon to levy, the said offender to be liable to imprisonment for any time not exceeding Two months: Provided, That nothing herein shall be taken to prevent any person or persons from employing or locating in dwellings any European domestic servants, or such European immigrants intended to be employed as pen-keepers, shepherds or ploughmen, or as tradesmen, without the approval of the agent-general; nor shall the restrictions stated be taken to apply to any European emigrants who may come to this island from the United States of America, or any European climate, who shall show that they have been not less than Three years in such countries from whence they have embarked for this island.

Agent to supply proprietors applying with suitable labourers.

30. And whereas it is expedient to give encouragement to the proprietors of estates in this island to send out labourers; be it enacted, That in case any such proprietor shall apply to any agent appointed under this Act, it shall be the duty of such agent, and he is hereby required to see that the persons so intended to be sent out are of a proper description, and also that the rules and conditions prescribed by this Act, for their proper accommodation and protection on board of ship, are strictly complied with; in which case, upon the arrival of the vessel in this island, and presentation to the agent-general of the counterpart list of the persons on board, as hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the agent-general, and he is hereby required to pay to the importer or his agent the expense incurred in sending out such persons, provided that the expense so incurred shall not exceed what is customary from the port of their embarkation; and provided also that they are approved of by the agent-general as a proper description of people for the location intended.

Proviso.

Receiver-general to supply the requisite sums to agent-general.

31. And be it further enacted, for the raising and supplying of the funds requisite for the purposes of this Act, That it shall and may be lawful for the said agent-general from time to time to draw upon the Receiver-general for the time being for such sums as may be required in each and every year, not exceeding in the whole the sum of Fifty thousand pounds sterling in any one year; and the Receiver-general for the time being is hereby authorized and directed to pay such orders or drafts out of any names he may have in his hands applicable thereunto.

32. And

32. And be it further enacted, That the said agent-general, by and with the consent of the Governor for the time being, shall have full power to make such bye-laws and regulations for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act as to him shall seem fit and proper. Agent empowered to enact bye-laws.

33. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of dispute between immigrants imported under this Act, and their employers, any two justices of the peace shall have full authority, and are hereby empowered to adjudicate upon the same, and to make such order thereon as to them shall seem just and equitable in the complaint made, and if deemed necessary, to annul and make void any contract or indenture between the parties, and to impose a fine on either party, not exceeding the sum of Twenty pounds sterling, to be recovered by warrant of distress, under the hands and seals of the said justices; the said fine to be paid to the collecting constable for the use of the parish; and in default of goods whereon to levy, the offender to be committed to the house of correction for any time not exceeding Thirty days, unless the fine be sooner paid; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the said justices to examine the plaintiff or defendant, or either, upon oath. Disputes arising between employers and emigrants to be adjudicated by two justices of the peace.

34. And be it further enacted, That the agent-general be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase land for the formation of villages for the settlement of European immigrants in such parishes as the Governor or person exercising the functions of Governor of this island for the time being may approve, not exceeding Twenty acres, in any one place or part of such parish, whereon to build and erect cottages of such description as may appear best suited to the agent-general, for the purposes contemplated by this Act: Provided, That none of the said cottages shall cost more than Fifty pounds sterling; such cottages to have a garden attached, consisting of not more than One-half of an acre of land; and that no parish shall have more than Two villages erected during the continuance of the present Act, nor shall more than Four villages be commenced or completed in any One year: And provided, That the whole amount to be expended in the formation of such villages shall not in any One year exceed the sum of Six thousand pounds sterling. Agent-general empowered to purchase land and build villages. Proviso. Proviso.

35. And be it further enacted, That emigrants shall be imported, suited to the location of the said villages, and to the description of labour usually obtained in the neighbourhood of such villages, and who shall be placed in the several cottages on their arrival, the said immigrants agreeing to pay such rent as may be fixed on by the agent-general; and a sufficient sum of money or rations shall be allowed each such immigrant for their support, for a period not exceeding Two weeks; after which each immigrant, or family of immigrants, shall be left to their own industry and exertions. Emigrants to pay rent.

36. And be it further enacted, That on the completion of not less than Twenty cottages in any such village or villages, a fit and proper person shall be appointed a schoolmaster, at an annual salary not exceeding Fifty pounds sterling, and be allowed a cottage rent-free: Provided he shall, by a written agreement to be by him entered into with the agent-general, bind himself to teach the children of the village in reading, writing and arithmetic, at a rate not exceeding Three-pence sterling per week for each scholar. Provision for schoolmasters. Proviso.

37. And be it further enacted, That all immigrants imported under the provisions of this Act, upon their settling in any of such villages, shall have the right of purchasing the cottages in which they shall reside, or any other that may be unoccupied, by means of any monies which such immigrants may have brought with them to this island, or have acquired by means of their industry since their arrival in this island, at a valuation to be fixed on by any Two respectable tradesmen, one to be appointed by the agent-general, and the other by such immigrant desiring to purchase such cottage; and, upon a moiety of the purchase-money being paid down, a title shall be lodged in the hands of the rector of the parish in which the village shall be situate, to be delivered to the purchaser on his or her producing a receipt of the payment of the remaining moiety, such remaining moiety to be paid by Two yearly instalments, with interest at the rate of Six per centum; and all rent shall cease from the day on which the first moiety shall be paid. Emigrants may purchase the cottages in which they reside. Time allowed for payments of one moiety.

38. And be it further enacted, That on the purchase of any land for the purposes of this Act, the title thereto shall be taken in the name of the rector and churchwardens of the parish in which such lands are situate, who are hereby empowered to grant titles to immigrants desirous of purchasing cottages as hereinbefore mentioned. Rector and churchwardens appointed trustees for land purchased.

39. And be it further enacted, That the agent-general shall and he is hereby required to account quarterly for all monies that he may receive under the provisions of this Act with the commissioners of public accounts; and which monies shall be applicable to the general purposes of this Act. Agent-general to render quarterly accounts.

40. And be it further enacted, That the several agents in America, Great Britain and Ireland, and elsewhere, by virtue of a power to them for that purpose to be granted by the agent-general, shall and they are hereby required to offer grants of land to emigrants of good character, of America, Great Britain and Ireland, and such parts of Europe where it may be supposed such offer will meet with attention; such grants of land to be in proportion to the amount of capital such emigrant may bring with them to this island; the land so to be granted at no time to exceed in value the amount for which such emigrant will engage to expend on the buildings to be erected, and in the cultivation of such lands: Provided always, That no emigrant taking such grants of land shall be allowed to sell or give away the same under Ten years subsequent to such grant, and until they shall have satisfied the Agents may offer grants of land to emigrants. Proviso.

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the proper authorities that the amount agreed on shall have been expended as hereinbefore contemplated.

Encouragement to inhabitants of towns to settle in the interior.

41. And be it further enacted, That in case any of the inhabitants of the several towns of this island, who may have a desire to settle in the interior districts of this island, shall have grants of land secured to them on their entering into bond with sufficient security, engaging to put up all necessary buildings, and to cultivate the said lands to be so granted, subject to the like proviso contained in the preceding clause with respect to immigrants.

Parties importing emigrants under late Act to be reimbursed.

42. And be it further enacted, That parties who may have located emigrants under the Act to encourage immigration, and passed last session, and who may have paid a moiety of the expense of importing such immigrants, be refunded the said moiety so paid, and that the agent-general be authorized to refund the same.

Act to be in force to 31 December 1842.

43. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be and continue in force until the Thirty-first day of December One thousand eight hundred and Forty-two, and no longer.

— No. 2.—

(No. 218.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to the Right Honourable Sir *C. T. Metcalfe*, Bart., G.C.B., dated Downing-street, 30 April 1841.

No. 2.
Extract Despatch from Lord John Russell to Sir C. T. Metcalfe, 30 April 1841.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 217, of the 26th instant, in which I informed you that many of the Acts of the last Jamaica session were under reference to other departments of Her Majesty's Government, I have now the honour to acquaint you that the Act, No. 3382, amending the Immigration Act of the previous Session, having embodied the suggestions contained in my despatch, No. 128, of the 16th September, Her Majesty will be advised to leave it to its operation.

I enclose for your information an extract from the Report of the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration on this Act, containing some information which may be useful to the Legislature in their reconsideration of this subject.

— No. 3.—

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *James Stephen*, Esq., dated 9, Park-street, Westminster, 8 April 1841.

No. 3.
Extract Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq. 8 April 1841.

IT remains to notice two additional sets of provisions, one relating to the settlement of European immigrants in villages, and the other offering to the inhabitants of the island, and to immigrants, free grants of lands, upon conditions of improvement. The first of the plans contemplated by these enactments, and probably both, would appear to be especially intended for the benefit of immigrants, and we should hope that the former, at any rate, will be productive to them of real advantage. We feel assured, also, that Lord John Russell will notice with satisfaction the provision made by the 35th clause, for the important object of education. If this village system should prove beneficial, we hope it is probable that its advantages will be extended to others besides European emigrants. With respect, on the other hand, to the 39th and 40th clauses, which authorize free grants of land to be made upon certain conditions of improvement, we do not quite understand whether those provisions are intended to apply to immigrants of the labouring classes, but certainly there are no words in them limiting their operation; and as they mention grants in proportion to capital, there appears reason to presume that their effect was intended to be general. We are obliged, therefore, to make the remark, that in every part of the world where it has hitherto been tried, the practice of making free grants of land, with whatever conditions it may be accompanied, has always proved disadvantageous; that the enforcement of those conditions has never been found practicable, and that, owing to the economic evils introduced by it, the system has not merely been a waste of the resources of each colony where it has existed, but has further inflicted a positive and serious injury. With regard to persons of capital, the best proof that an individual possesses the requisite funds for the improvement of lands, and intends to apply them, is the fact of his being willing to pay a fair price for the property. On the other hand, as regards people of the humbler classes, a very general experience has shown, that excepting, perhaps, occasional small allotments as a remedy against destitution, the making of free grants only withdraws them

them prematurely from the condition of labourers, and does them no real good, while it hurts the general interests of the community. It is no doubt very likely that the customs connected with former times in the West Indies may still render it expedient that labourers should be placed in possession of provision grounds; but we presume that if such be the case, the land ought to be supplied from the estates of the parties who take the labourers into employment.

We are far from offering an opinion, whether these considerations should constitute a sufficient objection to the confirmation of the present Act, of only temporary duration, and containing within itself so many important provisions, conducive to the welfare of the island. But if Lord John Russell should approve of the remarks just thrown out, we cannot help thinking that the point is one to which it would be desirable to call Sir Charles Metcalfe's attention; and that in any re-enactment of the laws, it would be well to endeavour to prevent the insertion of such provisions as would expose Jamaica to the danger of the same evils which other colonies have experienced from free grants.

—No. 4.—

No. 4.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Fife, Mr. Abbott, Mr. M'Cormack, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Brown.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 28 February 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you for your information extracts of so much of the last reports of the stipendiary magistrates in Jamaica as relate to the introduction of European immigrants into that island.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Stephen.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

Encl. in No. 4.

EXTRACT from Mr. Special Justice *Hewitt*'s Report, dated Buff Bay, St. George's, 1 December 1841.

NO villages have as yet been formed in St. George, though the climate of the mountains and the fertility of the soil render it a most excellent situation for the location of European immigrants; the vicinity, too, to the Kingston market (about fifteen miles from the highlands) is peculiarly favourable to settlers.

African emigration, when tried, has succeeded remarkably well.

EXTRACT from Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate *Peter Brown*, dated Parish of Portland, Port Antonio, 14 October 1841.

THERE appears to be no regular laid out towns or villages in the interior, with the exception of "Moor Town," inhabited by the Maroons, and "Altamount," a township at which an attempt has been made to locate Scotch emigrants, but which has turned out a complete failure; the men, with two exceptions, having died, leaving a number of widows and children in a helpless and destitute state, to which several have fallen victims.

EXTRACT from Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate, *Thomas M'Cormack*, dated Golden Grove, St. Thomas the East, 1 September 1841.

I HAVE always been opposed to the immigration of white labourers, at least for the lowlands, and every day's experience confirms my opinion more strongly.

EXTRACT from Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate *Thomas Abbott*'s Report, dated Savanna-la-Mar, 8 June 1841.

ON the subject of immigration it will perhaps be expected that I should say a few words, although the greater part of nearly 300 Irish and Scotch imported to this parish in January last have not been engaged in agriculture, but principally found employment as domestic servants and mechanics; some of them are located in the neighbouring parishes; on one estate in the highlands, about sixty are chiefly engaged in the field, and, I am informed, give great satisfaction; unfortunately a great many of the domestics have proved less successful in their situations, and have already left their employers. They appear to have felt much disappointment in their expectations of this country, no doubt in many instances too highly raised; I trust when they become more habituated to the great change they must have experienced, they may have no cause to regret leaving their native country. Many are very hard-working people, and from being accustomed to endure hardship at home, I think are likely to bear the climate of this country. I should observe that on several estates there are also a number of the liberated Africans located upwards of a twelvemonth; they generally are paid the same as the estates' negroes, work remarkably well, and give every satisfaction.

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EXTRACT from Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate *Hall Pringle*'s Report, dated Clarendon, 23 November 1841.

IT might be inferred from this statement that this state of things, in a pecuniary point of view, must necessarily be equally favourable to the European labourer: such is not the case. The white man requires a portion of his diet to consist of animal food to support his enervated frame; the negro seldom uses it. The white man cannot, like the negro, exist on a sweet potatoe or a cocoa, and on the salt and refuse of a herring barrel, nor can he live for weeks on the fruits of the country as the negro labourer frequently does; the negro with impunity can go unclothed in all seasons, in the noonday sun or under the midnight damps, defying the rains, and inhaling the malaria of the swamps with perfect safety. It is well known how fatal all this would be to the European, yet I have known white emigrants ignorantly expose themselves unnecessarily to all these dangers. The necessaries of life which the white labourer requires are precisely the same as in his native country (with the exception of firing), and these are only to be purchased at double the cost of the same articles in England; while his wages, estimating them at about 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling per day, are not higher than the wages which may be procured in England, and are much lower than are usual in other colonies, where the demand for labour is great, and the climate not of that dangerous description like the climate here. In this country, where sickness so much prevails, the charge to the poor for medicine and medical advice is from three to four times the price of the same in England; and with respect to food, the price of salt pork, not of the best quality, varies from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* sterling per lb. The price of yams (used as a substitute for potatoes) has within the last four years varied from 12*s.* to 8*s.* sterling per cwt. The cost of these articles sufficiently, as an example, proves the excessive cost of the necessaries of life in this colony.

It is not to be inferred from these observations that I have any desire to retard the increase of population in Jamaica by emigration,—the country is not sufficiently peopled; but by my report to you, dated 1 January 1841, I then showed that the working population of Jamaica had been increased rather than diminished by the change of apprenticeship to freedom. I am satisfied that it is easy to prove that the colony cannot reap advantage from a system of immigration which drains it of capital, nor any permanent augmentation of the numbers of the population from the importation of white labourers, bound to servitude and depressed in spirit by disappointments, alternately the subject of the mockery of the free negro or the object of his pity. It is very possible that individual speculative proprietors of sugar estates and coffee properties having great command of capital may reap from this scheme a partial and present gain; but it would be difficult to show how the community can be benefited by the introduction of a population which (by deaths at the same ratio at which they have hitherto occurred) must in less than ten years disappear from the face of the earth.

— No. 5.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 5.
Letter from Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 10 Nov. 1841

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Sir, Westminster, 10 November 1841.

WE request permission to direct Lord Stanley's attention to the subject of the free emigration which has taken place from the United Kingdom to Jamaica, since the passing of the Immigration Act in that colony.

An officer of the colonial government, styled the Commissioner of Immigration, arrived last year in this country, after visiting America, and on his way to Sierra Leone. He published accounts of the colony and of the demand for labour which existed there, and held out to the poor in different parts of the United Kingdom the expectation of certain advantages, which were minutely specified, as an inducement to them to emigrate to the colony. He appointed, as he was authorized to do by the Jamaica Act, emigration agents, to act on behalf of the island; and in conjunction with them, before he quitted this country, he made preparations for despatching a number of emigrants, not exceeding 1,000, to be taken, principally in families. He was in communication with our board, and we saw no reason to be dissatisfied with his proceedings. The promised rate of wages did not appear exaggerated; the emigrants were not to form contracts with employers until they arrived in the colony; due preparation was to have been made for their reception on an estate before a proprietor would be allowed to engage their services; and above all, ample security appeared to have been taken for their early removal to localities enjoying a temperate climate. They were also, it is to be observed, to land under the protection of the agent-general for immigrants, an officer who gives security to the amount of 12,000*l.* for the faithful and just discharge of his duties.

A strong

A strong feeling, however, arose, principally in Ireland, against the removal of persons of the labouring class to Jamaica; and it was carried to that height in respect to the ship "Robert Kerr," which was taking in emigrants at Limerick, that she was compelled to put to sea a month or six weeks before the time appointed for her sailing, without the full number of passengers; and though there were three steamers in the port, not one ventured to tow her down the river. After this, the emigration, which was not considerable, was carried on principally from the port of London, and excitement on the subject had, as far as we knew, subsided.

Having, however, recently seen in the newspapers accounts, professing to come from persons in Jamaica, of an ill-treatment of the emigrants who had arrived from the United Kingdom, and especially of a great mortality amongst those who had proceeded to the colony in the "Robert Kerr," we directed the Government emigration agent at Limerick to endeavour to ascertain whether any authentic information of the fate of these persons had been received by their friends and relatives in Ireland.

We have obtained from him in reply the enclosed letter, accompanied by two hand-bills, which he states had been posted about the town, and exhibited in shop-windows. The statements contained in these hand-bills, it will be observed, are calculated to induce the belief that the emigrants were imposed upon and deluded in this country; that they have not received the wages and the food which they were led to expect; that they have been forced to work in the "lowlands;" that they have been treated with neglect and cruelty by their masters, for which the law did not afford them redress; and that, in a great many instances, their sufferings had been terminated by death. If the facts stated in these publications be true, it is undoubtedly right that they should be made known; and that any renewal of the emigration from the United Kingdom should, if possible, be prevented. If they are not true, the statement of them is deeply injurious to the colony of Jamaica, and may create an ill-founded prejudice against emigration, and a distrust, on the part of the poor, of the promises and expectations held out to them by responsible parties, who may be instrumental in inducing them to quit their native country. 2.

As the accounts now published are very circumstantial, and the names of all the parties are given, together with the places where the events occurred, it would probably not be difficult to ascertain whether the alleged facts did actually occur, and whether the inference drawn from them, as to the treatment generally received by the emigrants from the United Kingdom, is correct. One point on which we think it would be most expedient to have authentic information is, whether there really exist any security against the employment of European labourers in the lowlands of the colony.

The subject is one which has already been adverted to in Parliament, and on which we think it likely that Her Majesty's Government would, on every account, desire to be furnished with full and accurate information. We, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting that the enclosed hand-bills, together with our present communication, may be referred to the Governor of Jamaica, with a view to his returning such explanation on the subject of them as he may be enabled to obtain.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Government Emigration Office, Limerick,
1 November 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and beg to inform you, for the information of the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, that no information whatsoever had been communicated to me by any of the friends or relatives of the emigrants who had embarked in the "Robert Kerr." The only accounts I have had of their fate is that contained in the Dublin and Limerick newspapers from time to time, and also from printed bills posted some months past about this town, and exhibited in the shop-windows of those persons connected with the Anti-slavery Society, Dublin, two of which bills I enclose, for the information of the board. Encl. in No. 5.

JAMAICA.

The Society of Friends here are very hostile to the Jamaica system of emigration, and are determined to oppose it at any future period.

On the receipt of your letter, I called on the proprietor of the Limerick Reporter, which paper warmly opposed the Jamaica system of emigration; from him I could glean nothing authentic; he said their information emanated from communications brought to their office, by letters, &c. &c.

I have, &c.

S. Walcott, Esq. (signed) *Richard Lynch.*

JAMAICA EMIGRATION.

Fruits of the Nefarious Emigration Scheme.

Irishmen and Irishwomen committed to the pestilential West India Gaols!! just as the Slaves used to be!!!

Dismal state of the Emigrants by the "Robert Kerr."

Letters and newspapers have been received yesterday from Jamaica, giving a most deplorable account of those emigrants who went out by the "Robert Kerr," from this port. Twenty-one persons out of the one hundred and twenty-seven who went out by that vessel are stated to have died up to the 19th of April.

The following extracts will be read with interest:—

The Rev. Mr. M'Knibb, whose exertions are most enterprising in the cause of humanity and freedom, writes as follows:—

"I have arrived at Savana la Mar, on a missionary visit, last week, and the first objects that arrested my attention were two poor females, one in the last state of pregnancy, and both in utter destitution. Their husbands were in gaol, charged with a trifling theft, which had not been proved. Their tale of woe would pierce the heart of any one, except the slavery-loving gentry of Jamaica; for what they care, they may die in the streets, and there these would have perished, had they not been discovered, and provided for by my esteemed brother-missionary who resides here, the Rev. J. Hutchings. I have visited the men in the gaol, and care has been taken that the desolate women, who are nearly broken-hearted, have a shelter from the sun, and food to sustain their sinking frames.

"While in the gaol my attention was directed to a young female of the name of Eliza Kennedy, not 17 years of age, who came out in the 'William Pirrie,' from Belfast, a few weeks since. The gaol is situated in the centre of a morass, where death awaits his prey; and the inspector of emigrants is a Mr. Whitlock, one of the staunch colonial union men, famed for the destruction of chapels and thirst for missionary blood.

"Eliza Kennedy informed me that she had agreed with the senior magistrate of the parish, a Mr. Hilton, of Retirement, as a house servant, for 8 *l.* sterling per annum, including food and lodgings; that a few days after reaching Retirement, she was told by Mr. Hilton that the wages she was to receive was only 6 *l.*, and that from it was to be deducted 17 *s.* 4 *d.* due to the vessel in which she came. On hearing this, she refused to work, and said if he was not satisfied, she would leave. The remainder is soon told; she was called into the house of her master, where two magistrates of the name of Mason were seated; being refused permission to call a witness to the verbal agreement, a Mary Ann Boyle, she was, in her master's house, by those two magistrates, sentenced to pay a fine of 3 *l.* sterling, to be levied on her goods, or, there being no goods, to be committed to gaol for fifteen days, fed on the coarsest food given to the vilest criminals. The gaol is eighteen miles from Retirement; through a burning sun she was walked, her feet so blistered, that she was obliged to rest a night on the road in some outhouse or other, conducted by one of our vile policemen, who are a disgrace to humanity, and is placed in gaol in Savana la Mar. The moment I heard her simple tale, told in the simplest manner, I paid the fine, not because it was just, but to rescue an innocent young creature from degradation and from death. The commitment, which is signed by two magistrates, states that she is thus sentenced 'for refusing to do the duty she had agreed upon to perform,' and that the sentence is in accordance with, and under the authority of, an Act to encourage emigration to this island. It is not directed to any gaoler or to any one else. I intend to try the validity, if I can, but with poor chance of justice in this country. Eliza Kennedy is now under the same roof as myself, and, if she chooses, shall remain in the mission family.

"I shall send this case to the Governor, and shall publish the facts; but let me implore you to prevent any others from coming here to perish and die. Many, even from the last vessel, are already gone into eternity, and others are exhibiting all the wretchedness of human woe."

Let our countrymen and countrywomen weigh well what the above contains, and they must conclude, that every thing pointed out to them by the Press and the Anti-slavery Society is now to be realised to those beings who, deaf to their remonstrance, went to Jamaica.—*Morning Register.*

Doctor Palmer writes as follows:—

"Lest I forget, let me here remark, that within the last twenty-four hours I have learned from credible authority, though I do not vouch for the accuracy of the statement, that out of the one hundred and twenty-seven Irish emigrants landed from the "Robert Kerr," no

less

less than twenty-one have already gone to their account! fifteen in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, and six in the vicinity of Spanish Town.

"I denounce it as a gross and scandalous delusion from beginning to end. The reckless planters never will fulfil their promises, by means of which they are seducing the people from their homes. Let your people understand this distinctly. Look at the facts: the planters can get their work done, and well done, by black labourers, for wages averaging, when employed by day labour, and after deducting the amount of rent, to about 3*s.* or 4*s.* sterling per week; and yet they talk of giving white labourers, who cannot be expected to do equal work, from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per week, besides providing them with lodgings rent-free, medical attendance, &c. Is it reasonable to suppose that they sincerely design to fulfil such promises? No, no. Let them once get the poor creatures here, and they will make their own terms with them. Honor Glyn was promised 5*s.* or 6*s.* *per day* for comparatively light work, but when here she is compelled to accept about *eight-pence* a day. Eliza Kennedy is put into gaol for refusing to work for 6*l.* per annum,—a precious recompense for a voyage of 5,000 miles!

"It grieves me to the heart every time I hear of a fresh arrival, knowing, as I do, that, ere twelve months are over, fully one-half will be in their graves, and the remainder dragging out a life of misery and disappointment. Several thousands have been imported since 1834. Where are they now? I trust that every effort will be made to arrest this murderous scheme. Your people may be badly off; but they must be thought that it is better 'to bear the ills they have, than fly to those they know not of.' Picture to yourself a poor man with a wife and two or three children arriving here: suppose them drafted off to the mountains for their seasoning; they are put to work; they are given the coarse food on which the native labourers commonly subsist—cocoas or plantains, and salt herrings or shads. This diet even the poorest European labourer loathes and detests. Presently they break out with malignant ulcers on the feet and legs; they are unable to work, or even to walk (this is the case with the great majority of new-comers, both in high and low lands); whilst not working they of course get no wages; then comes neglect. Medical attendance, if supplied, is usually of the most indifferent description. Suppose the man, after several weeks' painful confinement, recovers; he goes to town to procure some little comforts for his family; he travels by night, to avoid the intense heat of the day; he imbibes the noxious miasma, and a day or two after his return is laid prostrate with a bilious remittent, or, perchance, with a yellow fever. In a few hours he is carried off, leaving his wife and helpless children in a state of utter destitution, in a strange land, with none to care for or sympathise with them. I am satisfied that in three cases out of every ten such will be the result of Europeans coming hither in the capacity of labourers. Go on in the work you have so nobly begun. Let it be dinned into the ears of your people, that Jamaica is no place for them; that they must place no faith in the fair promises held out to them; let them be warned that in coming here they rush upon almost certain destruction; and let any man who engages in the iniquitous kidnapping scheme be held up as an enemy, or the tool of an enemy.

"I have not heard any thing of the people who have been located with Dr. Spalding; but I apprehend that an awful tale will yet have to be disclosed. In stating that *one* of the poor Africans who were placed under the tender mercies of the Doctor had committed suicide, I find I was mistaken; it was *two*, not *one*, that destroyed themselves! I devoutly hope the Irish emigrants will not follow so dreadful an example. I have neither time nor space for more. Should I resume my paper, a large share of my attention will be devoted to the exposure of the wrongs of the emigrants; and I shall enter more into detail, and in better order, into the merits of the question. Pray excuse the slovenly and jumbled manner in which this is put together.

"I am, my dear friend, very sincerely yours,

"Richard Allen, Esq.,
"High-street, Dublin,
"Secretary to the Anti-slavery Society."

(signed) "*A. L. Palmer.*"

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Metcalfe,
18 Nov. 1841.

(No. 15.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right Honourable Sir *C. T. Metcalfe*, Bart., G.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 18 November 1841.

10 Nov.

I TRANSMIT to you the copy of a letter, and its enclosures, from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, on the subject of the free emigration which has taken place from the United Kingdom to Jamaica, since the passing of the Immigration Act in that colony.

I have to request that you will ascertain, as far as possible, the actual condition of the emigrants who went out by the "Robert Kerr."

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley*,

JAMAICA.

— No. 7. —

(No. 88.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir *C. T. Metcalfe*, Bart., G.C.B., to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 7.
Despatch from Sir Charles Metcalfe to Lord Stanley, 1 March 1842.

28 Feb. 1842.

My Lord, King's House, 1 March 1842.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 18th November, No. 15, I have the honour to transmit a report on the location, and, as far as can be ascertained, the actual condition of the emigrants who came out by the "Robert Kerr."

The Report is prepared by the sub-agent at Kingston, and is confirmed by the agent-general, from whom a letter on the subject is likewise enclosed.

I do not comprehend the sub-agent's concluding allusion to Mr. * * *, who accompanied the emigrants in the "Robert Kerr" to this island, further than as it seems to have reference to differences of opinion at Kingston, on the subject of the treatment of the emigrants at the depôt, from which differences the sub-agent has experienced considerable annoyance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

Sir, Kingston, 28 February 1842.

I REGRET that the difficulty of procuring authentic information regarding the different immigrants who have arrived in this island has delayed my reply to your despatch, bearing date the 12th ultimo, until now. I have the honour to enclose, for his Excellency the Governor's information, a list of the people who arrived in the "Robert Kerr" from Limerick in February last, and such account of them to date as can be procured.

I consider the statement sent herewith may be relied on. I had an opportunity of knowing the disposal of the people by the "Robert Kerr;" and I can assure his Excellency that, whatever was the after destiny and location of these people, in the first instance all were engaged to and removed to as healthy locations as any in the island, and that no labourers were employed in the lowlands. Those who remained in the lowlands were domestics, stock-minders and mechanics, and whose employment in the lowlands was sanctioned by the law.

Considering the number of bad and intemperate people sent out, the number of deaths is by no means so great as I could have expected. The case of Patrick Cunningham stated, and made so much of in the hand-bill enclosed to me, is grossly exaggerated. I believe the man's removal to the hospital in Spanish Town, and about a mile from the property where he met with the accident, secured to him the best medical attendance; and as to neglect of the employer, it is entirely without foundation. Mr. Harrison, the proprietor of Ensom Pen, and who employed Patrick Cunningham, resides fifty or sixty miles from town, in Manchester, and was accidentally at Ensom when the accident happened to Cunningham, and proceeded the morning afterwards to his home, leaving word with the overseer to have him removed to the hospital, where he would be attended to, and where I believe he was liable for every expense.

I believe when Mr. Harrison heard the termination of the accident to Cunningham, and the reflections cast on his character, that he took the earliest opportunity and refuted them. The jury were under a mistake as to the law having been contravened in this case. He was not employed in field labour in the lowlands, but as a stock-minder.

I do not believe that the people by the "Robert Kerr" were deluded or deceived on the subject of wages or other advantages, as I questioned and spoke to many of them soon after their arrival, and could not find any one individual who would honestly state that any deception was practised. I believe many of them deceived themselves; for, although fairly told what their prospects were, they worked themselves up on board ship, where they were much better fed and cared for than they were accustomed to, to believe they were going to an "el dorado," and were much disappointed, on being brought to their sober senses, on finding that they must work fairly for their subsistence. It is a most lamentable circumstance that those immigrants of the Robert Kerr who went to the properties of Dr. Spalding, and who were for a time really doing well, should have been tampered with and induced to quit the employment of a gentleman who was disposed to make them comfortable. I believe these people are still about Kingston; and as their agreement with Dr. Spalding terminates in a few days, I trust they will again speedily find employment.

I can positively assert that every security against Europeans being employed in the lowlands as field labourers was given by the law; but unfortunately, many of these who on their arrival were employed and removed to healthy locations, being a dissatisfied set, absconded and went to the lowlands, more particularly from all parts to Kingston, where death but too frequently awaited them; no remedy could be found to prevent this, for these people generally made themselves so troublesome and disagreeable to their first employers, that when they did abscond there was but little inducement to follow them. The amended

Immigration

Immigration Act places the chances for success in those who may be determined on importing Europeans on a better footing than before.

Agreeably to your desire, I return the original documents forwarded to me in your despatch of the 12th ultimo.

I have, &c.

J. M. Higginson, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *John Ewart*, A. G. I.

LIST of IMMIGRANTS who arrived in the "Robert Kerr" from Limerick, Ireland, at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 28th February 1841.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom Employed.	Present Circumstances.
1.	Egan, Lawrence	50	- - - - - -	now in the Police.
2.	„ Catherine	40		
3.	Boland, Michael	26		
4.	„ his Wife	—		
5.	„ Nelly	12		
6.	„ Pat	6		
7.	„ Michael	4		
8.	Keough, Michael	27	- - employed by Dr. Spalding on his coffee plantations, in the parish of St. Andrew and St. George, at the current rate of wages paid for labour; in addition to which they had cottages and land free of rent, and medical attendance and medicine gratis for the first year. They all enjoyed good health in the mountains, but were induced to come to Kingston in the hope of getting their agreements annulled, and have lived for some months in a state of idleness, at the public expense.	- - Betty Keough died in Kingston Hospital since leaving the mountains.
9.	„ Betty	28		
10	„ Kitty	6		
11.	„ Ellen	4		
12.	Carroll, Thomas	24		- - Carroll died in the mountains, after having been in Kingston three or four days in search of the first person (per Hopewell) who absconded from Dr. Spalding's. The death of this man was to be regretted, as he was endowed with strong natural powers, and had complete control over the others; and it is more than likely that had he lived, all the subsequent unfortunate circumstances would have been prevented.
13.	„ Mary	30		
14.	„ James	4		
15.	Marshall, Michael	30		
16.	„ Catherine	30		
17.	„ Mary	12		
18.	„ James	10		
19.	„ John	8		
20.	„ Ann	6		
21.	„ Michael, infant	—		
22.	Regan, Timothy	25		
23.	„ Mary	24		
24.	„ Infant	—		
25.	Collins, John	23		
26.	„ Margaret	26		
27.	„ Mary	12		
28.	Purtill, Pat	25		
29.	„ Margaret	20		
30.	„ James	1¼		
31.	Hoffman, Catherine	30		
32.	Tughey, Bridget	20	Charles Farquharson, Esq.	a good girl; remains in the same situation.
33.	Hickey, Lawrence	27	John Jones, Esq., Portland	- - Hickey very soon left the employ of Mr. Jones and returned to Kingston, when he was employed in the district prison. He is now in the police.
34.	„ Sarah	35		
35.	„ John	4		
36.	Reynolds, William	21	- - - - - -	- - Reynolds returned to Kingston also, and is employed in the district prison.
37.	Hant, Ann	23	Mr. Judge, Kingston	since married to William Reynolds.
38.	M'Cormick, Margaret	22		
39.	Costello, Pat	24		
40.	Landers, Matthew	20	John Jones, Esq., Portland	all remained on the north side of the island.
41.	Morum, Luke	40		
42.	M'Mahon, Pat	30		
43.	O'Brien, Michael	38		
44.	Ryan, John	38	- - - - - -	- - Ryan and family (except Pat and John) were with Mr. Jones for some time, and all enjoyed good health; but not satisfied, they returned to Kingston, and after a time he was employed as waiter at a club-house. The family then became sickly, and were removed to the public hospital, where the mother, Pat, Dennis, Matthew and Margaret all died. Ryan is now in employment at Port Royal.
45.	„ Margaret	35		
46.	„ Pat	17	apprenticed to Mr. Bonitto, tailor.	
47.	„ Denniss	15	went with Parents.	
48.	„ John	12	apprenticed to Mr. Bonitto, tailor.	
49.	„ Matthew	9	went with Parents.	
50.	„ Margaret	6		
51.	Lynch, Denniss	25	Robert Smith, Esq., Manchester	- - returned to Kingston on Mr. Smith's leaving the island, and was employed at the district prison.
52.	„ Judy	25		
53.	„ Mary	4		
54.	„ Catherine, infant	—		
55.	Mihan, William	30	R. Quelch, Esq., St. Thos. the East	still in service in St. Thomas the East.
56.	„ Honora	30		
57.	Ryan, William	30		Ryan and wife are gone to America.
58.	„ Mary	30		
59.	Whailan, John	20		drowned at Old Harbour.
60.	„ Biddy	22		in service at Spanish Town.
61.	O'Brien, James	22	- - these men entered the Spanish Town Police.	died in Spanish Town.
62.	„ Mary	20		since married in Spanish Town.
63.	Pine, Edward	19		died in Spanish Town.
64	„ Margaret	18		since married in Kingston.
65.	Donaghue, Cornelius	19		still in Spanish Town.
66.	Roach, David	20		still in Spanish Town.
67.	Cunningham, Pat	38	J. Harrison, Esq., St. Catherine's	- - died in Spanish Town, having suffered from an injury received at Ensom Pen.
68.	Davies, Patrick	18	- - - - -	- - these young men left Mr. Harrison, and were employed in Spanish Town.
69.	Griffiths, James	20	- - - - -	
70.	Kays, John	16	- - - - -	
71.	Donoghue, John	24	Dr. Ewart, St. Thomas the Vale	- - drank hard and got into bad health; sailed for America. His wife died after child-birth of twins; of which one is alive and very healthy, under the care of the Sub-agent.
72.	„ Bridget	18		
73.	Wilson, Joseph	22	- - - - - -	also intemperate.
74.	Carr, Richard	30	- - - - - -	still in the same employment.

JAMAICA.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom Employed.	Present Circumstances.
75.	Odea, Edward	34	Dr. Ewart	- - this man lost his situation from being repeatedly intoxicated; became very intemperate, and died in the public hospital. His wife soon after married Pat M'Shane, in Kingston.
76.	„ Bridget	18		
77.	Barrett, Cornelius	38	- - - - - -	- - Barrett also lost his situation from drink; he died in Spanish Town. The widow Barrett is weakly, and remains about the public hospital, but will take no situation. The boy continues with Dr. Ewart.
78.	„ Ann	36		
79.	„ William	11		
80.	Minahan, Mathew	40	entered the Police	- - Minahan drank excessively, and died. His widow is a well-conducted woman, who with her children are doing well.
81.	„ Catherine	30		
82.	„ Edward	13		
83.	„ John	11		
84.	„ Charles	8		
85.	Cummings, Patriek	28	entered the Police	- - is now employed by Geo. W. Gordon, Esq. His wife died at Stoney Hill.
86.	„ Rosa	25		
87.	Cosgreve, Pat	25	Mr. Chavane, St. Andrew	- - Cosgreve and wife are conducting themselves with great propriety, are very healthy, and doing well.
88.	„ Bridget	28		
89.	Green, Eliza	19	Rev. Mr. Pitter	still in the same situation.
90.	M'Bride, Emily	28	F. Harris, Esq.	remained in situation until married.
91.	Lambert, Sarah	15	Mr. Aaron	- - this girl, the daughter of Mrs. Hickey, was induced to leave her situation by a special magistrate and come to Kingston, where she had very bad health; she has again returned to Mr. Aaron's family.
92.	„ Mary Ann	19	Dr. De Cordova, Kingston	- - another daughter of Mrs. Hickey's; had an excellent character, and was doing well; since dead.
93.	Walsh, Ellen	23	- - - - - -	still in service.
94.	Connell Michael	23	Stephen Hanaford, Esq., St. Dorothy.	- - this family remained a few weeks only in situation, when they returned to Kingston, where they wandered about as vagrants.
95.	„ Mary	19		
96.	„ Mary, infant	—		
97.	Hane, John	20	Naval Hospital, Port Royal	- - left their situations and became vagrants, and frequently seen emerging from grog-shops.
98.	„ Catherine	18	Mr. Mitchel.	
99.	Tierney, John	20	J. H. Smith, Esq., Kingston	- - were doing very well; left the island; had a fine baby.
100.	„ Bridget	18		
101.	M'Kewan, John	20	R. J. Hitchins, Esq.	- - died of yellow fever. Bridget became very dissolute after her husband's death.
102.	„ Bridget	19		
103.	Hogan, Margaret	21	- - - - - -	died of yellow fever.
104.	Ryan, Bridget	19	- - - - - -	- - very dissolute; but still in service in Kingston.
105.	M'Shane, Pat	19	Levy Hyman, Jun.	now in the police.
106.	Boland, Margaret	23	- - - - - -	still in service.
107.	O'Connell, James	18	J. W. Davis, Esq.	died of yellow fever.
108.	Collins, John	20	Mr. Feurtado	died of yellow fever.
109.	Kenedy, Bridget	25	Jas. Ward, Esq., Kingston	- - left her situation under suspicion of having stolen money. It is said became very dissolute and abandoned. Died in hospital. This young woman always appeared to the sub-agent a very different character.
110.	Donoghoe, Mary	19	F. Singleton, Esq.	very dissolute; but still in service.
111.	Sweency, Mary	23	Mrs. M'Corkell	- - a good young woman; lately married in Kingston.
112.	Maguire, Peter	19	Mr. Morce	- - a bad character; robbed his master; left the island.
113.	Scanlon, Mary	20	Miss Sutherland	- - intemperate and abandoned. Died in hospital.
114.	Leahy, John	28	Mr. Seymour	intemperate. Lost his situation.
115.	Quin, Ann	18	Miss Ross	- - a good girl; but fond of changing her situation.
116.	White, Martha	16	Mr. Seixas	still in service in Kingston.
117.	Daly, Thomas	23	Rev. Mr. Gleeson	left the island with the Rev. Mr. Frost.
118.	„ Honora	20		
119.	„ Mary, infant	—		
120.	Boland, Patrick	18	- - - - - -	entered on his own account.
121.	Leo, Martin	19	- - - - - -	of intemperate habits. Died.
122.	Quin, James	32	Walter Pollock, Esq., St. Mary	- - Mrs. Quin was of very intemperate habits; she died in St. Mary. The husband has been seen in Kingston since.
123.	„ Honora	27		
124.	„ Julian	5		
125.	„ William	2½		
126.	Myers, Mary	18	A. H. Lewis, Esq., Spanish Town	still in situation.
127.	Frost, the Rev.	30	- - - - - -	- - left the island, having been shut out from the society of his countrymen in Kingston, for giving a candid and fair statement of this island, and the advantages to be derived by his countrymen on emigrating hither.

This Return has been drawn up from the personal knowledge of the parties by the Sub-agent, and from the best information derived by him. It cannot be considered official, since *no death* took place whilst the immigrants were under his charge, and the law did not require that *any death* should be reported to him. It may, however, be relied on as substantially correct.

5th February 1842. (signed) *James Paul*, Sub-agent.

I believe the foregoing contains as correct an account of the disposal and after circumstances connected with the immigrants who arrived in the "Robert Kerr," from Limerick, as can be procured, and agrees with my own information on the subject.

(signed) *John Ewart*,

28th February 1842. Agent-general of Immigrants.

— No. 8. —

(No. 98.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir *C. T. Metcalfe*, Bart., G.C.B., to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, King's House, 22 March 1842.

No. 8. Despatch from Charles Metcalf to Lord Stanley 22 March 1842

I HAVE the honour to transmit the returns required by the circular of your Lordship's predecessor of the 29th May 1841.

Your Lordship will observe that all the returns are blank, excepting the only one which, with the explanations contained in the column of remarks, seems applicable to this colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*

Enclosure in No. 8.

RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived during the Year 1841, for whom the Colonial Bounty has been paid.

Whence Emigrating.	14 years and upwards		Between 7 and 14.		Children under 7.		Total.	Deaths on the Voyage.			Births on the Voyage.			Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Shepherds.	Number of Domestic Servants.			Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen preparing or selling Articles of food.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing.			Number of other Mechanics, &c. not included in the foregoing Columns.	Remarks.*
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		Between 7 & 14.	Under 7.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.		
England - -	448	357	89	83	75	87	1,140	–	10	10	1	1	2	715	–	42	100	142	11	–	2	–	2	43	
Scotland - -	182	128	23	17	31	36	417	3	2	5	–	–	–	291	–	6	23	29	4	–	1	–	1	25	
Ireland - -	52	47	13	8	4	3	127	–	–	–	2	3	5	61	–	11	39	50	5	1	–	2	2	1	
United States	117	26	–	7	8	4	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	–	7	6	13	10	9	2	–	2	40	
Sierra Leone -	436	130	34	18	23	22	663	–	–	–	–	–	–	499	–	6	9	15	5	1	–	–	–	7	
Other Colonies	71	28	1	5	2	–	107	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	22	7	29	1	–	–	–	–	3	
TOTAL - -	1306	716	160	138	143	152	2,615	3	12	15	3	4	7	1,693	2	94	184	228	36	11	5	2	7	119	

* REMARKS.—The term Colonial Bounty is herein applied to the passage-money, and other expenses paid under Acts of the Island Legislature. There is no emigrant tax; the sum granted for immigration is paid out of the general revenue of the Island. The payments for immigrants have amounted on an average to 12*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.* per head. By the Act of 1840, 50,000*l.* was granted annually for three years. By the Act of 1841-2 it is reduced to 20,000*l.* in one year.

BARBADOS.

BARBADOS.

No. 1.
Extract Letter from R. Vernon Smith, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 9 Sept. 1840.

No. 721.

—No. 1.—

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, dated Downing-street, 9 September 1840.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to refer to you an Act passed by the Legislature of Barbados, empowering the Governor to make regulations for ensuring the health and safety of persons emigrating from that island.

His Lordship requests that you will take this Act into consideration, with reference to the Act of Parliament recently passed extending the Act for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels to the West Indies, and report to him your opinion how far it may be desirable that the Royal Assent should be given to the Barbados Act, or whether any, and, if any, what amendments should be made therein.

I transmit also for your information copies of a former correspondence with the Governor on the subject of this Act.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

(No. 721.)

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

AN ACT to empower the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of this Island for the time being to make such Regulations as he shall deem expedient for ensuring the Health and Safety in their Passage of Persons emigrating from this Island, and to appoint an Assistant Harbour-Master, to see such Regulations carried into effect.

Preamble.

WHEREAS slavery having been totally abolished in this island, and the labouring population having become freemen, and consequently entitled to exercise all the powers and privileges incidental to a state of freedom, among which is the right to emigrate and carry their labour to the most eligible market: and whereas humanity requires that, while freely permitted to exercise this right, the labourers in the present early stage of their new condition should be protected in every way against the evils to which their want of information might expose them, and, among the rest, from the hardships and danger to which they might be liable from the misconduct of the owners or masters of vessels employed in their conveyance from this to any other land:

Clause 1. Be it therefore enacted, by his Excellency Sir Evan John Murray M'Gregor, baronet, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of this island, the Honourable the Members of Her Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this island, That the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of this island shall be and he is hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make such regulations as he shall deem expedient for ensuring the health and safety, in their passage, of persons emigrating from this island; and for the purpose of seeing that such regulations are carried into effect, the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of this island for the time being is hereby authorized and empowered to nominate and appoint some fit and proper person as assistant harbour-master in this island, and from time to time to remove any such person so to be appointed, for misconduct or inefficiency, and in case of any vacancy arising by any such removal, or by the death or resignation of the person so to be appointed, to appoint some other fit and proper person in his place or stead, whose duty it shall be to see that all such regulations are duly complied with; and the secretary of the island is hereby authorized and required to withhold the requisite permit from vessels sailing hence with emigrants for British Guiana or any other colony, until the assistant harbour-master shall have produced to him a certificate, signed by such assistant harbour-master, that all such regulations have been duly complied with.

The Governor to appoint an assistant harbour-master, and in case of removal for misconduct, &c. to fill up the vacancy.

Secretary not to clear vessels with emigrants until he receives a certificate from the assistant harbour-master.

Powers of assistant harbour-master.

Clause 2. And be it further enacted, That the said assistant harbour-master shall have, and he is hereby invested with, full power and authority to visit any ship or vessel in which any such emigrating labourers are to be conveyed, for the purpose of ascertaining that all such rules and regulations have been duly complied with; and if the master or commander of any such ship or vessel, or any other person or persons, shall refuse to permit the said assistant harbour-master to visit such ship or vessel, or shall in anywise obstruct him in the discharge of his said duty, such master or commander, or other person or persons, shall forfeit a sum nor exceeding Fifty pounds, nor less than Ten pounds, current money of this

Masters obstructing assistant harbour-master in performing his duties, to be fined 50*l.* currency, to be recovered as servant's wages, or committed to prison for three months.

this island, to be recovered as in case of servant's wages, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the common gaol of this island, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for any time not exceeding Three months, unless the forfeiture be sooner paid; one-half of which forfeiture shall go to the informer, and the other half be paid into the public treasury of the island, for the public uses thereof.

Clause 3. And be it further enacted, That the said assistant harbour-master shall be paid a salary at and after the rate of One hundred and fifty pounds current money of this island per annum, to be computed from the date of his commission, and so in proportion for any time less than a year, out of the public treasury of this island, by even half-yearly payments; and the treasurer of this island for the time being is hereby directed to pay the same accordingly.

Assistant harbour-master to receive a salary at the rate of 150 *l.* per annum out of the treasury.

Clause 4. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not continue in operation for a longer period than Three years from the date of its passing.

Act to be in force for three years.

Read three times, and passed the Council unanimously, the 13th day of March 1840.

(signed) *Richard Hort,*
Acts Clerk of the Council.

Read three times, and passed the Genera Assembly *nem. con.*, the 13th day of March 1840.

(signed) *John Mayers,*
Clerk of the General Assembly.

Government-House, Barbados, 21 March 1840. (signed) *E. J. Murray M'Gregor,*
Governor.

(A true copy.)
Certified this 21st day of March 1840.
(signed) *Richard Hort,*
Act. Col. Sec.

SUMMARY.

AN ACT to empower the Governor or Commander-in-Chief to make such Regulations as he shall deem expedient for ensuring the Health and Safety in their Passage of Persons emigrating from this Island, and to appoint an Assistant Harbour-Master.

PREAMBLE.

CLAUSE 1.

Empowering the Governor to make fitting regulations, and to appoint and remove persons to and from the situation of assistant harbour-master; and authorizing the secretary to withhold permission from vessels sailing with emigrants, unless the regulations be complied with.

CLAUSE 2.

Empowering assistant harbour-master to visit vessels, and imposing a fine on those who may obstruct him in his duty, and in default of payment, inflicting imprisonment.

CLAUSE 3.

Fixing assistant harbour-master's salary at One hundred and fifty pounds currency per annum.

(signed) *Richard Hort,* Actg. Col. Secretary.

OPINION.

THIS Act has been passed in conformity with the recommendation of Lord John Russell, in his Lordship's despatch of 29th November 1839 (Barbados, No. 14), and enables his Excellency the Governor effectually to carry out the principles and policy of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the passage of emigrants from this colony to any other, and will remove those doubts entertained by his Lordship, and which he considered it proper should be cleared away, respecting the validity of instructions issued by the Executive to the departments of the Colonial Secretary and Harbour-master.

That such an appointment as that for which the Act provides a salary is indispensably called for, the letter of the 16th instant, addressed to his Excellency's acting private secretary by the present harbour-master, is conclusive proof; and there is no doubt, by means of the powers thus vested in the Governor to issue and enforce his regulations on this point, that the "complete effect" which, in the despatch above adverted to, his Lordship deems it "desirable should be given to Lord Glenelg's views for the protection of emigrants," will be effectually accomplished by adopting, as nearly as practicable, the provisions of 5 & 6 W. 4, c. 53.

(signed) *R. Boucher Clarke,*
Sol.-Gen[l], Barbados.

19 March 1840.

BARBADOS.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

No. 45, 4 Sept.
No. 58, 19 Sept.
No. 61, 1 Oct.
No. 78, 15 Oct.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Sir, Downing-street, 19 December 1838.

I HAVE received your despatches, enumerated in the margin, on the subject of immigration into British Guiana.

There seems no reason to doubt that a well-conducted plan of immigration would be advantageous to the colony; and you are right in assuming that no objection would be entertained by Her Majesty's Government to lawful and unexceptionable means to secure this end.

Your first despatch on this subject was written in unavoidable ignorance of the provisions of the recent Order in Council for regulating contracts for labour; and as your subsequent despatch of the 19th of September, written after your receipt of that Order in Council, removes all ground for apprehension that, in the case of any future immigrants, its provisions would not be strictly adhered to, I shall content myself with observing, that Her Majesty's Government would feel it impossible to sanction any measures inconsistent either with the spirit or the letter of that order.

To the general object and purport of the resolutions of the Court of Policy, transmitted in your despatch of the 1st of October, it does not appear to me that any just exception can be taken. Some important modifications, however, of the proposed scheme appear to me to be requisite, in order to secure the emigrants against fraud and oppression. It is undoubtedly desirable that proper means should be adopted for accurately informing labourers in other colonies of the rate of wages which they may expect to receive, and of the advantages which would be offered them in Guiana. The payment of the passages of willing emigrants from other places, under proper regulations, seems also to be a legitimate object for the appropriation of a moderate portion of the colonial revenue. The appointment of emigration agents in the colonies from which emigrants may be expected to proceed, as well as in British Guiana itself, to superintend their transit and location, is moreover calculated, if placed on a proper footing, to check abuse and to prevent fraud.

The principle, however, on which the remuneration of such agents is proposed to be granted appears to me objectionable. The remuneration is made to depend on the number of emigrants engaged by the agents. But this gives them a direct interest in increasing that number to the utmost, and thus diminishes the inducement to vigilance in securing the emigrants against imposition.

It is true that the first motive of the measure in question, and its ultimate object, is to supply labourers to a colony which is in want of them; but independently of higher considerations, the best mode in the long run of securing a regular supply is, by taking effectual care that there is no fraud or deception in the process of obtaining it; and that the labourers are not only willing to emigrate, but perfectly apprized of all the facts and circumstances connected with or bearing on the emigration. The agent, therefore, though paid by the colonists, must be appointed on behalf of the emigrants. He is to be their guardian and protector. His duty is to preserve the emigrants from the disappointment, dissatisfaction and misfortune to which ignorance and inexperience might expose them; to explain to them in the clearest manner the real nature of the inducements to emigrate which can be fairly held out to them, to caution them against extravagant or unwarranted expectations, and to protect them from the hardship and danger to which they might be liable from the misconduct of the owners or masters of vessels employed in their conveyance. Experience has proved the necessity of strict precaution against such misconduct. It is therefore indispensable to any plan of emigration, sanctioned by the Government, that the seaworthiness of the ships should be ascertained; that the number of emigrants to be embarked in each ship, and the amount of provisions and water for their passage, should be regulated in a manner calculated to secure the health and safety of the passengers. It is also indispensable that every emigrant, prior to emigration, should be made completely to understand the nature and prospects of the proposed service, the distance of the place, and the difficulties of return; and also that the emigrant's knowledge of all these particulars, and entire willingness to enter on the speculation, should be proved to the satisfaction of the agent by personal communication with the emigrant; and that the health of the emigrant should be attested by a medical man selected for that purpose by the agent, and acting under his inspection.

In order to carry these purposes into effect, it will be necessary that proper regulations should be carefully framed, and that a strict observance of them should be made a positive condition of the payment from the public revenue of any sum for the passage of emigrants to Guiana. The best mode of enforcing this will be to allow the proposed payment of the passages of emigrants only in those cases in which the master of the vessel in which they arrive shall have received a certificate from the emigration agent, or other Government officer appointed for this purpose in the colony from whence they arrive; the certificate to be signed by such agent or Government officer, and countersigned by the Governor of such colony, and to certify that the regulations for ensuring the health and safety of the passengers have in every respect been complied with; the truth of which certificate must be verified as far as possible by personal inspection of the ship and emigrants on their arrival in Guiana by the resident agent. It will further be desirable, that masters of ships arriving in British Guiana with emigrants should be subjected to penalties in the colony, in the event of their not having conformed to such regulations as shall have been formed on this subject. In order to assist you in passing such regulations, I transmit to you a copy of the English Passengers' Act, which, although of course requiring considerable modifications in

order

order to render it applicable to the West Indies, may serve as a useful guide. I have to request that you will transmit for my consideration these regulations when framed. I observe that it is expressly stipulated in the third resolution of the Court of Policy, that the rules and regulations laid down for the guidance of emigrants applying for a free passage to Guiana shall not affect their free choice of employers, nor in any way restrain them from hiring their services to the best advantage. I consider the fair and bonâ fide application of this principle essential to the proposed measures, and indispensable to any plan for procuring additional labour in the colony. In order to remove all doubt on this point, some alteration is required in the notice transmitted in your despatch of the 15th of October. The rule proposed for the distribution of the emigrants prescribes that each applicant, according to priority of application, should have ten; and that no person should be entitled to any additional number until all are supplied. Such a rule, if enforced with unqualified rigour, would lead to many evils. But waving other objections, I remark on it here as appearing at least to militate against the entire freedom of the emigrants in making their own agreements with the parties anxious to obtain their labour. It is indeed added, that this arrangement is optional with the labourers; but the terms of it, nevertheless, more than imply an interference on the part of the Government agent in the distribution of labour. Yet such interference ought not for a moment to be admitted. The labourers, on their arrival, should be at liberty to enter into any engagements, sanctioned by the existing law of the colony, with any parties who are willing to engage them; and the business of the resident agent, as it respects them, should be strictly confined to the giving them such information as he may consider useful for their guidance, and the protecting them against any unfair dealing. I have to request that, after considering these observations, you will bring the subject again under the notice of the Court of Policy, with a view to revise the proposed arrangements in the several points to which I have adverted; and that at your earliest convenience you will inform me of the result.

I have, &c.

Governor Light, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Glenelg.*

(No. 14.)

Sir, Downing-street, 29 November 1839.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th September (No. 95), enclosing various documents on the subject of the proceedings, at Barbados, of Mr. Thomas Day, an agent employed by the government of British Guiana to superintend the introduction of emigrant labourers into that colony from Barbados.

My despatch (No. 10) of the 7th of October (Trinidad), on the subject of the emigration ordinance of that island, will have already apprized you of the disallowance by Her Majesty of the ordinance of the Governor and Court of Policy of British Guiana, under which Mr. Day's appointment took place. Under these circumstances, the only immediate practical question arising on your despatch of the 19th of September is that which respects the validity of the instructions of the 10th of September, addressed by you to the assistant harbour-master, in which that officer is directed to carry into execution the views explained by Lord Glenelg, in his despatch of the 9th of December 1838. It appears that until the assistant harbour-master shall produce to the Colonial Secretary a certificate of the compliance with the regulations prescribed by Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary has been instructed to withhold the requisite permit from vessels sailing from Barbados with emigrants for British Guiana.

However desirable it may be that the most complete effect should be given to Lord Glenelg's views for the protection of emigrants, I am not satisfied that the Colonial Secretary would be justified in withholding a requisite permit from any vessel, merely because the master had not conformed to those contemplated regulations. It does not appear that they have ever been established as law by any Act of Assembly; and there is certainly no Act of Parliament imposing any such restriction on the intercourse by sea between any two British colonies. I observe, however, that you issued these instructions under the sanction of the opinion of the solicitor-general of Barbados; I must presume, therefore, that there are some sufficient grounds of law justifying the refusal of clearance in cases of non-conformity to the regulations in question, although those reasons have not occurred to myself. It is, however, my duty to call your attention to the subject, in order that if there be any real doubt as to the lawfulness of the directions given to the Colonial Secretary and to the assistant harbour-master, any such doubts may be cleared away before those instructions are further acted on and enforced.

I have, &c.

Sir E. J. Murray M'Gregor, Bart., Governor, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *J. Russell.*

BARBADOS.

No. 2.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 22 October 1840.

No. 721.

—No. 2.—

Copy of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 22 October 1840.

Sir,

In compliance with your letter of the 9th ultimo, we have the honour to state that we have perused the Act passed by the Legislature of Barbados therein enclosed. This Act authorizes the Governor to make such regulations as he shall think right for ensuring the health and safety in their passage of persons emigrating from Barbados; and it also sanctions the appointment of an assistant harbour-master, whose certificate of the due observance of the Governor's regulations will be requisite before any vessel is allowed to clear out with emigrants on board.

From the papers which accompany your letter, we derive the following view of the origin of this measure.

On the 19th December 1838, Lord Glenelg addressed to the Governor of Barbados a despatch explanatory of the measures taken for the protection of emigrants in this country, and recommended the adoption of them in that island.

The Governor immediately established, by his own authority, such rules as Lord Glenelg had suggested.

On this being reported, Lord John Russell, in a despatch of the 29th November 1839, expressed a doubt whether the Governor had the power to make or to enforce such rules; and observed that those doubts should be cleared away before the Governor's instructions were further acted on. The present Act has accordingly been passed, evidently for the purpose of putting the Governor's authority on the subject beyond question.

We have no doubt that the measure has been adopted with a real desire of meeting the views suggested by Her Majesty's Government, and it must be unwillingly, we are persuaded, that Lord John Russell would find himself precluded from recommending its confirmation. But we fear there are some serious objections to the law as it is now proposed.

The owners of ships, and commercial men generally, regard with great and not unreasonable jealousy all restraints on navigation, and expect to have the most ample means of knowing beforehand what such restrictions are, in order that they may give the necessary instructions to the masters of their vessels, and may make, with due information, their arrangements with the underwriters. Nothing but an actual law can secure the publicity and the certainty required for these purposes. The authority which it is the object of the present measure to delegate to the Governor is one which in this country Parliament has not intrusted to the Crown itself. The regulations regarding emigrants are all set forth in detail in the imperial statute-book; and it certainly therefore would be more consistent with the practice in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and with the expectations of commercial men in such cases, that in Barbados, also, the rules respecting the conveyance of emigrants should be enacted in detail by the Colonial Legislature.

It will be for higher authority than ours to decide whether or not, adverting to these considerations, the present Act can be confirmed. But if a more detailed measure is to be proposed, we enclose a sketch of the regulations which we think it might with advantage embody; and we would propose the same outline to be communicated to the Governor for his guidance, in case it be determined that the regulation of the subject may still be left to the executive authority.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Robt. Torrens.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2.

Outline of Enactments or Regulations which it would appear desirable to establish respecting the Conveyance of Emigrants from Barbados.

1. The first enactment should regulate the number of persons to be carried, the height of the vessel between decks, and the arrangement of the sleeping berths. On these points the 2d clause of the British Passengers' Act might be adopted.

2. Next should be settled the quantity of provisions. On this subject there seems no reason

reason not to adopt the 3d clause of the Passengers' Act. It has been taken for a rule in an Emigrant Act passed in the island of Jamaica.

3. The number of computed weeks or days of the principal voyages which emigrants are likely to make for Barbados should be stated.

4. An authority should be named to examine the provisions and water before the departure of the vessel; and to inquire, if necessary, into her seaworthiness. These functions are devolved, in Great Britain, upon the officers of Customs. In Barbados it seems to be proposed to assign them to the harbour-master; and to this, if rendered expedient by local circumstances, there appears no objection. But there can hardly be any reason why an assistant harbour-master, with a salary of 150*l.* per annum, should act singly and on his own authority. The principal harbour-master ought to be the responsible officer; and in cases where a survey of a ship is to be called, no authority less than that of the Governor, himself (to whom the harbour-master would report) should be sufficient; and the Governor, also, should be the judge of the measures to be founded on the result of the survey. In other words, the name of the Governor should be substituted for those of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, and afterwards of the Commissioners of Customs, in the 7th clause of the Passengers' Act. With the modifications thus adverted to, the objects of the present paragraph might be met by an adoption of the 5th and 7th clauses of the Imperial Act.

5. The 8th clause of the British Act, requiring that copies or authenticated abstracts of the Act should be kept on board for the information of the passengers, should be adopted.

6. For voyages computed to exceed four weeks, the 9th clause of the Passengers' Act ought to be adopted, requiring the presence of a surgeon.

7. The 10th clause of the Passengers' Act, limiting the quantity of spirits to be carried; the 11th clause, providing for lists of passengers; the 12th clause, prohibiting the landing of passengers at a different place from that contracted for; and the 15th clause, conferring a right to maintenance for forty-eight hours after arrival, all appear to be enactments which it would be desirable to repeat in Barbados.

8. The fine on masters violating the law might be fixed at not less than 5*l.* nor more than 20*l.*, according to the precedents in the 16th and 17th clauses of the British Act.

9. With regard to the prosecution and recovery of penalties, the 18th clause of the Passengers' Act provides, that the same means may be taken as under the Acts of Parliament for the prevention of smuggling, or relating to customs and trade. It appears doubtful how this machinery may be available out of the United Kingdom, and it would be desirable that the local Act should provide some cheap and expeditious resource, being at the same time one deserving of confidence for deciding cases under this law.

10. Ships of war, and vessels in the service of the Post-office, should be excepted from the operation of the law, as in the 20th clause of the Passengers' Act; but the exception should not be extended, as in that Act, to ships not carrying above a certain proportion of passengers to their tonnage. It would be better to say, absolutely, that vessels not carrying more than a defined number of passengers in all, say five or ten, as may be thought best, should not fall within the law.

In the preceding summary no notice has been taken of the 6th clause of the Passengers' Act, regulating the sale of provisions on board; the 14th, establishing fines in case of detention; and the 19th, requiring the master to enter into bond, because it was thought that these would not be applicable to the circumstances of the ports and ships concerned in emigration from Barbados; but if reasons should exist on the spot to think otherwise, they can of course be reported and be acted on.

T. F. E.
R. T.

— No. 3.—

(No. 94.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor Sir *E. J. Murray M'Gregor*, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 14 November 1840.

No. 3. Despatch from Lord John Russell to Sir E. J. M. M'Gregor, 14 Nov. 1840.

WITH reference to the latter part of my despatch, No. 61, of the 26th June last, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I thought it desirable to await the issue of the Bill extending the Act for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels in the West Indies, before I addressed you on the subject of the Barbados Passengers' Act, No. 721. That Bill having received Her Majesty's assent, I referred the Barbados Act to the Commissioners of Colonial Land for the iropinion how far it might be necessary to amend it, and I transmit to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of the Commissioners' report on this Act; and in suggesting the amendments proposed for the consideration of the Assembly, you will bear in mind that this subject is one which is not merely of a local, but of general interest.

22 Oct.

I have, &c
(signed) *J. Russell.*

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 1.
Despatch from Lord John Russell to Governor Light. 9 June 1840.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor *Light*, 9 June 1840.

(*Vide Correspondence relative to Trinidad*, p. 414.)

No. 2.
Despatch from Governor Light to Lord John Russell. 17 July 1840.

— No. 2. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Lord *John Russell*, 17 July 1840.

(*Vide Correspondence relative to Sierra Leone*, p. 445.)

No. 3.
Despatch from Lord John Russell to Governor Light. 30 December 1840.

— No. 3. —

(No. 150.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor *Light*.

Sir, Downing-street, 30 December 1840.

AFTER mature consideration, Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that they will be justified in admitting the colony of Sierra Leone into the list of the places from which emigrants may be introduced into British Guiana, under the provisions of any Ordinance which may be proposed by the Government and Court of Policy, in the terms which have been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

To Governor Light,
&c. &c.

No. 4.
Despatch from Governor Light to Lord John Russell. 23 February 1841.

— No. 4. —

(No. 23.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Lord *John Russell*.

Sir, Government House, Demerara, 23 Feb. 1841.

YOUR Lordship's despatch, No. 150, date 30th December, by which permission was granted to include Sierra Leone in the list of places whence emigrants for this colony might be sought, was published for general information by my order, and it attracted the notice of the unofficial members of the Court of Policy.

Accordingly, they requested an interview with me as a body. I preferred, however, to receive their communication on the subject in court, and assembled it, though adjourned to the 25th instant, on the 15th. Mr. Rose having explained that he wished immediate advantage to be taken of the permission, I read a short minute, of which I have the honour to transmit copy.

I have always wished to encourage emigration on fair terms; and as the Emigration Ordinance (No. 4, 1841), passed by Sir Henry Macleod, had been published, and consequently was law, I hesitated not to carry it into effect, and issued a proclamation, of which the annexed is a copy. The unofficial members having requested me to allow them to hire a vessel for the purpose of communicating

municating with Sierra Leone and Madeira, I appointed a committee of three non-officials and one official, to make the preliminary arrangements.

It appears that a large number of the peasantry of Madeira, excited by the intelligence of the success of their fellow citizens in this town, and of the money to be obtained by their industry even as agriculturists, have applied to a respectable merchant in Madeira to obtain a passage for them. I have therefore communicated to that person the terms of the Immigration Ordinance, and my proclamation appointing him agent for the colony, which has been fixed at 150 *l.* per annum.

I considered it would be more for the advantage of the colonists that the Governor of Sierra Leone should have the appointment of an agent, whose salary has been limited to 400 *l.* per annum. I have therefore transmitted to him a blank commission, to be filled up at his pleasure. It will prevent all jealousy of the acts of this government, and will I hope prove that no unfair objects are desired.

The appointment of an agent-general resident in this colony was to me a subject of deep consideration. Luckily I was relieved from my difficulty of selection by an application from Mr. James Hackett, who had arrived here from Canada some short time ago to look after property, his possession, in this colony. His antecedents of service under Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Sir Michael M'Turk's estimation of him and recommendation, and your Lordship's favourable disposition towards him in your letter of introduction to Lord Sydenham in July last, which was laid before me, enabled me at once to decide, and I felt happy in securing the services of an intelligent, active, and independent-minded man, not unknown to your Lordship, for the important object of attention to the emigrants on their first arrival, and for carrying into effect the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of emigration. I respectfully submit Mr. Hackett's appointment for your Lordship's approbation.

I have the honour to annex a copy of a letter to Sir John Jeremie.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Guiana Public Buildings, Demerara,
17 February 1841.

Sir,

In consequence of the colony under your Excellency's government being one of the places from whence Her Majesty's Government have permitted emigration to the West India colonies, I have deemed it advisable, in compliance with the wishes of the Court of Policy of this colony, to despatch a vessel to Sierra Leone for the purpose of conveying my proclamation to your Excellency, and of placing at your Excellency's disposal a commission for the appointment of an agent to encourage and regulate the emigration to this colony of labourers in husbandry, and Kroomen, from such parts of the continent of Africa as are within the limits of your government, and in accordance with the recent instructions from Her Majesty's Government. I hope your Excellency will excuse the trouble I have imposed upon you in leaving the nomination of this officer in your Excellency's hands, for whom, I beg to state, a salary, at your Excellency's discretion, not exceeding 400*l.* sterling per annum, has been voted by the Court of Policy, to be drawn for quarterly, in the same manner as officers on half-pay draw their bills, and payable at the house of Messrs. Hall, M'Gard & Co., London, to whom I beg your Excellency will be good enough to give notice of the appointment.

Although the immediate object of my sending this vessel is to place your Excellency and the inhabitants of Sierra Leone in possession of my proclamation, she has, nevertheless, been fitted up for the reception of passengers, and will bring any number, not exceeding the Act of Parliament, that may be disposed to try their fortunes in British Guiana. The rate of wages to labourers here varies from one-third to half a dollar, for a task that can readily be finished by one or two o'clock in the afternoon. The cottages provided for labourers are mostly of a very comfortable description; their protection is amply secured through the vigilance of an efficient stipendiary magistracy; and their religious and moral improvement are equally well provided for.

My instructions, under pain of dismissal from his office, to the agent-general here, with regard to new comers, are, that he is to prevent emigrants from being located, on their first arrival, on estates where there is want of ample accommodation in cottages, or the slightest reason to doubt of liberal treatment. Under these circumstances, I can venture to claim your Excellency's good offices in favour of British Guiana.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

His Excellency
Sir John Jeremie, Governor, &c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 5.
Despatch from Governor Light to Lord John Russell.
25 May 1841.

— No. 5. —

(No. 59.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Demerara,
25 May 1841.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the merchant vessel Superior, hired by gentlemen connected with British Guiana in England, to proceed to Sierra Leone, for the purpose of procuring labourers for British Guiana, arrived here yesterday, 24th inst., bringing 200 effective Africans, most of them speaking English; the number first embarked, not diminished by a voyage of 23 days; only 35 women followed their husbands, the remainder prudently determining to wait till it was found that the change was beneficial.

The vessel was in charge of Lieutenant Kingston, Royal Navy; and, by his judicious treatment, it appears no sickness had arisen among the passengers.

Lieutenant Kingston brought me a despatch from Mr. Carr, the acting governor in the room of Sir John Jeremie, whose lamented death he announced. He stated that he had appointed a Captain Taylor, of one of the regiments in garrison, to be emigration agent, and has raised the spirits of the colonists here by his disposition to favour emigration from Sierra Leone if it be proved of advantage to the inhabitants of that settlement.

The vessel sent from hence with despatches to the Governor of Sierra Leone did not remain there long enough to enable the previous formalities to pass for the departure of emigrants, and therefore proceeded to Madeira, whence she is expected to bring many Portuguese ready to emigrate to this colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

No. 6.
Despatch from Governor Light to Lord John Russell.
1 June 1841.

— No. 6. —

(No. 60.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Government House, Demerara, 1 June 1841.

I TAKE advantage of a sailing vessel, which leaves this to-day for England, to forward to your Lordship an account of my subsequent arrangements with regard to the emigrants from Sierra Leone, whose arrival I announced in Despatch No. 59, date May 25th.

I had the honour of stating that the proportion of women was not in accordance with the ordinance; the men wishing to ascertain the nature of the country before they brought their wives and families.

It appears that the agents of Trinidad and Jamaica circulated reports of this colony, which were believed by many who had put down their names for emigration, afterwards withdrawn, from suspicions being excited unfavourable to British Guiana. I can scarcely credit that the principals were guilty of wilful falsehood, but it was believed that snow, ice, and pestilence would destroy those who came here; and this ended by the embarkation of half a dozen men from the different villages in the neighbourhood of the chief town of Sierra Leone, who agreed to embark, with the emigrants, on condition of being conveyed back to give their friends a true account of British Guiana.

The anxiety to obtain the service of the emigrants by the proprietors here, and the attempts made to induce the choice of one estate more than another, rendered it necessary for me to guard against the first location being on spots either unhealthy or not in the immediate vicinity of the stipendiary magistrates.

I therefore addressed a minute to the members of the Court of Policy, whom I had allowed provisionally as a committee on affairs connected with emigration, and a selection of the most healthy estates was cheerfully acquiesced in and sent to me; from these I chose those named in document No. 2.

I went the same day on board the emigrant ship, accompanied by the agent-general, and assembling the emigrants, addressed myself to the head-men, and desired the agent-general to read to them the recommendation of the locations named,

named, stating, at the same time, that they were free to choose for themselves, and that they need not stay one hour on any estate, if, on reaching it, they chose to go elsewhere. I directed that they should choose their own companions, and settle amongst themselves who would go together. I told them that the stipendiary magistrates would take care they should be properly protected against ill-treatment, and bid them apply immediately for redress, if any were required. I recommended them by no means to attempt double wages, or to exert themselves in extra labour for at least three months after their arrival. There was not the least hesitation to adopt my advice, and the following morning they were disembarked and taken to the different estates as herewith reported.

Amongst the party were 25 Kroomen, who were not located on estates; they were disembarked, lodged, and boarded for a day or two in the town, when they were soon hired as boatmen, under advice of the agent-general, by agents of different estates.

Though separated in squads of 10, 15, and 20, yet the labourers are settled on estates within a short distance of each other; and from the reports of the stipendiary magistrates and the agent-general, are so highly satisfied that they have determined to send for their wives and families.

The Superior, which brought the emigrants from Sierra Leone, has been chartered to return there; she will sail in a day or two.

The agent for Madeira writes, that from the reports of the Portuguese emigrants, who had returned from hence to that island with large earnings, there has been a great desire in the labouring population to come here; that he has 2,000 names for embarkation by the first opportunity, and that there is such an overflowing, from abundance of unemployed hands, almost in a state of starvation, that many thousands will flock willingly to such a colony as this, where labour is so well compensated.

I am happy to say that, with the exception of five of the Africans of the captured slaver, the Dous de Fevereiro, who died after landing, the remainder are in perfect health; they have remained at the charge of the colony for the last three weeks in the building prepared for them at New Amsterdam, with ample provision for their wants, and full liberty to look about them.

The collector of Her Majesty having taken charge of the price, I am waiting to have the Africans formally delivered to me. I shall then locate them with the same precautions as have been used for the emigrants from Sierra Leone. When this takes place, I shall submit my arrangements for your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

(No. 1.)

Encl. in No. 6.

MEMORANDUM for the Committee of Emigration.

THE consideration which will principally govern my recommendation to the people who have arrived from Sierra Leone to locate themselves, will be:—

1st. The healthiness of the estate; and under this head I give a decided preference to the sea coasts of the colony.

2d. The nearness of the estate to some place of worship according to the form to which the people have been accustomed.

3d. Regard being had to the accommodation afforded on the estate, it is desirable to distribute the people as extensively as possible over the colony, in order that any vicious or superstitious practices to which they may be addicted may not be perpetuated by their being kept congregated together.

I think 20 a sufficiently large number on any one estate.

Keeping the above considerations in mind, I request the committee to suggest, for my approval, a list of estates which they consider eligible locations for me to recommend to the Africans now on board the Superior.

(True copy.) (signed) *Henry Light.*
James Hackett, Agent-General.

BRITISH GUIANA.

EXTRACT Minute from the Proceedings of the Immigration Committee, Tuesday, the 25th May 1841.

THE Committee then agreed to recommend to the Governor the following estates as eligible locations for the labourers on board the Superior :—

Plantation Enmore,	on the east sea coast of Demerara.
Plantation Turkeyen	ditto - - ditto.
Plantation Greenfield	ditto - - ditto.
Plantation Le Resouvenir	ditto - - ditto.
Plantation Helena	ditto - - ditto.
Plantation Dochfour	ditto - - ditto.
Plantation Annandale	ditto - - ditto.
Plantation Lima	west sea coast of Essequibo.
Plantation Reliance	ditto - - ditto.
Plantation Land of Plenty	ditto - - ditto.
Plantation Hoff Van Amich	ditto - - ditto.
Plantation Aberdeen	ditto - - ditto.
Plantation Walton Hall	ditto - - ditto.

(True extract.)

(signed) *James Hackett*, Agent-general.

(No. 2.)

MEMORANDUM.

HAVING given my best attention to the Africans now on board the Superior, and after having received the advice of the Emigration Committee, I strongly recommend the labourers to locate themselves on the following estates, and in the following numbers :—

Plantation Enmore,	on the east sea coast of Demerara -	20
Plantation Turkeyen	ditto - - ditto - - - -	10
Plantation Greenfield	ditto - - ditto - - - -	15
Plantation Le Resouvenir	ditto - - ditto - - - -	15
Plantation Helena	ditto - - ditto - - - -	20
Plantation Dochfour	ditto - - ditto - - - -	10
Plantation Annandale	ditto - - ditto - - - -	20
Plantation Lima,	west sea coast of Essequibo - -	20
Plantation Reliance	ditto - - ditto - - - -	20
Plantation Land of Plenty	ditto - - ditto - - -	20
Plantation Hoff Van Amich	ditto - - ditto - - - -	10
Plantation Aberdeen	ditto - - ditto - - - -	10
Plantation Walton Hall	ditto - - ditto - - - -	10

The labourers will remain unindentured, make their own bargains for daily, weekly, or monthly work; and after giving the estates above mentioned a fair trial, if dissatisfied, they are of course free agents, and may remove themselves to any part of the colony in which they may think they will be better off.

The emigration agent-general is to consider the numbers affixed to the estates merely as guides to him in reference to the proportion of labourers to be placed on the several estates; the absolute number must be determined by the relationship existing between the parties; and where no relationship exists, then by the mutual consent of the parties.

The agent will notify this recommended distribution to the town attorneys of the estates; and if the recommendation be acquiesced in by the labourers, they may at once be landed, housed, and provided for at the residences of the said attornies, or in such other suitable places of accommodation as they may provide, until an opportunity offers for conveying them into the country.

(signed) *Henry Light.*

25 May 1841.

(True copy.)

(signed) *James Hackett*, Agent-general.

(No. 3.)

REPORT of the Agent-General for Immigration, on the arrival of the Ship Superior, from *Sierra Leone*, with 199 Free Labourers.

Sir, Immigration Office, 29 May 1841.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

On Monday last, the 24th instant, arrived the ship Superior, 412 tons, from London *viâ* Sierra Leone, where having remained 24 days, and taken on board 199 free emigrant labourers, reached here, after a passage of 25 days, all well.

I immediately

I immediately proceeded on board the vessel and inspected, in person, between decks, the accommodations prepared for the passengers, the quality of food and water provided for their use, and examined individually every immigrant on board; and it affords me great satisfaction, in the discharge of this part of my duty, to be able to inform his Excellency, that nothing could exceed the cleanliness and good order which everywhere prevailed, and which reflect much credit on Mr. Kingston, the superintendent on board, and Mr. Clarke, the surgeon of the vessel.

The immigrants appeared all in excellent health and spirits, the passage having been performed without any death or casualty; not even (as the doctor reported) a single case of sickness during the time.

In carrying into effect the instructions conveyed to me by his Excellency's memorandum (Copy attached, No. 1. Extract Minute attached, No 2), founded upon the recommendation of the Immigration Committee, with reference to the allocation of these people, every consideration and acquiescence have been accorded to their wishes and inclinations.

In no instance have I permitted any separation of families, ties of relationship, or (when made known to me by the parties) even friendship contracted in their own country, to be broken or interfered with. And the more effectually to accomplish this object, so conducive to their future contentment and happiness, their relative positions towards each other, in their present distribution, have been made as analogous to their former locations at Sierra Leone as possible; so that in most instances the same children will continue to receive instruction together, and the same families to enjoy an unbroken intercourse, and to meet at their respective places of worship on Sundays.

I am sure it will afford his Excellency great satisfaction to know that the kind and impressive manner in which he addressed these people on board the vessel, has inspired them with redoubled confidence, and that they have departed for their respective destinations not only in high spirits, but convinced that his Excellency's recommendation to them to accept of those healthy situations in the first instance where good accommodation had been provided for them, was wholly for their own advantage and that of their families. Inseparable from this feeling of reliance on his Excellency's word, was that of the obvious consciousness of independence with which they went forward, from the assurances given them; at the same time, that although such was his Excellency's advice regarding their immediate location, yet as they were all free men, unindentured, and at liberty to work where and for whom they pleased, they might quit their locations for any other which they might think more advantageous to them, even on the following day, should they think fit to do so. With regard to the disparity between the sexes, although considerable as relates to this body of immigrants, being 149 males to 50 females, it is, I humbly conceive, in a great measure satisfactorily explained by the people themselves, with whom I have particularly conferred on the subject, and from the reasons adduced by them, it can hardly be doubted (should the means continue to be afforded) that such disparity would speedily be amended.

They state, in explanation of so many men having come without their wives and families, that they preferred leaving them with their friends at home, rather than hazard the uncertainty and danger of bringing them to a strange country of which they themselves knew nothing but by hearsay. That they wished to be convinced from personal knowledge and observation of this country, that the condition of those dependent on them would be bettered, before they could venture on so decided a step as their actual removal; and that, as the means of reporting to Sierra Leone, by the return of their representatives (or headmen), had been promised them, they awaited that opportunity of communicating with their families and friends as to their following them here by coming vessels or not.

This explanation does not apply to the Kroomen, who never do bring their wives from home; there being 23 of this class, the majority of males would consequently be reduced, that number making it only 76.

I have not failed to convey his Excellency's desire, and to impress upon the minds of those gentlemen under whose protection and care these people have been respectively placed, the necessity of rendering them in every way comfortable—preventing over exertion at work, or too much exposure to the sun, &c. And it is but just to say that every assurance of such indulgences have been given.

I fear I have extended this report beyond what under ordinary circumstances might be considered necessary. The subject, however, I feel to be one of deep importance, and of such interest to all classes of this community, indeed to humanity itself, that any prolixity I may be betrayed into, has been not only from the sympathies which the event has excited, but from a desire to afford his Excellency the fullest information, and to gratify that wish which he has so deeply evinced in the protection and welfare of those people.

I have, &c.

The Hon. H. E. F. Young,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *James Hackett*, Agent-General.

BRITISH GUIANA.

NOMINAL List of Africans by the Superior from *Sierra Leone*, and Estates upon which they have been located.

West Sea Coast of Essequibo.

Plantation Lima.
From the District of Wilberforce:
Thomas Cole.
Mary Cole.
Andrew Cole.
Anna Cole.
John Ross.
Jim Hook.
Betsy Hook.
George Hook.
James John, 1st.
Nancy John.
James John, 2d.
Sally John.
James Johnstone.
Fanny Johnstone.
James Peter.
Samuel M'Aulay.
James Carew.
Peter Rose, Esq. Proprietor.

Plantation Reliance.
From the District of Wilberforce:
Thomas Pirie.
Samuel George.
Moses Nugent.
John Williams.
Charles Bright.
John Kennedy.
Walter Carew.
Nancy Carew.
John Carew.
Sally Carew.
William Miller.
Joseph Johnstone.
Joseph John.
George Wilson.

Plantation Hoff Van Amich.
James Moore.
Thomas Howard.
Fanny Howard.
Solomon Howard.
Maria Howard.
James Nutt.
John Martin.
David Williams.
Messrs. Murray, Brothers & Co. Proprietors.

Plantation Walton Hall.
Joe Davis.
Maria Davis.
James Cole.
Susanna Cole.
Peter Cole.
Samuel Coker.
Nancy Coker.
James Pratt.
Honourable Mrs. Colonel Phipps, Proprietress.

Plantation Land of Plenty.

From the adjacent districts of Gloster and Regent Town, Africa:
Andrew John, Thomas Jordan, Samuel John Jordan, } Family.
John Pratt, Sarah Pratt, Nancy Pratt, } Family.
Thomas Wilson, Nancy Wilson, Sarah Wilson, Anna Wilson, } Family.
Peter Johnstone, Sarah Johnstone, Joseph Johnstone, Peter Johnstone, } Family.
Andrew Canny.
John Thomas.
Anna Thomas.
The Rev. Archdeacon Austin, Proprietor.

Plantation Aberdeen.

From Gloster and Regent Town:
Pector Doctor, Anna Doctor, Thomas Raffle, Mary Raffle, John Thompson, Nancy Thompson, Samuel Thompson, James Thompson, John Thompson, Moses Thompson, Joseph Thompson, William Roffell, } Family.
Gardiner Austen, Esq. Proprietor.

East Sea Coast of Demerara.

Plantation Le Resouvenir.

From Free Town, Africa:
Charles Turner.
Joseph May.
Pompey Rutledge.
Margaret Rutledge.
John Hosling.
George Baily.
Thomas Peer.

Plantation Helena.

From Free Town:
John Copley.
Elizabeth Copley.
Patrick Price.
Christian Price.
Samuel M'Aulay.
James Butchen.
Priscilla Butchen.

Plantation Le Resouvenir.

From Free Town, Africa:

James Barker.
Thomas Bell.
Thomas Williams.
Walter Grace.

Messrs. M'Imoy & Sandback, Proprietors.

Plantation Helena,

From Free Town:

Thomas Scott.
James Watt.
John Thomas.
Samuel Williams.
John Thomas.
Thomas Brown.
Thomas Johnstone.
Tom Williams.
Samuel Hamden.

William Fraser, Esq. Proprietor.

Plantation Enmore.

From Free Town, Africa:

Andrew Pratt, Mary Pratt, Andrew Pratt, Elizabeth Pratt, Thomas Pratt, } Family.
John Clarke.
Peggy Clarke.
William Leigh.
John Davis.
William Thomas.
John Thomas.
Thomas Coker.
John Williams.
Samuel Kibbiss.
William King.
Samuel George.
William Coker.

Thomas & Henry Porter, Proprietors.

Plantation Greenfield.

From Free Town:

John Bull, Nancy Bull, Thomas Bull, } Family.
Davy John, Betsy John, Phebe John, Charles John, Fanny John, } Family.
Andrew Peter.
Charles Butcher.
George Butcher.
Jack Long.
Hannah Long.

Messrs. Glen & Co., Proprietors.

Plantation Turkeyen.

From Waterloo District:

William Young.
Mary Young.
Mary Young.
Anna Young.
John M'Aulay.
George Pratt.
Charles Pratt.
Peggy Pratt.
Moses Pratt.
Andrew Hamilton.
William Gurner.

Plantation Annandale.

From Goodrich District:

William Dove, Phœbe Dove, William Dove, Thomas Dove, Jim Dove, Martha Dove, } Family.
Andrew Martin.
William Home.
William Bull.
John Moore.
Nancy Moore.
William Peters.
John Carroll, Judy Carroll, Sally Carroll, Judy Carroll, } Family.

John Stewart, Esq. M. P. Proprietor.

Plantation Dochfour.

John Day.
Eliza Day.
John Williams.
Thomas Taylor.
Robert Edwards.

List of Kroomen who preferred not living on any particular Estate.

Kingson.	Jim George.	John Davis.
Tom Walker.	Salt Water.	Sea Breeze.
Jack Passer.	Seargeant.	Tom Lee.
Big Gum.	George Andrews.	Yellow Will
Peter Jumbo.	Tom Nimmey.	Peter Warman.
Thomas Nimmey.	Tom Freeman.	Jim Freeman.
John Grey.	Tom Toby.	Tom Brown.
Bottle Beer.		

The above being principally boatmen, and very intelligent and active people, were all readily engaged to work on board the steamers and drohergs belonging to estates, at a high rate of wages, none of them receiving less than at the rate of 10 dollars per month, besides houses, food, &c.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Names of Headmen who are to return in the Superior to Sierra Leone to report.

Charles Turner, for Free Town.	Charles Pratt, for Waterloo.
Samuel Young, for Regent Town.	William Home, for Goodrich.
Thomas Cole, for Wilberforce.	Thomas Freeman, for Kroo Town.

James Hackett, Agent-general.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Despatch from Lord John Russell to Governor Light.
19 July 1841.

(No. 220.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor *Light*.

Sir, Downing-street, 19 July 1841.

I HAVE received your despatches of the 25th May and 1st June, Nos. 59 and 60, reporting the arrival of 200 African labourers from Sierra Leone; and I have to convey to you my approval of the steps which you had taken for ensuring their location on such estates as you considered most likely to be conducive to their health and personal comforts.

I rely, however, on the promise that the women, whom you state to have been left behind until the men could ascertain the nature of the country, should be sent for, and that the proportion of females to males laid down by the Ordinance should be adhered to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

Governor Light,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
Despatch from Governor Light to Lord John Russell.
6 June 1841.

(No. 66.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Lord *John Russell*.

My Lord, Government House, Demerara, 9 June 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter I wrote to the officer administering the government of Sierra Leone, by the Superior, which left this on the 7th instant, chartered to convey emigrants from Sierra Leone to this province.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Encl. in No. 8.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Sir, Government-house, Demerara, 6 June 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch delivered to me by Lieutenant Kingston, of the Superior, on the arrival of that vessel here on the 24th ultimo.

While regretting the lamented death of Sir John Jeremie, I have to congratulate you on the assumption of a government which now attracts so much interest at home, and whence from its own progress in civilisation yet may arise such new sources of wealth to the mother country, while it will probably contribute much to the prosperity of the West Indies, without interference, I trust, with the welfare of the tribes of Africans who seek the protection of Great Britain.

It will be satisfactory to your Excellency to know that the emigrants from Sierra Leone reached this colony in 24 days, and all were in perfect health.

I obtained a list of the most healthy estates in the colony, and went on board the Superior, on the 25th May, with the agent-general, and having assembled the emigrants, addressed myself to the headmen, and ordered the agent-general to read my recommendation of the estates to them, stating at the same time that they were fully at liberty to choose for themselves, and to remove immediately from the estates recommended, if they thought right to do so, on arrival there; but I observed to them, that in relying on me, they would escape the possibility of being induced to locate themselves on spots which perhaps did not offer such advantages as those I recommended.

I named so many for each estate, in squads of 10, 15, and 20, desiring the emigrants to choose amongst themselves who should go together. I assured them of the protection of the stipendiary magistrates, to whom in all cases for redress they were to apply.

They willingly adopted my recommendation, and were disembarked the following morning, and conveyed in the estates' schooners to their locations.

Having

Having previously obtained a list from every estate in the colony, of the means of accommodation for labourers each estate possessed, I knew where to place the emigrants, selecting the most healthy spots, carefully avoiding distance from churches, chapels, schools, and magistrates, and at the same time I placed the different squads within such reasonable contiguity of each other, that they might always in the course of four or five hours have communication with each other, or with their friends; begging you to bear in mind that they were pretty nearly divided between the sea-coast of Essequibo county, called the Arabian Coast, and the eastern coast of Demerara, both considered as the healthiest districts in the province.

The reports of the agent-general and the stipendiary magistrates up to this date, state that the emigrants are highly satisfied, and those who have left their families at Sierra Leone are desirous of having them here.

The Kroomen, 25 in number, were not included in the locations, but were landed, boarded and lodged liberally for two days in town, when they were engaged under the recommendation of the agent-general, as boatmen on different estates, at the rate of 10 and 12 dollars per month, with a daily proportion of salt fish and plantains.

I trust these details will satisfy you that the emigrants are well protected, and may reap largely by the advantages this province offers to industry.

I have to express my perfect approval of Captain Taylor as agent for Sierra Leone, with the salary you have considered necessary. He will communicate with the agent-general on all subjects connected with emigration, and I shall be happy to support him on every subject connected with his office.

If I am not too late, I should suggest, it would be premature in Captain Taylor to leave the army entirely, that is, to sell out; for, on the delicate subject of emigration from Africa, though at present permitted, yet, if the sons of Africa can be equally well off in their own quarter of the world, will the emigration from Sierra Leone continue to be the policy of Great Britain?

I understand a heavy charge is made for passports at Sierra Leone; if so, I beg to draw your attention to a despatch I received from Lord John Russell, recommending the abolition of all fees on passports to labourers from this colony, desirous of quitting their country, which recommendation has been strictly adhered to; it will facilitate the progress of emigration, if such fees at Sierra Leone can be remitted.

In conclusion, I beg to assure your Excellency that the emigrants who may choose to seek their fortunes here, have, with prudence, as great a prospect of worldly happiness here as in any part of the world, and are in all cases of dispute between labourers and employers, entirely under the arbitration of an efficient summary stipendiary jurisprudence, accountable to the executive alone.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

His Excellency administering the Government of Sierra Leone.

No. 9.
Despatch from Governor Light to Lord John Russell, 7 October 1841.

— No. 9. —

(No. 131.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Lord *John Russell.*

Government-house, Demerara,
7 October 1841.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the arrival from Sierra Leone, on the 22d ult., of 225 emigrants in the ship Superior, chartered here, and sent to the above-named colony.

The Superior was 36 days on her passage from Sierra Leone; the number of emigrants embarked, 226, therefore one death occurred; and it appears from the letter of the agent-general, copy of which is herewith annexed, that the deceased was in a bad state of health, and was allowed to embark from humane motives.

The emigrants, though recommended to locate themselves on estates, according to my selection, as the healthiest parts of the colony, and where I had heard of the best accommodation, appear to have been guided by their friends to other places. No inconvenience has arisen from this, and they are thus made sensible of their full freedom of choice.

I have thought it right to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter from the agent at Sierra Leone to the agent-general, by which your Lordship will perceive that this colony has every prospect of a large influx of labourers from Sierra Leone. The difficulty will be to obtain regularly an equal portion of the sexes, which, as by the annexed return, is not according to the terms of the Emigration Ordinance.

It is more than probable that as confidence increases as to the advantages of this

BRITISH GUIANA.

this colony, the disproportion will decrease; it may then be unnecessary to urge the strict enforcement of the law.

Mr. Taylor alludes to the misconduct of some of the delegates sent back from thence to Sierra Leone. This is an accident which will be easily guarded against; the nature of this country is now pretty generally known at Sierra Leone, and therefore it will be unnecessary to send delegates from hence.

A ship has been chartered at Berbice to proceed to Sierra Leone, and I have no doubt will be successful in obtaining emigrants. It is evident the natives of Africa are the most fitted for this country; little or no sickness has occurred amongst those who have lately arrived here, while great sickness, and on some estates great mortality, have occurred amongst the Portuguese from Madeira.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Enclosure in No. 9.

Sir, Sierra Leone, 12 August 1841.

Encl. in No. 9. ACCOMPANYING the emigrants in the ship Superior, are the six delegates who returned from Demerara in that ship. Whilst they have been here I have given them the means of subsistence at the rate of 1 *s.* per day. This sum was by no means adequate to their wishes; but as my object throughout has been to do these people strict justice, and yet go upon as economical a plan as I could, I inquired from several people in their own station of life, and found that that sum was quite sufficient.

One of these men, named William Hoare, applied to me, through Captain Dinning, for the sum of 10 dollars, a gratuity which he stated was given to the other men, but which he embarked without receiving, and which I advanced.

I would strongly urge upon the authorities at British Guiana the necessity of not sending these men back as delegates; they are not required, and I found them quite inefficient, and totally useless, with the exception of Tom Freeman, the head Krooman, who has been most active.

One of the men is called Thomas Cole; I have had every reason to be much dissatisfied with his conduct. He has appeared several times before me in a state of intoxication, and has been the source of much annoyance and complaint, even from the authorities here. Owing to his misconduct I have not advanced him anything, but I have been well aware that he has had the means of subsistence.

One man came in the Superior, calling himself a delegate; but as he was not recognised by the headman, Charles Turner, I have refused to hold any communication with him.

Were I to suggest a plan to the authorities at British Guiana, it would be, send back either Tom Freeman or the head Krooman. I send Charles Walker and the headman of the liberated Africans, Charles B. Christian: it would inspire the people here with confidence, and I believe them to be intelligent, sober, and active.

A native of Sierra Leone, by name John Emanuel, who came here with Mr. Dunlop, with high testimonials from members of the honourable the Court of Policy, has been very active in collecting emigrants; he has laboured under much sickness, but I have had every reason to be satisfied with him since his recovery. Being in absolute want of money, he showed me his credentials, and also a paper signed by the four members of the honourable the Court of Policy, comprising the committee for promoting immigration into British Guiana, allowing him a salary of 35 dollars a month; and upon this I have advanced him altogether the sum of 16*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* He does not appear willing to return to the West Indies at present; but beyond the nine months specified in the paper I shall not advance him any money, nor should I have done so now until I received instructions, had he not been in a state of utter destitution.

I have found it also necessary to draw on Messrs. M'Garel & Co. (as you will see by the accompanying document) for 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, the sum required for the passports for the emigrants by Government, as well as for the other items contained in that amount. I have applied to Messrs. Hiddle & Co., the consignees of the ship Superior, to cash the bills I required, and they have agreed to do so. I trust my having advanced money for the passports will meet with approval, as it is the plan adopted by all the other West India emigration agents. The people sell all they have from the moment they receive their tickets, and have barely the means of subsistence until they go on board, and are, therefore, quite unable to afford to pay the required 2*s.* 6*d.* The clothes sent are as much or more than will be required, and the consignees have informed me that they receive directions to supply the immigrants with mats.

Should the authorities not think it necessary to send back any delegates, I am very sanguine as to the result of the next voyage. The emigrants I have embarked, I believe, will be found, for the greatest part, strong healthy labourers. It is true that other ships are freighting, or about to be freighted, for the other West India colonies; but the satisfactory accounts received from the emigrants at Demerara, and the inducements held out in your despatch by his Excellency Governor Light, particularly to carpenters, have caused hundreds to apply to emigrate whom I could not send by this vessel.

I now can only trust that my exertions will meet with the approval of the authorities at British Guiana.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Taylor,*
Immigration Agent of British Guiana.

James Hackett, Esq.
&c. &c.

Sir, Immigration Office, 23 September 1841.

I HAVE the honour to announce, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the arrival yesterday morning of the ship Superior, from Sierra Leone, with 225 liberated Africans on board; all well.

The Superior had a passage of 36 days, the only casualty occurring during the time being the death of one man, whom, upon investigation, it appears was in a bad state of health when he embarked, which he was only allowed to do to gratify a wish he had to accompany some of his relatives hither, and in the hope that the voyage might tend to his recovery. All the others arrived in the most excellent health, high spirits, and in regard to appearance, intelligence, and civilisation, I think are much superior to this vessel's last party.

I had the ship placed in quarantine, to prevent interference or confusion on board, until I had gone through the muster-roll, and personally inspected every individual of the party; after which I called up all the principal people and the headmen, and addressed them in the name of the Governor, who, I informed them, was out of town, or they would have been welcomed in person by his Excellency himself, but that I was prepared to convey to them his Excellency's recommendation and advice regarding their future locations, as being not only considered the most healthy, but better provided with accommodations, &c. I then read his Excellency's memorandum, naming the various estates on which it was proposed they should be advised to go. They appeared very much gratified, and thanked the Governor for his kindness; but it was evident that the headmen or delegates who have returned with them, had already made a different disposition in favour of the estates on which they had themselves been located, and the consequence has been that the plantations Lima, Turkeyen, La Resouvenir, Lusignan, and Paradise, have each got a portion, and the remainder (through the exertions of parties who came on board after the yellow flag was taken down) were distributed among the following estates, viz. Ogle, Belair, Peter's Hall, and Houston.

I regret that I have not been more successful in giving effect to his Excellency's intentions, as contemplated by the memorandum, in the allotment and location of these people; but more than urge his Excellency's advice to them I could not do, and they have pleased themselves.

I enclose the despatches received from Captain Taylor, at Sierra Leone, which appear very satisfactory.

The accounts brought by this ship hold out the most favourable prospects for British Guiana, as regards emigration from Sierra Leone, the Africans there giving a decided preference to this colony over either Jamaica or Trinidad; these latter places, they say, being much too far away for them.

Could the Superior have accommodated 1,000 people, the captain says he could have got them with ease.

I had nearly forgot to mention the important fact that of the number now come, about 60 are Kroomen, several of whom have brought their wives, and many more of the same class are waiting to follow.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Hackett*,
Agent-general for Immigration.

Note.—The Kroomen are not yet located, but I think will be to-day.

The Hon. H. E. F. Young,
&c. &c. &c.

Immigration Office, Demerara, 10 October 1841.

RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived per ship Superior, from *Sierra Leone*.

DATE of ARRIVAL.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	From.	Adults.		Children under 14 Years.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.	Remarks.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1841: September 23 - -	Ship Superior -	Dinning -	SierraLeone	144	49	18	14	162	63	225	

Herbert C. Southey,
Acting Agent-general for Immigration.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 10.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Governor Light.
29 November 1841.

— No. 10. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor *Light.*

Sir, Downing-street, 29 November 1841.

I TRANSMIT, for your information and guidance, the copy of a correspondence on the subject of the terms in which notices respecting the rate of wages in the West Indies are in future to be issued in Sierra Leone, for the information of parties who may be desirous of emigrating from that colony to the West Indies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

Sir H. Macleod. No. 82. 17 Aug. 1841. Do. No. 86. 28 Aug. Despatch to Governor of Sierra Leone. No. 15. 11 Nov. Do., to Sir H. Macleod. No. 17. 18 Nov. *Vide* Correspondence relative to Trinidad and Sierra Leone, amongst these Papers.

No. 11.
Despatch from Governor Light to Lord John Russell.
21 August 1841.

— No. 11. —

(No. 107.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Government House, Demerara, 21 August 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit returns for the month of July of the state of the emigrants from Sierra Leone.

Your Lordship will perceive that they are in good health, and are a valuable addition to the labour of the colony; one woman was unfortuately drowned in one of the trenches; a copy of the inquest on the body is annexed to Mr. Lyon's return.

A remark by Mr. Allen on the cause of dissatisfaction at Plantations Lima and Walton Hall, in some of the people, produced the correspondence I have the honour to transmit.

Mr. Rose seems to have remedied the evil complained of.

It is essential that the emigrants should not be placed in temporary buildings; if it does not produce dissatisfaction, it causes habits of indifference to comfort and cleanliness, which tend to disease.

Although every pains are taken to prevent location on estates where cottages are not ready for the reception of emigrants, yet it is evident that planters are not scrupulous on that point.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Sir, Government Secretary's Office, Demerara, 11 August 1841.

I AM desired by the Governor to acquaint you that there has been this day received from the stipendiary magistrate of the district in which Plantation Lima is situate, a report, of which, so far as relates to Plantation Lima, the following is an extract:—

"None of the Africans on this estate seem satisfied. The dissatisfaction of the Africans on Lima may, perhaps, be chiefly ascribed to there having been no distinct and comfortable means of accommodating them on their arrival. Though cottages are in progress for that purpose, four men and one woman left towards the end of July, with the view of bettering their situation, of whom one man and his wife went to Plantation Reliance, and three men to Bathsheba's Lust, District G.

"No blame, however, seems to attach to the manager on this or any other account having reference to these people."

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. F. Young,*
Government Secretary.

The Hon. Peter Rose,
&c. &c. &c.

(True Copy.)

H. E. F. Young, Government Secretary.

Sir, Government Secretary's Office, Demerara, 11 August 1841.

I AM desired by the Governor to acquaint you that there has been this day received from the stipendiary magistrate of the district in which Plantation Walton Hall is situate, a report, of which, so far as relates to Plantation Walton Hall, the following is an extract:—

"These people (the Africans) are lodged in the sick and school-house, no cottages being ready for their reception. Since this report was made out, two men and women have left Walton Hall for Windsor Castle. The dissatisfaction of the Africans on Walton Hall may, perhaps, be chiefly ascribed to there having been no distinct and comfortable means of accommodating them on their arrival, though cottages are in progress for that purpose."

I have, &c.

James Chapman, Esq. (signed) *H. E. F. Young*,
&c. &c. &c. Government Secretary.

(True Copy.)

H. E. F. Young, Government Secretary.

Sir, Demerara, Georgetown, 12 August 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, containing an extract from a report of the stipendiary magistrate of the district in which Plantation Lima is situate, relating to the Africans on that estate.

I have to request you will be pleased to inform his Excellency the Governor, that it is my intention to transmit to Mr. Hutson, the manager of Lima, a copy of the extract sent to me, with a request that he will immediately furnish me with a detailed statement of every circumstance which relates to the Africans on Lima, since their location on that property. When I am in possession of the particulars, I will, without loss of time, transmit the same to you for his Excellency's information.

In the meantime I may, however, remark that it appears to me that the stipendiary magistrate is under some mistake as to the cause of dissatisfaction, if any now exists.

With respect to their accommodation, in a letter dated the 28th May, from the manager of Lima, he states, "The Africans have all arrived; they are comfortably lodged in the school-house; I have given Thomas Cole half of the adjoining cottage; I am much pleased with him and the people; they are the sort of immigrants we want; we can repair the old ranges for a hundred more. I have given them all provision-grounds, and have allowed them a day or two to weed and plant them on their own account." Again, on the 13th July, Mr. Hutson writes, "An African came here from Bathsheba's Lust, on Friday last, and was harboured on the estate until Sunday, without my knowledge. He told the Africans that if they would go to Bathsheba's Lust, they would be fed for six months, get a present of clothes, plates, knives, forks, spoons, &c. &c. &c. He succeeded in cramming these people, and abducted five of them in the middle of the night. I regret the absence of Thomas Cole; his presence would have prevented this."

From these abstracts from Mr. Hutson's letters, it would appear that the cause of the people quitting Lima was not occasioned by their having no distinct and comfortable means of accommodating them on their arrival; the real cause appears to have been that assigned in Mr. Hutson's letter of the 13th July.

The building designated the school-house is a large one, raised upon brick pillars with two floors, which has been divided into apartments, and, I believe, has ample accommodation for all the Africans sent to Lima. I am, however, happy to be able to state for his Excellency's information, that three of the Africans arrived in town from Lima on Monday morning; they returned again yesterday morning in the estates' schooner; they appeared to me happy and contented, and expressed to me their anxiety to get back, as they were losing money by remaining in town; they added, that they did not like this large town, Lima was much better.

I shall direct Mr. Hutson to communicate with the stipendiary magistrate (Captain Allen), as it is my wish that he should be made acquainted with all the facts of the case.

I have, &c.

The Hon. H. E. F. Young, (signed) *Peter Rose.*
&c. &c. &c.

(True Copy.)

H. E. F. Young, Government Secretary.

Sir, Georgetown, Demerara, 19 August 1841.

I BEG leave to enclose you copy of a letter which I received last night from Mr. Hutson, the manager of Plantation Lima, in reference to the Africans located on that property, which I request you will be pleased to lay before his Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.

The Hon. H. E. F. Young, (signed) *Peter Ross.*
&c. &c. &c.

BRITISH GUIANA.

ORDER.

A proprietor will never keep emigrants who cannot place them in cottages. I am glad Mr. Rose has given cottages. The agent-general will be directed to endeavour to prevent any emigrants from going on estates where they are to be lodged as in barracks.

(signed) *Henry Light.*

19 August 1841.

(True Copy.)

H. E. F. Young, Government Secretary.

My dear Sir, Plantation Lima, 16 August 1841.

I RECEIVED this morning your letter of the 12th instant, with copy of an official communication of same date annexed.

The Africans upon this estate appeared cheerful and contented from the day of their arrival here, on the 27th of May, until about the 10th of June, when an African from Bathsheba's Lust, named Wilson, came upon this estate, and was harboured here for two days. This man completely unsettled the Africans: he told them, that if they would go with him to Bathsheba's Lust, that they would be fed for six months, and get clothes, knives, forks, spoons, and all manner of presents. He spread discord and dissatisfaction among them, and succeeded in enticing away four men and one woman, by names James Peter, Samuel M'Auley, James Carew, James Johnson, and Fanny Johnson, who left this estate on the night of the 12th July. I am confident that these five Africans would have remained, and become permanent labourers upon this estate, if unfair means had not been resorted to; and this would not have occurred had Thomas Cole, the headman, remained upon the estate, instead of returning to Sierra Leone.

I really considered that the 16 Africans were very comfortably lodged on their arrival upon this estate. Seven men, four women, and one boy, were lodged in the building that was formerly a school-house. The accommodation there afforded them was four separate apartments for the four women and their husbands, and the son of one of them; and three separate apartments for the three single men. The remainder of the Africans, viz. one man, his wife, daughter, and a boy, occupied the whole half of a new cottage.

I supplied each of the Africans with a saucepan for cooking, and with provisions for five weeks, gratis. I allotted garden grounds to each, and allowed them a week to cultivate the same: I paid their wages weekly, at the same rate as our other labourers; and I also advanced money to them to buy clothes with.

Captain Allen visited the Africans upon this estate in the beginning of this month. He approved of the cottages, but disliked the plan of the building already alluded to, which he compared to a barrack, and said it would only answer as a receiving-house for immigrants. He recommended me to remove the Africans into cottages, to which I have already attended; and most of the Africans upon this estate are now lodged in cottages that, I think, will stand a comparison with any in this country.

Captain Allen is at present in Pomeroon, which prevents my communicating with him on this subject until he returns to the coast.

I have, &c.

Peter Rose, Esq. (signed) *Henry Hutson.*

RETURN of EMIGRANTS from *Sierra Leone* working as LABOURERS or TRADESMEN in District (E.), County of *Demerara*, this 1st day of August 1841.

NAME.	Age.	Location.	Occupancy.	State of Health.	From what Place or Country.	Remarks as to Lodging, Wages, &c.
Peter Walmer -	About 30	Met en Meerzorg	boatman	very good	- - Kingleton in the Kroo country.	These Kroomen have been at Meten Meerzorg since their arrival in the colony. They had at first apartments in the upper part of the hospital, but have now two rooms in a cottage. A room has been offered to each, but declined on their part, in my presence, when they expressed perfect satisfaction with the accommodation they possess. Their wages as boatmen are ten dollars per month and rations, but from this date they cease to be boatmen, being under the impression that they can make more money in the field. Their wages in the field are to be five bitts for a task, and at the rate of six bitts for any portion of additional work performed in the same day. They told me that they expected to be able to earn a dollar a day in the field. They seem to be, and expressed themselves to be, perfectly happy and contented.
Seabreeze -	25	"	"	"	"	
Davis - -	25	"	"	"	"	

J. O. Lockhart Mure,
Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, District (E).

RETURN of EMIGRANTS from *Sierra Leone*, Located in District (B.), for the Month of July 1841.

NAME.	Age.	Location.	Occupation.	State of Health.	From what Place or Country.	REMARKS as to Lodgings, Wages, &c.
Andrew Hamilton	Ages unknown, but all able effective labourers.	Pl. Turkeyen -	field labourer	good -	Sierra Leone	They are well lodged, cheerful and contented. They perform the full ordinary task at all sorts of work, except cutting canes; in the former case they are paid five bitts per day, and in the latter case, four bitts for two-thirds of ordinary task, besides full food allowance to the end of July.
William Gurney -		"	"	"	"	
Joe M'Auley -		"	"	"	"	
George Pratt -		"	"	"	"	
James Baker -		"	"	"	"	
Joseph May -		"	"	"	"	
Thomas William -		"	"	"	"	
Mary Young, sen.		"	"	"	"	
Mary Young, jun.		"	domestic -	"	"	
Elizabeth Pratt -		"	field labourer	"	"	
Anna Young -	14	"	logie labourer	"	"	
T. Pratt, M. Pratt } children	- -	- - -	- - -	"	"	—
William Dove -	Ages unknown. All able effective labourers, except one woman suffering from tetta-worm.	Pl. Annandale -	field labourer	"	"	Well lodged, and conduct themselves satisfactorily in every respect. They are paid for jobbing, and in buildings, five bitts per day. In field they only perform five days' tasks throughout the week, and are paid at the rate of five bitts per task. They were allowed full food allowance to the 15th of July.
Jim Dove - -		"	"	"	"	
William Hore -		"	"	"	"	
Thomas Peter -		"	"	"	"	
William Peter -		"	"	"	"	
Thomas Dove -		"	"	"	"	
Andrew Martin -		"	"	"	"	
William Bull -		"	"	"	"	
John More -		"	"	"	"	
John Carrol -		"	"	"	"	
Judy Carrol -		"	"	"	"	
Nancy Mure -		"	"	"	"	
Martha Dove -		"	"	"	"	
Phœbe Dove -		"	"	"	"	
T. Carrol, J. Carrol, W. Dove } children	- -	- - -	- - -	"	"	—
George Baillie -	Ages unknown, but able effective labourers.	Pl. Le Resouvenir	"	"	"	The men on Plantations Le Resouvenir and Montrose perform the full ordinary task, and are paid at the same rate as the estate people, viz. five bitts for ordinary work, and six bitts for cutting canes. The women on Plantation Le Resouvenir have not hitherto been required to work. Full food allowance given on both estates to the end of July.
John Bull - -		"	"	"	"	
Thomas Pierre -		"	"	"	"	
Thomas Ben -		"	"	"	"	
Walter Grace -		"	"	"	"	
Pompey Rutledge		"	jobber -	"	"	
Thomas Bull -		"	in buildings	"	"	
Mary Rutledge -		"	field labourer	"	"	
Susanna Pierre -		"	"	"	"	
Nancy Bull -		"	"	"	"	
Jack Andrew -	25	Pl. Montrose -	"	"	"	All comfortably lodged, and appear happy and contented. A full suit of clothes was given to every emigrant, located in this district, from Sierra Leone.
Jack Purser -	36	"	"	"	"	
Peter Jumbo -	24	"	"	"	"	
Salt Water -	22	"	"	"	"	
Tom Reid - -	23	"	"	"	"	
Yellow Will -	25	"	"	"	"	
Tom Toby - -	33	"	"	"	"	

(A true Return.)

August 1841. *D. Maclennan*, Stipendiary Magistrate.

— No. 12. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Lord *John Russell*.

No. 12. Despatch from Governor Light to Lord John Russell. 22 September 1841.

Arabian Coast, Essequibo,
22 September 1841.

My Lord, ——

I HAVE the honour to transmit the stipendiary magistrates' returns, for the month of August, of the Africans from Sierra Leone.

There is a great inequality in the sexes amongst the first arrivals from Sierra Leone, and of emigrants from the islands, who will not bring their families here till they have had experience of the place. I shall exert myself to prevent the continuance of this inequality.

It is very satisfactory to report the few complaints adjudicated by the magistrates between planters and labourers, and the general health of the newly-arrived Africans from Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Light.*

Enclosure in No. 40.

RETURN of *Sierra Leone* IMMIGRANTS Located in *British Guiana*, this 1st day of September 1841.

LOCATION.	NUMBER. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Young Children. Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Number of Sick.	At what Work Employed.	For what Wages.	Have they Provision Grounds; do they Cultivate them.	What Relationship, if any, exists amongst the Africans; Have they formed any permanent Connexion on Estates or Neighbourhood.	GENERAL REMARKS.
Plantation Enmore -	6	2	2	-	-	-	10	No death	none -	general work - -	3 bitts to 8 bitts	- - not cultivating provision-grounds.	- - two married couples, having one child each; no permanent connexion on estate or neighbourhood.	
„ Greenfield -	7	1	2	1	-	-	11	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - -	- - one married couple, having three children; no permanent connexion on estate or neighbourhood.	- - not working steadily, most of them absent 15 days; did not earn more than 4 dollars each in the last month.
„ Turkeyen -	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	Ditto -	- -	- - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - - - - - -	- - the conduct and treatment of these emigrants continue in every way satisfactory; they are comfortably lodged, are paid according to the amount of labour.
„ Annandale -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Ditto.						
„ Le Resouvenir	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Ditto.						
„ Montrose -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Ditto.						
„ Thomas -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Ditto.						
„ Helena -	14	1	-	2	-	1	18	One -	ditto -	agriculture - -	- - 6 bitts per day, the two girls, 3 bitts.	- - they have provision-grounds, but do not cultivate them.	- - they are a good deal connected by the ties of relationship; they have not yet formed any permanent connexions.	
„ Hoff van Aurick	12	5	4	1	-	1	23	None -	2	- - in the field, buildings, &c.	- - from 9 to 4 dollars per month.	- - all have such ground allotted to them, and are partly cultivated.	- - all of the grown-up women are married, with one exception; but they have not formed any connexion with the people of the estate.	
„ Bathsheba Lust	8	3	4	1	-	-	16	None -	1	- - usual work of the estate.	- - 8 to 10 dollars per month, 2 lbs. salt fish.	- - they have, but do not cultivate them.	- - all the women are married; the men have not formed any connexion with the women on the estate.	
„ Sophienburg -	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	None -	none -	- - general work of the estate,	- - 8 to 10 dollars per month, 2 lbs. salt fish.	- - they have provision-grounds, and they cultivate them.	- - they have formed connexions on the estate.	all are happy—in good houses.
„ Hamburg -	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	None -	none -	- - jobbing and field labour.	- - 11 dollars, and fish.	- - they have; do not at present work them.	- - have not as yet formed any connexions on the estate.	
„ Lima - -	4	4	1	-	1	1	11	None -	- -	- - men, field work; women, chiefly about buildings.	- - 4 to 5 bitts; 2 to 3 bitts.	- - grounds given, but partially cultivated as yet.	- - two men married, one man has a child, one woman ditto; no permanent connexion formed as yet on the estate.	all lodged in good cottages.
„ Walton Hall -	4	2	-	-	-	-	6	None -	- -	field work - -	3 to 5 bitts -	ditto - - -	- - two men married; no permanent connexion formed as yet on the estate.	- - the married people lodged in comfortable cottages; two single men in sick house; one of whom joined from plantation Reliance, August 12.
„ Reliance -	10	1	-	-	-	-	11	None -	- -	- - ditto, except one man, a mason.	- - -	- - - - -	- - one married couple; no permanent connexion formed as yet on the estate.	all lodged in good cottages.
„ Windsor Castle	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	None -	- -	field work - -	- - - -	- - no grounds as yet applied for.	- - one married couple; no permanent connexion formed as yet on the estate.	- - all lodged in good cottages; these people joined from Walton Hall, Aug. 5.

Taken from the Stipendiary Magistrates' Returns of the 1st September 1841.

W. B. Wolseley, Assistant Government Secretary.

— No. 13. —

No. 13.
Despatch from Governor Light to Lord Stanley.
22 November 1841.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Lord *Stanley*, dated Demerara, 22 November 1841.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the special Returns of the emigrants from Sierra Leone.

One death only has taken place since the first arrival of the emigrants from Sierra Leone.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in *British Guiana* this 1st November 1841.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	Remarks as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
District A. (Upper)	14	3	1	14	3	–	–	–	–	Remarkably good.	-- The same as the native labourers.
District A. (Lower)	7	2	2	7	–	–	–	–	–		
District B.	104	37	18	96	27	5	–	–	–		
District C. (on plantations in Town Section).	20	7	7	20	6	–	–	–	–		
District C. (River Section)	20	6	3	20	6	1	–	–	–		
District D.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
District E.	11	1	–	11	1	–	–	–	–		
District F.	1	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–		
District G.	38	9	9	36	6	3	–	–	–		
District H.	34	13	4	24	10	–	–	–	–		
District I.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
District K.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
District L.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
District M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		

A RETURN of the MORTALITY among the *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS since their first arrival in the Colony, 23d May 1841, to the 1st November 1841.

Located at Time of Decease.	Number.	Cause of Death.
Plantation Helena	1	Pleurisy.

ENCLOSURE in Governor *Light's* Despatch, 26 December 1841.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District G. this 1st December 1841.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Plantation—										
Meten Meerzorg	11	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	-- Excellent; no deaths and no sickness.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in Town Division, District C. (on Estates), this 1st December 1841.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Thomas - - - -	14	7	6	14	6	–	–	–	–	Very Good - - -	- - 40 to 48 cents for a task in the fields. 56 cents per day when employed in the manufacture of sugar. Lodgings good.
Belair - - - -	7	4	2	7	4	–	–	–	–	- - Good. The state of health of the two children noticed in last month's return has improved.	- - Nearly as above, both with respect to wages and lodging.

K. Heyland, S. M.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District B. this 1st December 1841.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Montrose - - - -	25	4	1	25	4	–	–	–	–	Very good.	All these emigrants continue to enjoy excellent health, and to give great satisfaction to their employers. They all perform the ordinary tasks, and, in some cases, extra labour, and are paid in proportion to the quantity of work done. In course of last month 16 men, four women, and four children, removed themselves from plantation Cuming's Lodge to other estates, the greater part of them to plantation Chateau-Margo. No influence whatever appears to have been used by any party to induce them to make this change; the reason they assigned for it themselves was, "that they could perform the task in Chateau-Margo with more ease, and in a shorter time than they could do on Cuming's Lodge." With this exception, and a few individual removals, the Sierra Leone emigrants have remained very steadily on the estates upon which they were originally located in this district.
Le Resouvenir - - -	7	3	1	7	3	1	–	–	–	Ditto.	
Chateau-Margo - -	19	8	4	19	7	–	–	–	–	Ditto.	
Cuming's Lodge - -	1	3	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	Ditto.	
Turkeyen - - - -	13	7	2	13	7	–	–	–	–	Ditto.	
Industry - - - -	1	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	Ditto.	
Ogle - - - -	21	8	5	21	6	2	–	–	–	Ditto.	

(A true Return.)

Don. Maclennan, S. M.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District C. (Upper Division), this 1st December 1841.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Peter's Hall - - -	13	5	3	13	5	1	–	–	–	On both these estates these emigrants enjoy very good health, and appear happy and contented.	They earn from one-third to half a dollar per day for an easy day's labour; they are very comfortably lodged, agree very well with the other labourers on the estate, and make no complaints.
Rome and Houston - -	4	1	–	–	4	1	–	–	–		

Thos. Coleman, S. M.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District A. (Lower Section), this 1st December 1841.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS. as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Enmore - - - -	13	3	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	Very good - - - -	- - Earn from one guilder to six bitts, and work very steadily.
Greenfield - - -	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Very good - - - -	- - Has earned during past month six bitts per day.

J. MacLeod, S. M.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District A. (Upper Division), this 1st December 1841.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Helena - - - -	14	1	3	14	1	2	–	–	–	Very good - - - -	- - The wages of the men are 50 cents per diem; that of the women a guilder; and of the children two bitts. They are extremely well lodged, and have good provision-grounds.

George Ball, S. M.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District F. this 1st December 1841.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Bank Hall - - -	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	- - These emigrants are enjoying excellent health.	- - These emigrants have a cottage, supplied with beds, bedding, tables, and benches. Their monthly wages generally amount to 14 dollars.
Maryville - - -	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	- - These emigrants are very healthy.	- - These people are employed on board the estate's schooner. They receive 12 dollars a month, and are found in provisions.

Walter Howard Ware, Stipendiary Magistrate.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District G. this 1st December 1841.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Hoff Van Aurist - -	7	3	11	7	3	10	–	–	–	- - Very good; a few have complained a little. At present all in good health.	- - From 3 to 7 dollars per month; and it being their first month, have received allowances. With regard to houses, they have been located with the estate's people at present, by their own wish. They speak very little English.
Bathsheba Lust - -	6	6	8	6	4	7	–	–	–	- - The general state of their health is very good.	- Wages from 4 to 6 dollars per month, located in the new cottages; and the children with the head people of the estate. Not one of these Africans can speak a word of English, and the want of a proper person to act as interpreter is very much required.
Huist Dieren - - -	10	5	4	7	4	4	–	–	–	- - Very good; a few complained a little. At present all in fine health.	- From 3 to 7 dollars per month, with allowances; located with the estate's people. These Africans speak very little English, and also require an interpreter.

A. M. Lyons, Stipendiary Magistrate.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District G. this 1st December 1841.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Sophienberg - - -	14	5	9	12	–	3	1	–	–	- - Healthy. The man that died came on the estate in a declining state of health; was attended by three medical men, and died from debility, arising from a white swelling in the leg.	- - men, on the average, earn 8 dollars per month; children, 4 dollars; besides the usual allowance (on this estate) of 2 lbs. of salt fish and 7 lbs. of rice weekly. The women have retired from field labour. The houses are very good, equal to any in the colony.
Hamburgh - - -	19	1	–	19	1	–	–	–	–	Their health is very good -	- - wages, from 11 to 13 dollars per month, with a weekly allowance of 3 lbs. of salt fish and 10 lbs. of rice. Their houses are excellent, quite new; the only thing they told me was wanting, as they were very happy, not having their wives with them. This, of course, I could not supply.

A. M. Lyons, Stipendiary Magistrate.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District H. this 1st December 1841.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Reliance - - - -	14	2	1	10	2	–	–	–	–	Very good - - -	- - well lodged in cottages; earn about 5 bitts daily. One man joined last month from Lima.
Lima - - - -	13	7	2	11	4	–	–	–	–	Ditto - - - -	- - lodged in cottages; men earn about 2½ dollars weekly, and women 2 dollars. One man left for Reliance. One man, one woman, and one child, left for Walton Hall.
Walton Hall - -	7	4	1	7	4	–	–	–	–	Ditto - - - -	- - lodged partly in cottages, partly in sick-house; average amount of wages earned, when at work, 5 bitts daily. One man, one woman, one child, joined from Lima last month.

Ja. Allen, Stipendiary Magistrate.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District H. this 1st January 1842.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Reliance - - - -	14	2	1	10	2	–	–	–	–	Good - - - -	- - no change whatever has taken place with regard to the condition of these people, as reported during the last two months.
Lima - - - -	13	6	2	7	3	–	–	–	–	Ditto - - - -	- - ditto.
Walton Hall - - -	7	5	1	7	5	–	–	–	–	Ditto - - - -	- ditto.

Ja. Allen, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Sierra Leone EMIGRANTS, 1st January 1842.

PRESENT LOCATION.	Number.	Mortality last Month.
District Upper - - (A.) - - -	18	- None.
„ Lower - - (A.) - - -	17	- „
„ - - - - - (B.) - - -	140	- „
„ Town Section (C.) - - -	43	- „
„ River „ (C.) - - -	- - -	- „
„ - - - - - (E.) - - -	11	- „
„ - - - - - (F.) - - -	5	- „
„ - - - - - (G.) - - -	48	- „
„ - - - - - (H.) - - -	51	- „

There has scarcely been any sickness among these emigrants since their arrival. The above are on plantations; any that may be employed in the towns and villages are not included.

RETURN of EMIGRANTS Arrived during the Year 1841, to whom a Free Passage was granted by the Colonial Legislature of *British Guiana*.

Whence Emigrating.	14 Years and upwards.		Between 7 and 14.		Children under 7.		Total.	Deaths on the Voyage.				Births on the Voyage.			Number of Agricultural Labourers.	No. of Shepherds.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		14 Years and upwards.	Between 7 and 14.	Under 7.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Madeira - -	1,323	1,170	458	468	465	413	4,297	2	1	15	18	3	2	5	2,393	-
West India Islands -	1,692	638	116	79	120	100	2,745	- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	1,515	-
Sierra Leone - -	277	94	6	7	22	18	424	1	- -	-	1	-	-	-	295	-
Rio de Janeiro -	88	57	84	70	-	-	299	- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	145	-
„ „	- - landed at the port of Berbice (the classification of whom is not yet completed), 232 males and 147 females - - -						379	- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	About 180	-
TOTAL - -	3,380	1,959	664	624	607	531	8,144	3	1	15	19	3	2	5	4,428	-

Number of Domestic Servants.			Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen preparing or selling Articles of Food.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing.			Number of other Mechanics, &c. not included in the foregoing Columns.	Amount per Head of Emigrant Tax.	Gross Amount of Emigrant Tax received during the Year.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.				
-	-	-	- - -	100	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- - in the computation of agricultural labourers, adults only have been taken into account, although there are many of those between the ages of 7 and 14 years who are very useful, and perform various sorts of light work on estates.
195	283	478	234	20	-	-	-	83	—	—	
-	-	-	25	- -	-	-	-	50 boatmen	—	—	
- captured Africans, without any particular trade or calling.			—	—	-	-	-	—	—	—	
			—	—	-	-	-	—	—	—	
195	283	478	259	120	-	-	-	133	—	—	

Total Males - - 4,883
Do. Females - - 3,261

Grand Total - - - 8,144 Arrived, from the 18th February to the 31st December (both inclusive) 1841.

British Guiana, 19 January 1842.

James Hackett,
Agent General for Immigration.

MONTHLY RETURN of *African* (*Sierra Leone*) EMIGRANTS on Estates in Town Division, District C. this 1st January 1842.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Thomas	14	6	6	14	5	–	–	–	–	Good	– – wages from 5 to 6 bitts per day; average earnings, 10 dollars per month for each labourer. Lodgings unexceptionable.
Belair	11	4	2	11	3	–	–	–	–	Healthy	wages as above; lodgings good.

K. Heyland, Stipendiary Magistrate.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District E. this 1st January 1842.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Meten Meerzorg	11	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	Excellent	– – they are paid at the same rate as the other labourers on the estate, and their lodgings are good. One man has not worked during the last month, but has not been sick.

J. O. Lockhart Mure, Stipendiary Magistrate.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District F. this 1st January 1842.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Bank Hall	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	– – These emigrants are very healthy.	– – these emigrants are accommodated in a comfortable cottage, and they earn generally 12 dollars per month.
Maryville	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	These emigrants are healthy	– – employed as boatmen; wages 10 dollars per month, and found in provisions.

Walter Howard Ware, Stipendiary Magistrate.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District G. this 1st January 1842.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Hamburgh	19	1	–	19	1	–	–	–	–	– – Very good, having been quite free from any sickness.	– – from 11 to 14 dollars per month, with a weekly allowance of 3 lbs. of fish and 10 lbs. of rice. Their houses are excellent.
Sophienburg	14	5	9	12	–	3	–	–	–	– – Very good; not having experienced any indisposition.	– – wages 8 dollars per month, the women have retired from field-labour; children 4 dollars, with 2 lbs. of salt fish and 7 lbs. of rice.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District A. (Upper Division), this 1st January 1842.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Helena - - -	14	2	2	14	2	2	–	–	–	Very good - - -	- - they are extremely well lodged, and their wages are—men 50 cents, women 33, children 17.

George Hall, Stipendiary Magistrate.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District A. (Lower Section), this 1st January 1842.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Greenfield - - -	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Very good - - -	from 33 to 50 cents.
Enmore - - - -	11	3	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	Ditto - - - -	- - earn from 33 to 50 cents. Lodgings excellent; work steadily.

J. Macleod, Stipendiary Magistrate.

MONTHLY RETURN of *Sierra Leone* EMIGRANTS in District B. this 1st January 1842.

LOCATION.	Total Number.			At Work.			Mortality in the last Month.			General State of their Health.	REMARKS as to Wages, Lodgings, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Plantation—											
Montrose - - -	25	4	1	25	4	–	–	–	–	Very good.	All the emigrants continue in the enjoyment of good health, and in giving satisfaction to their employers; they are well lodged, and paid according to the amount of labour performed, and earn as much as the other estates' labourers. They became more unsettled on some estates, during the last month than they had hitherto been, and have expressed great dissatisfaction at the proposed general reduction of wages.
Le Resouvenir - - -	6	3	1	6	3	1	–	–	–	Ditto.	
Chatteau-margo - -	14	4	4	14	4	–	–	–	–	Ditto.	
Cuming's Lodge - -	23	9	2	23	6	–	–	–	–	Ditto.	
Turkeyen - - -	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	Ditto.	
Industry - - - -	1	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	Ditto.	
Ogle - - - -	18	8	5	18	8	–	–	–	–	Ditto.	

D. Maclennan, Stipendiary Magistrate.

ANTIGUA.

—No. 1.—

ANTIGUA.

(No. 81.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor *Macphail*, administering the general Government of the Leeward Islands, to Lord *John Russell*.

No. 1. Despatch from Lieut.-governor Macphail to Lord John Russell, 20 November 1840.

My Lord, Government House, Antigua, 20 November 1840.

I DO myself the honour of transmitting to your Lordship authenticated transcripts, in duplicate, of two Proclamations which I have issued, with the advice of the Solicitor-general, to give effect in this island to the provisions of the Imperial Statutes 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 53, and 3 & 4 Vict. c. 21, for regulating the conveyance of passengers in merchant vessels.

The selection of articles of food authorized to be substituted for those named in the British Act, and the scale of average duration of passages from Antigua, were furnished officially to me by the harbour-master of this port and two masters of vessels, all of them long and intimately acquainted with the subject referred to them.

It was deemed expedient to declare the extended Act of Parliament in force from the date of the Proclamation, because, owing to there not being a single authenticated copy of it to be found in the island, it was impossible for the magistrate to adjudicate in any case of breach of its obligations. It has since been placed on record in the Secretary's office, from a copy obligingly lent for that purpose by Mr. Trew, the Collector of Customs, and which was contained in a volume of the laws relating to the Customs, compiled by Mr. Hume, of the Board of Trade.

I trust that these Proclamations may be found to be framed according to law, and that they may receive Her Majesty's gracious confirmation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Macphail*,
Lieut.-gov^{r} adm^{g} the Gen^{l} Gov^{t}.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.
ANTIGUA.

(L.S.)

John Macphail,
Lieut.-governor adm^{g} the Gen^{l} Gov^{t}.

BY his Excellency Major *John Macphail*, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-Chief of Antigua and Dominica, administering the General Government in and over Her Majesty's Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, Nevis, St. Christopher, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands and Dominica, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the third clause of an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, bearing date the Third day of July, in the third and fourth year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty, intituled, "An Act to extend to the British Colonies in the West Indies an Act passed in the fifth and sixth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," it is enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor or officer administering the government of any of the British Colonies in the West Indies and South America, and in the Bahama Islands, or Bermuda, by any Proclamation or Proclamations to be by him from time to time issued for that purpose, to substitute for the articles of food and provisions specified in the said recited Act, such other articles of food and provisions as shall be a full equivalent for the same, having regard to the average duration of the voyage and to the number of the passengers to be conveyed in any such ship, in such manner that the proportion prescribed in the said recited Act between the probable number of days to be occupied by the voyage and the number of days during which provision is made for the subsistence of the passengers shall be duly preserved:

I do hereby declare and proclaim, That for the purposes of the said extended Act, corn, meal, rice and farine shall be reckoned and considered as breadstuff, and that it shall be lawful

lawful to substitute three pints of pease, or seven pounds weight of yams for seven pounds of potatoes, for the daily ration or allowance for each person on board; and two pounds weight of salt fish for one pound of pork or beef; and further, that a supply of fresh water, at and after the rate of one gallon per diem for each day of the computed voyage for each person on board such ships, shall be carried in tanks or sweet casks.

And I do also hereby declare and proclaim, That the number of hours or days deemed to be necessary for the voyage of any such ship, according to her destination, shall be determined by the following rule of computation; that is to say, to a voyage to—

Basseterre Guadeloupe, is	1½ day.
Point à Pitre	2½ „
Dominica	3 „
Martinique	4 „
St. Lucia	5 „
St. Vincent's	6 „
Grenada	8 „
Trinidad	11 „
Barbados	5 „
Tobago	7 „
Demerara	14 „
Montserrat	6 hours.
St. Kitt's	8 „
St. Bart's	6 „
St. Martin's	8 „
Tortola	2½ days.
St. Thomas	3 „
To the United States	20 „
To North America	25 „
To Great Britain	45 „

Of all which Her Majesty's subjects are hereby desired to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said island, this Twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Forty, and of Her Majesty's reign the Fourth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *W. Walker,*
Private Secretary.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.
ANTIGUA.

(L.S.)

John Macphail,
Lieut.-governor adms the Genl Govt.

By his Excellency Major *John Macphail,* Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-Chief of Antigua and Dominica, administering the General Government in and over Her Majesty's Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, Nevis, St. Christopher, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands and Dominica, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, bearing date the Third day of July, in the third and fourth year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty, copy whereof is hereunto annexed, intituled, "An Act to extend to the British Colonies in the West Indies an Act passed in the fifth and sixth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," it was enacted, that the provisions of the said recited Act should be thenceforth extended, except as thereinafter excepted, to the British Colonies in the West Indies and South America, and in the Bahama Islands, and in Bermuda:

I do hereby proclaim, That the provisions of the said extended Act are, except as aforesaid, in force in this Island Antigua from this day forth; and all Her Majesty's subjects are to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Island, this Twelfth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Forty, and of Her Majesty's reign the Fourth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *W. Walker,*
Private Secretary.

ANTIGUA.

— No. 2. —

(No. 99.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Lieutenant-governor *Macphail.*

No. 2. Despatch from Lord John Russell to Lieut.-governor Macphail, 6 March 1841.

Sir, Downing-street, 6 March 1841.

I HAVE had under my consideration the Proclamations issued by you for giving effect to the provisions of the Imperial Statute for regulating the conveyance of passengers in merchant vessels, and which accompanied your despatch (No. 81) of 20 November last.

With respect to the short voyages mentioned in the Proclamation, I am of opinion, that although the place of destination may be only a few hours distant, yet there ought always to be at least one day's provision on board, and with regard to places a little more distant, and to which the voyage is more than a day's sail, there should be provision on board for at least two or three days beyond the mere average passage.

I have to signify to you my approval of the Proclamation, subject to the above-mentioned remarks; but it will be necessary that they should be revised on the points to which I have adverted.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

— No. 3. —

(No. 57.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor *Macphail* to Lord *John Russell.*

No. 3. Despatch from Lieut.-governor Macphail to Lord John Russell, 5 August 1841.

My Lord, Government House, Antigua, 5 August 1841.

HAVING in the month of September last submitted to the Council and Assembly of this island your Lordship's circular despatch of the 24th of July 1840, transmitting a copy of the Imperial Statute 3 & 4 Vict. c. 21, extending to these colonies the operation of the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 53, I received a few days ago the enclosed transcript of a Bill, which had been passed by those bodies, at their meeting on the 29th ultimo, to give effect to the rules and regulations enacted in the British Statute.

On a careful examination of this Bill, and on a comparison of its provisions with those of the Extension Act of Victoria, on which it is founded, it occurred to me that its effect would undoubtedly be to counteract, at least in some degree, the facility afforded under the law, as it now exists, for the carrying in small vessels, such as are chiefly navigated between these islands, of any number of passengers, not exceeding twenty.

By the 1st clause of the 3 & 4 Victoria, it is enacted, that the provisions of the 5 & 6 Will. 4. shall not in these colonies extend or apply to vessels carrying less than twenty passengers; by the concluding clause (7), it is further enacted, that nothing shall be contained in any local enactment which shall be repugnant or contrary to that Act or any part thereof; and that if any such clause or clauses be enacted, they shall be to all intents and purposes null and void. Now the particular object of this Bill is to extend the operation of the provisions of the 5 & 6 Will. 4, to vessels carrying less than twenty passengers; hence it appears to me, on this ground alone, that I should not be at liberty to assent to it, while, for the reason mentioned above, I have been led to consider it as coming clearly within the scope of the seventeenth Royal Instruction; and consequently that it would be my duty either to require the annexation of a suspending clause to the Bill, or to transmit to your Lordship a draft of it in its actual form, in order that I may be favoured in due course with your Lordship's instructions upon it.

Having stated that I apprehend the Bill may be considered as contrary to the enactments of the Imperial Statutes, it is nevertheless right for me to observe, that the rules and regulations thereby established are as much called for in reference to the class of small vessels employed in inter-colonial commerce as to any other; few comparatively convey at one time more than twenty, if so many, from this island, and consequently they evade the law altogether, and there are no means of ascertaining whether or not any arrangements have been made for

the

ANTIGUA.

the comfort and convenience of their passengers, or if sufficient stores and water of proper quality have been laid in for the voyage.

I need but refer to the case of the "Betsy," reported in my despatches to your Lordship, noted in the margin, to prove the recklessness with which such vessels are navigated: ill found, with but few seamen on board, perhaps without a compass, or the master ignorant of its use if he has it; the consequences of a deviation from this course or encountering bad weather are easily imagined, and it is matter of surprise, indeed, that so few accidents are known to occur; but from the circumstance of the persons who trust themselves to such means of conveyance being chiefly of the labouring classes, their privations while on board are seldom brought to notice.

Montserrat, 73. October 13, 1840. General, 35. Dec. 26, 1840.

The hurricane season having just commenced, but little traffic is to be anticipated during the next three or four months, which could be affected by this Bill; and I hope, therefore, that I have adopted a course in respect to it which, by avoiding inconvenience on either side, will be so fortunate as to receive your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Macphail,*
Lieut-governor adm^g Gen^l Government.

P. S.—Since writing the preceding despatch, I have received the opinion of Mr. Attorney-general Lee upon the Bill, and I beg to enclose a copy of it for your Lordship's information.

Enclosure in No. 3.

ANTIGUA.

AN ACT to extend, to the case of Ships or Vessels carrying Passengers in less Number than Twenty, from any Port or Place in the said Island, the Rules and Regulations established by an Act passed in the third and fourth year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, for extending to the British Colonies in the West Indies an Act passed in the fifth and sixth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels.

Encl. in No. 3.

THE Legislature has passed this Act in furtherance of the British Act of Parliament, and for carrying the same into full and complete effect, under the impression that the framers of the Imperial Act were unaware of the fact of emigrant passengers under Twenty being transported from one colony to the other, in small vessels of from five to fifteen and twenty tons burthen, in consequence of which, serious inconveniences and mischief have arisen in consequence of the British Acts of Parliament not extending to such number of persons so circumstanced, but as the seventh clause of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 21, declares that any enactment, provision, rule or order which shall be in anywise repugnant or contradictory to that Act, or to the Acts of his late Majesty William the Fourth, should be null and void and of none effect, doubts may arise whether the Act of this island may not be so considered. I will, therefore, venture to suggest to your Excellency the expediency of this point being established by the authority of Her Majesty's law officers of the Crown in England, previous to your Excellency's decision on the subject.

(signed) *W. Lee,*
Attorney-general.

ANTIGUA.

AN ACT to extend to the case of Ships or Vessels carrying Passengers in less Number than Twenty, from any Port or Place in the said Island, the Rules and Regulations established by an Act passed in the third and fourth year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, for extending to the British Colonies in the West Indies an Act passed in the fifth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels.

WHEREAS the rules and regulations prescribed by an Act passed in the fifth and sixth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and extended by an Act passed in the third and fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to the British Colonies in the West Indies, in the case of any ship carrying Twenty or more passengers, are, in so far as they extend, most salutary and beneficial in their operation: And whereas an evil practice obtains, nevertheless, of evading in effect the said rules and regulations so prescribed and established by Acts of the Imperial Parliament, by the carriage in small vessels from the said Island of passengers in less number than Twenty, by which passengers are deprived of the protection

Preamble: 5 & 6 Will. 4. 3 & 4 Vict.

ANTIGUA.

tection and benefit of the said rules and regulations; and it is expedient, therefore, that the said rules and regulations in relation to the carriage of Twenty or more passengers should be extended and made applicable to the case of ships or vessels carrying passengers in less number than Twenty: We, therefore, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-governor administering the general government of Your Majesty's Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, Saint Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands and Dominica, and the Council and Assembly of this Your Majesty's Island of Antigua, do humbly pray Your most Excellent Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it, and it is hereby enacted and ordained, by the authority of Your Majesty's said Lieutenant-governor administering the general government, and the Council and Assembly of Your Majesty's Island of Antigua aforesaid, That from and after the passing and publication of this Act, all and singular the rules and regulations prescribed by the said Act passed in the fifth and sixth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and extended by the said Act passed in the third and fourth year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to the British colonies in the West Indies, in the case of any ship carrying Twenty or more passengers, shall be observed in the case of any ship or vessel carrying from any port or place in this island any number of passengers less than Twenty.

Rules and regulations of 5 & 6 Will. 4, as extended by 3 & 4 Vict. to the British Colonies in the West Indies, in the case of vessels carrying twenty or more passengers, To be observed in the case of vessels carrying from any port or place in this island any number of passengers less than twenty.

2. And be it enacted, That all and singular the powers and authorities contained in the said last-recited Act of the third and fourth year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in relation to the case of any ship carrying Twenty or more passengers, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be in force in the case of any ship or vessel carrying from any port or place in this island any number of passengers less than Twenty.

All and singular the powers and authorities in 3 & 4 Vict. in relation to the case of ship carrying twenty or more passengers, in force, in the case of ship or vessel carrying from any port or place in this island any number of passengers less than twenty.

Dated at the day of in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Forty-one, and in the fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

—No. 4.—

Copy of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 4. Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 15 Sept. 1841.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 15 September 1841.

I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a despatch from Major Macphail, transmitting the draft of a Bill passed by the Council and Assembly of Antigua, to extend the provisions of the Imperial Statute for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, together with the opinion of the Attorney-general thereon.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

—No. 5.—

Copy of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 5. Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 19 January 1842.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,

Sir, Westminster, 19 January 1842.

In obedience to the directions conveyed to us by your letter of the 15th September last, we have considered the despatch from Major Macphail, dated 5th August 1841 (No. 57), together with the draft of a Bill therewith transmitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State, which had passed the Council and Assembly of Antigua, but from which, for the reasons he states, he had withheld his sanction.

We have the honour to report, for Lord Stanley's information, that we find the object of this Bill to be, to apply to vessels carrying less than twenty passengers the provisions of the British Passengers' Act, which by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 21, had been extended, with certain exceptions, to the West Indian colonies.

Such an enactment, however, would be contrary to an express provision of the Extension Act here referred to. In the first clause of that Act it is stated that the rules and regulations required are to be observed in the case of ships carrying twenty or more passengers; and as such limitation is not expressly provided in the British Passengers' Act, there can be little doubt that it was the intention of the Legislature, in passing the Extension Act, to exclude from its operation the small class

class of colonial vessels referred to by Major Macphail, in which fewer than twenty passengers are conveyed. By the 7th and last clause of the Extension Act, it is further provided that it shall not be lawful for any Colonial Legislature, or for Her Majesty in Council, to make any enactment repugnant or contradictory to either the Imperial Acts or any part of them, but that every such enactment shall be absolutely null and void. We conclude, therefore, that there is no power but in the Parliament of this country to enact or permit the enactment of such a measure as that which has been proposed by the Council and Assembly of Antigua.

Major Macphail, in pointing out this objection to the confirmation of the Bill, adds at the same time the expression of his opinion, that the rules and regulations of the Passengers' Act are as much called for, in reference to the class of small vessels employed in inter-colonial commerce, as to any other. He expresses, however, his surprise that but so few accidents are known to occur, and, indeed, only refers to the case of the "Betsy," a vessel which conveyed passengers from Montserrat, in proof "of the recklessness with which such vessels are navigated." But in this case, it is to be remarked that the official reports state that about eighty passengers were on board the vessel, and that she was subject to the provisions of the Act, but that the master was determined to evade them; the vessel accordingly put to sea in opposition to the authorities of the place, and was fired at from the fort in quitting the harbour.

The case, therefore, is perhaps not strictly in point; but under any circumstances we should have been unable to submit our opinion to Lord Stanley, that it was expedient to apply to Parliament for power to effect the proposed further extension of the Act.

By our letter, however, of this day's date, and its enclosure, containing the body of amendments which we have proposed for the Passengers' Act, we have entered fully into the nature and extent of the regulations which it appeared desirable that the Imperial Legislature should impose upon the conveyance of passengers within the West Indies. It will be seen that the present exception of all vessels conveying fewer than twenty passengers is retained, and that it is also proposed to exempt from the Act all vessels proceeding upon voyages of which the computed duration is less than three days. As we have stated in our notes, it is possible that experience may eventually prove that this description of intercourse among the colonies may require and admit of regulation and superintendence; but the exigencies of the case might then, we conceive, be met by a simpler and less burthensome enactment, of which the provisions would require to be framed upon a knowledge of minute details incident to the separate localities.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

—No. 6.—

(No. 5.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor Sir *C. Fitzroy*.

Sir, Downing-street, 1 February 1842.

No. 6.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir C. Fitzroy, 1 February 1842.
19 January.

WITH reference to Major Macphail's despatch (No. 57) of 5 August last, forwarding the draft of a Bill passed by the Council and Assembly of Antigua (but from which he had withheld his sanction) for extending the provisions of the British Passengers' Act to the class of vessels therein mentioned, I now transmit, for your information and guidance, the copy of a report on the subject from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

I have, &c

(signed) *Stanley.*

MONTSERRAT.

MONTSERRAT.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Despatch from Lieut.-Governor Macphail to Lord John Russell. 16 January 1841.

(No. 1.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor *Macphail*, administering the General Government of the Leeward Islands, to Lord *John Russell*.

My Lord, Government-house, Antigua, 16 January 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of two despatches which I have received from the President administering the Government of Montserrat, with two proclamations issued by his Honour, to give effect to the recent Act of Parliament regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels within these colonies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Macphail*, Lieut.-Governor,
Administering the General Government.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Sir, Government-house, Montserrat, 5 December 1840.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Excellency's information the enclosed proclamation, which I considered it necessary to issue, in consequence of the recent violation of the Act of Parliament "For regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," by the schooner Betsy, that took away labourers from this island to the colony of Trinidad.

Observing your Excellency's proclamation in the Antigua papers upon this subject, and presuming that it may have arisen from similar results, I have only to express my hope that your Excellency will not consider I have departed from the strict line of duty in what I have done, without obtaining in the first instance your Excellency's sanction and approbation to do so.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Major Macphail. (signed) *W. Shiell*, President.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Montserrat.
(signed) *Wm. Shiell*,
(L. S.)

By His Honour *William Shiell*, President, administering the Government of the said Island, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, bearing date the 3d day of July, in the third and fourth year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty, intituled, "An Act to extend to the British Colonies in the West Indies, an Act passed in the Fifth and Sixth year of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," it was enacted, that the provisions of the said recited Act should be thenceforth extended, except as thereinafter excepted, to the British colonies in the West Indies and South America, and in the Bahama Islands, and in Bermuda.

I do hereby proclaim that the provisions of the said extended Act are, except as aforesaid, in force in this island, Montserrat, from this day forth, and all Her Majesty's subjects are to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said island, this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1840, and of Her Majesty's reign the Fourth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

(By His Honour's command,)

(signed) *Francis Burke*,
Acting Private Secretary.

Sir,

MONTSERRAT.

Sir, Government-house, Antigua, 12 December 1840.

I HAVE been duly favoured with your Honour's despatch, No. , dated the 5th instant, enclosing to me the copy of a proclamation issued by your Honour, announcing the operation in the island of Montserrat of the Imperial Act extending to the West India Colonies the provisions of a former Act regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

I beg to convey to your Honour my approval of this proceeding, and at the same time to remind your Honour that a subsidiary proclamation is also necessary, in virtue of the third clause of the Act in question, to fix the average duration of passages from Montserrat to other places with which communication may ordinarily exist, and to authorise the substitution for the kinds of food prescribed in the imperial statute, of other articles more commonly employed as sea stores among these islands.

I have, &c.

His Honour W. Shiell, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *John Macphail*, Lieut.-Governor, Administering the General Government.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Encl. 3, in No. 1.

(No. 136.)

Sir, Government-house, Montserrat, 30 December 1840.

WITH reference to your Excellency's letter of the 12th instant, I now do myself the honour to transmit for your Excellency's information the enclosed subsidiary proclamation, which your Excellency deemed "necessary, in virtue of the third clause of the Imperial Act, to fix the average duration of passages from Montserrat to other places, and to authorise the substitution of other articles of food commonly employed as sea stores among these islands.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Major Macphail, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *William Shiell*, President.

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

Encl. 4, in No. 1.

Montserrat,
(signed) *Wm. Shiell.*
(L. S.)

By His Honour *William Shiell*, President, administering the Government of the said Island, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the third clause of an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, bearing date the third day of July, in the third and fourth year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty, intituled, "An Act to extend to the British Colonies in the West Indies, an Act passed in the fifth and sixth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, for Regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor or officer administering the Government of any of the British Colonies in the West Indies and South America, and in the Bahama Islands, or Bermuda, by any proclamation or proclamations to be by him from time to time issued for that purpose, to substitute for the articles of food and provisions specified in the said recited Act, such other articles of food and provisions as shall be a full equivalent for the same, having regard to the average duration of the voyage, and to the number of the passengers to be conveyed in any such ship, in such manner that the proportion prescribed in the said recited Act between the probable number of days to be occupied by the voyage, and the number of days during which provision is made for the subsistence of the passengers, shall be duly preserved.

I do hereby declare and proclaim, that for the purposes of the said extended Act, corn, meal, and rice shall be reckoned and considered as bread-stuff, and that it shall be lawful to substitute three pints of peas or seven pounds weight of yams for seven pounds of potatoes for the daily ration or allowance for each person on board, and two pounds weight of salt fish for one pound of pork or beef; and further, that a supply of fresh water at and after the rate of one gallon per diem for each day of the computed voyage for each person on board such ships, shall be carried in tanks or sweet casks.

And I do hereby also declare and proclaim, that the number of hours or days deemed to be necessary for the voyage of any such ship, according to her destination, shall be determined by the following rule of computation; that is to say, a voyage to—

MONTSERRAT.

Antigua, is	18 hours.	Tobago	7 days.
Basseterre, Guadaloupe	1 day.	Demerara	14 „
Point à Pitre	2½ „	Nevis	6 hours.
Dominica	3 „	St. Kitt's	8 „
Martinique	4 „	St. Bartholomew's	12 „
St. Lucia	5 „	St. Martin's	18 „
St. Vincent	6 „	Tortola	2 days.
Grenada	8 „	St. Thomas	2½ „
Trinidad	11 „	United States	20 „
Bardadoes	5 „		

Given under my hand and the seal of the said island, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1840, and of Her Majesty's reign the Fourth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

(By his Honour's command,)

(signed) *Francis Burke,*
Private Secretary.

Sir, Government-house, Antigua, 13 January 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honour's despatch, No. 136, of the 30th December, enclosing to me the copy of a further proclamation issued by your Honour to give effect to the recent Act of Parliament regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, in conformity with the provisions of the third clause of that Act.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Macphail,* Lieut.-Governor,
Administering the General Government.

His Honour Wm. Shiell, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
26 February 1841.

— No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen,* Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 26 February 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you the copy of a despatch from the acting Governor-general of the Leeward Islands, enclosing two proclamations, issued by the President of Montserrat, to give effect to the recent Act of Parliament for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and to request that you would report, for his Lordship's information, whether, in your opinion, there is any objection to these proclamations.

No. 1.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Stephen.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq.
1 March 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot,* Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *J. Stephen,* Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 1 March 1841.

IN obedience to the directions contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo, we have perused and considered the two proclamations therein enclosed, which had been issued by the President of Montserrat, and we have the honour to report, for Lord John Russell's information, that we have no objection to offer to them, as they have been issued for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the recent imperial statute for extending the provisions of the Passengers' Act to the West Indian Colonies.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. F. Elliot.*
E. E. Villiers.

TOBAGO.

— No. 1. —

(No. 46.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *E. J. Murray M'Gregor*, Bart., to Lord *John Russell.*

No. 1.

Government House, Barbados,
My Lord, 1 November 1840.

REFERRING to my despatches of the 30th of September last, Nos. 40 and 41, I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, together with copies of a despatch from his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor of Tobago, and of the Crown Law Officer's opinion thereon, an Act passed by the Legislature of that island, intituled, "An Act to encourage Immigration."

Act, No. 335. Letter from Lieut.-governor to the Governor, 22 Oct. 1840, No. 89. Mr. Solicitor-general Clarke's opinion, 28 Aug. 1840.

In bringing this Act before your Lordship, I cannot withhold the submission of my respectful impression, that no officer administering the government of a West India colony should be authorized to disturb any neighbouring British settlement by the excitement inseparable from the employment of emigration agents amongst their inexperienced peasantry, who, if spontaneously disposed to emigrate, will be at no loss to effect that purpose.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Murray M'Gregor*,
Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

(No. 335.)

AN ACT to encourage Immigration.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Tobago, 8 October 1840.

WHEREAS it has become necessary, for the continued cultivation of this island, that provision should be made for increasing the labouring population thereof: Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant-governor, Council and Assembly of this Your Majesty's island of Tobago, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor for the time being, from time to time to nominate and appoint such person as he shall see fit, as Agent-general of immigrants, who shall be paid an annual salary of Three hundred pounds sterling, which the public treasurer is hereby authorized to pay by half-yearly payments on the warrant of the Lieutenant-governor in Council.

Preamble.

Lieutenant-governor to nominate Agent-general of Immigrants at a salary of 300*l.* sterling.

2. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons who may be desirous of locating immigrants under the provisions of this Act on any property, may and shall make application to the Agent-general hereinbefore mentioned, fully setting forth in writing proposals for the situation of such intended location; and the number and description of the immigrants required, the nature of the labour to be performed, the rate of wages, the rent per annum at which land may be had on lease, with all other particulars; and every such application, with the above particulars, shall be transmitted by the said Agent-general to the several agents hereinafter provided, in the several places or ports from whence immigrants are to be shipped, for their information and guidance.

Persons desirous of locating immigrants to apply to Agent-general, setting forth particulars.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor to nominate and appoint a Commissioner to proceed to the United States of America, and thence to Great Britain, or elsewhere, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of this Act, by making all necessary inquiries as to the description of people most likely to suit the colony, and appointing agents for embarking emigrants under the provisions of this Act.

Lieutenant-governor to nominate Commissioner to proceed to United States, Great Britain or elsewhere.

4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor to name the several ports and places from whence labourers coming to this island shall not be entitled to the benefits of this Act.

Lieutenant-governor to name ports and places from whence labourers are exempted from the benefits of this Act.

5. And be it further enacted, That at any port or place from time to time selected by the Lieutenant-governor, it shall be lawful, in case the Commissioner hereinbefore provided shall not have appointed such agent, for the Lieutenant-governor to appoint some fit and proper person as an agent, for the purpose of facilitating the immigration of labourers into this island, and to allow to such agent such remuneration, to be paid by the public treasurer, as to the Lieutenant-governor may seem reasonable: Provided always, That such remuneration shall not in any case be given merely in proportion to the number of emigrants sent to this island by any such agent.

In case Commissioner shall not appoint an agent at the port or place selected by the Lieutenant-governor, he may appoint such agent, allowing agent reasonable remuneration.

Salary of Commissioner at and after the rate of 1,000 *l.* sterling per annum, with travelling expenses.

6. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner to be appointed under this Act shall be allowed at and after the rate of One thousand pounds sterling per annum, and his travelling expenses.

Agent-general to give security in the sum of 1,000 *l.* sterling.

7. And be it further enacted, That the Agent-general shall find good and sufficient security faithfully and justly to discharge the duties of his office; such security to be approved of by the Lieutenant-governor, and to be to the amount of One thousand pounds sterling.

Agents to ascertain that emigrants are not induced to emigrate by fraud or false pretension, &c. and to explain the real advantages to be derived, &c.

8. And be it enacted, That such agent shall ascertain by personal communication with every emigrant previous to his or her embarkation from the port or place for which such agent shall have been appointed, that such emigrant has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud, or false or unreasonable representation; and is aware of the distance of this island from the place whence he or she is about to emigrate, and the difficulty of return; and such agent shall explain the real advantages likely to be derived by such emigrant from a removal to this island, at the same time cautioning such emigrant against unreasonable and unwarranted expectations; and such agent shall also ascertain that every such emigrant is in good health and not incapacitated for labour, by old age, infirmity or disease.

Proportion of number of passengers to the tons burthen of the vessel, and what conveniences she must possess.

9. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to ship on board of any ship or vessel carrying emigrants to this island, any number of passengers exceeding the proportion of Three persons for every Five tons, old measurement, of the registered burden of such ship or vessel, the master and crew being included in and forming a part of such prescribed number; and that no ship or vessel carrying emigrants, and having more than one deck, shall have less than the height of Five feet and a half at the least between decks, and in case such ship or vessel shall have only one deck, a platform shall be laid beneath such deck, in such manner as to afford a space of the height of Five feet and a half at the least, and that no such ship or vessel shall have more than Two tiers of berths, and that no such ship or vessel, having Two tiers of berths, shall carry passengers on any such voyage to this island, unless there shall be an interval of Six inches at the least between the deck or platform, and the floor of the lower tier throughout the whole extent thereof; and whatever may be the tonnage of the ship or vessel, no greater number of passengers shall be taken on board such ship or vessel than shall be after the rate of One such person for every Ten superficial feet of the lower deck or platform, unoccupied by goods or stores not being the personal baggage of such persons.

Computation of children.

10. And be it further enacted, That in the computation of the number of passengers within the meaning of this Act, Two children, each being under the age of Fourteen years, or Three children, each being under the age of Three years, shall in all cases be computed as one person only, and that children under the age of Twelve months shall not be included in such computation.

Amount of ship stores and water during the voyage.

11. And be it further enacted, That there shall be actually laden and on board of every ship or vessel bringing emigrants to this island, at the time of the departure of such ship or vessel from the port or place at which such labourers shall be embarked, good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following; that is to say,—a supply of pure water to the amount of Five gallons to every week of the computed voyage for every passenger on board such ship or vessel; such water to be carried in tanks or sweet casks, and a supply of bread, biscuit, oatmeal or bread stuffs, to the amount of Seven pounds weight to every week of the computed voyage for every such passenger: Provided always, That when any such ship or vessel shall be destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage, for the purpose of filling up her water-casks, a supply of water, at the rate before-mentioned, for every week of an average voyage to such port or place of calling shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Act.

Proviso: If ship call at any place for a supply of water, the supply to be at the rate herein mentioned.

Number of weeks allowed for the voyage from different places.

12. And be it further enacted, That the number of weeks deemed to be necessary for the voyage of any ship or vessel to the colony of Tobago, from the places hereinafter named, shall be determined by the following rate of computation; that is to say,—for a voyage from the United States of North America, Five weeks; for a voyage from the British possessions in North America, Six weeks; for a voyage from the coast of Africa, North of Cape Palmas, Six weeks; and South of Cape Palmas, Ten weeks; for a voyage from Malta, or other port or place in the Mediterranean, Eight weeks; and from any place to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, Twenty weeks.

Before vessel is cleared, provisions and water for passengers and crew must be surveyed, and her sea-worthiness ascertained.

13. And be it further enacted, That before any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out on any such voyage, the agent appointed under this Act for the port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, shall survey or cause to be surveyed out by some competent person the provisions and water hereinbefore required to be on board, for the consumption of the passengers, and shall ascertain that the same are in good and sweet condition; and also that over and above the same, there is on board an ample supply of water and stores for the victualling of the crew of the ship or vessel; and shall also ascertain that such ship or vessel is generally reputed sea-worthy, and that the directions hereinbefore contained for securing the health and safety of the passengers have been complied with, and shall grant a certificate thereof under his hand to the master of such ship or vessel.

14. And

14. And be it further enacted, That the master of every ship or vessel bringing emigrants to this island shall be bound to provide for and furnish to every such emigrant and his wife and children a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions for his, her, and their daily maintenance during such voyage, and during the space of Forty-eight hours next after the arrival of such ship or vessel in this island; unless in any case it shall have been expressly stipulated and agreed between any such emigrant and the master of such ship or vessel, that such emigrant, his wife and children, shall not be entitled to such maintenance.

Master during voyage to provide daily for each immigrant sufficient quantity of good food, and for forty-eight hours after arrival, unless otherwise agreed by the immigrant.

15. And be it further enacted, That two copies of this Act, authenticated by the signature of the agent at the port or place from which such emigrant shall come, shall be delivered to the master, on demand, by such agent at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every ship or vessel carrying such emigrants as aforesaid; and that one of such copies shall, upon request made at reasonable times to the master of the ship or vessel, be produced to any passenger for his perusal.

Two copies of this Act to be delivered to the master; one to be produced to any passengers when required.

16. And be it further enacted, That the master of every ship or vessel carrying emigrants to this colony shall, before clearing out such ship or vessel, deliver to such agent at the port or place at which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, a list in writing, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying accurately as may be, the names, ages and occupations of all and every the emigrants on board such ship or vessel; and such agent shall thereupon deliver to the said master a counterpart of such list, signed by such agent; and the said master shall, on the arrival of such ship or vessel in this island, and previous to the disembarkation of any such emigrants, give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said counterpart of such list to such Agent-general of immigration; and such Agent-general shall forthwith proceed on board of such ship or vessel, and shall ascertain, as far as possible, by personal inspection of the ship or vessel and passengers, whether the directions hereinbefore contained with regard to the situation of the berths of such ship or vessel, the proportion of the passengers to the burden and measurement of such ship or vessel, and the maintenance of the emigrants during such passage, have been complied with; and such Agent-general shall personally muster such emigrants, and compare the number and names of such emigrants, with the counterpart of such lists; and shall certify in writing, under his hand, upon such counterpart, the total number of emigrants then living and being on board of such vessel; and in case any such emigrant shall have died during the passage, or the number or names of the emigrants shall differ from the number or names stated in such counterpart, the Agent-general shall note such death or difference upon such counterpart, and thereupon shall grant a license under his hand for the disembarkation and landing of such emigrants.

Master before clearing out to deliver to agent a list of immigrants on board; a counterpart of which is to be delivered to the master, to be given on arrival to Agent-general, who is to proceed on board and ascertain the particulars herein set forth.

17. And be it further enacted, That if the Agent-general, on such personal inspection of the ship or vessel and emigrants, shall be satisfied that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, he shall grant a certificate, under his hand, of the arrival in this island of such emigrants respectively, and the place from which, and the ship or vessel in which such emigrants shall have arrived, and the sums of money payable in respect of such emigrants; and such sums shall be paid by the Public Treasurer on the warrant of the Lieutenant-governor, granted on the certificate of the Agent-general of immigrants.

If Agent-general be satisfied that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, he is to grant certificate, &c.

18. And be it further enacted, That such Agent-general shall keep a register of all persons in respect of whom any such certificate, as aforesaid, shall be granted, and of the ship or vessel in which the port from which and the time at which such persons shall have arrived in this island; which registry shall be made up to the First day of September in each year; and copies thereof laid before the Governor, Council and House of Assembly, at their first meeting thereafter.

Agent-general to keep register.

19. And be it enacted, That if any such ship or vessel bringing emigrants to this island shall carry any number of passengers exceeding by more than one person in fifty, the proportion authorized and allowed by this Act; or if such ship or vessel shall not be of the height between decks hereinbefore required; or if such a platform, as hereinbefore directed, shall not be laid and continued throughout the whole duration of any such voyage, in such manner as is hereinbefore required; or if there shall be more than two tiers of berths; or if there shall not be throughout the whole duration of any such voyage such an interval as is hereinbefore prescribed between the deck and the floor of the lower tier of berths; or if any such ship or vessel shall clear out and put to sea, not having on board such water and provisions as aforesaid, for the use and consumption of the passengers, of the kind, and to the amount, and in the proportion hereinbefore directed; or if any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out before such lists of emigrants shall have been delivered in manner and form aforesaid; or if any such list shall be wilfully false; or if the copy of this Act be not produced, as hereinbefore required; or if any emigrant shall not be maintained during such voyage, and for Forty-eight hours after his arrival, except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary; the master of any such ship or vessel shall, for and in respect of each and every such offence, be liable, on summary conviction before any two justices of the peace in this island, at any time within the space of Twelve calendar months next after the arrival of such master within this island, to the payment of a fine not less than Five pounds nor more than Twenty pounds sterling; and in default of payment of such fine, either immediately or at the time fixed by such justices at the time of making such conviction, to imprisonment in the common gaol at Scarborough, for any time not less than One nor more than

Penalty in case of the contravention of the provisions of the previous clauses.

Proviso: Rights of parties not abridged.

than Three calendar months: Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall take away or abridge any right of suit or action which may accrue to any emigrant in any such ship or vessel, or to any other person in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made or entered into between or on behalf of any such emigrant or other person, and the master, owner or owners of any such ship or vessel.

When there is no agent, or in case of his absence, Governor or Lieutenant-governor of British possession, or person appointed by him, or British Consul or Vice-consul of foreign possession, may act.

20. And be it enacted, That where any act, matter or thing is by this Act directed to be done or performed by, to or with the agent at any port or place, the same, in case there shall be no such agent, or such agent shall be absent or incapable to act, shall or may be done or performed by the Governor or Lieutenant-governor, or any person appointed for the purpose by the Governor or Lieutenant-governor of the port or place, if the same shall be a British possession, or by the British Consul or Vice-consul of the port or place, if the same shall not be a British possession from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out.

Provision of this Act in respect of certain particulars not to extend to certain cases, &c.

21. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained in respect of the proportion to be observed between the number of passengers and the registered burden of such ship or vessel, or in respect to the situation of the berths of such ship or vessel, or to the superficial measurement of the deck or platform of such ship or vessel, or to the provisions to be laden on board of such ship or vessel, or with respect to the counterpart of the list to be certified, or the certificates to be granted at the port or place of embarkation, shall extend to any ship or vessel carrying emigrants to this island, in case where the number of persons shall not exceed the number of one person for every five tons, old measurement, of the registered burden of such ship or vessel, or to any case where the number of emigrants arriving in any ship or vessel at one and the same time shall not exceed the number of twelve, or to any ship or vessel in the service of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Admiralty, or in the service of Her Majesty's Postmaster-general, or of the East India Company; but in all such cases no passage or maintenance money shall be allowed or paid in respect of such emigrants, unless the Agent-general of immigrants shall have first ascertained by personal inspection of the ship or vessel and passengers that such emigrants have not been induced to emigrate by any fraud, or false or unreasonable representations, and that every proper care and attention has been paid by the master of such ship or vessel to the health, comfort and safety of such emigrants during the passage, and shall have certified the same to the Governor by certificate under his hand.

Proportion of sexes not to exceed five males to four females.

22. And be it enacted, That, except as hereinafter provided, in every case of immigrants being brought to this island under the provisions of this Act, the numbers of males and females on board the ship or vessel in which such immigrants shall come into this colony shall be so far equal that the numbers of one sex shall not exceed the numbers of the other sex in a greater proportion than five males to four females: Provided always, That this shall not be construed to restrict labourers from the neighbouring islands from coming to or being brought into this colony in any number not exceeding ten in any one vessel, without regard to such equality in the numbers of one sex to the numbers of the other sex.

Proviso: Restriction not to extend to labourers arriving from neighbouring islands, and in numbers not exceeding ten.

Immigrants exempted from payment of taxes, or performance of public duty or service.

23. And be it enacted, That no immigrant brought into this island under the provisions of this Act shall be subject or liable to the payment of any tax or the performance of any public service, until such immigrant shall have resided in this colony for a space of two years, to be computed from the date of his or her arrival.

Agent-general to make out quarterly statements.

24. And be it further enacted, That the said Agent-general shall once in every Three months lay before the Lieutenant-governor in Council a statement of the number of immigrants imported, and of the monies expended under this Act.

Duty of agents.

25. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said agents to use all such means as may be requisite to procure persons willing to emigrate to this island, and to lay before such persons the proposals that may be transmitted to the said agents, and fully to explain the same; and to embark such persons for this island, and to defray the expense of conveying such persons to the port of embarkation, or incidental thereon, or to enter into arrangements with any person or persons willing to defray such expense, or any part thereof, and to agree for the passage-money, and for the proper care, feeding and accommodation on ship-board as hereinbefore prescribed, and the landing in this island of such immigrants, and generally to make such arrangements as may be requisite.

Agent-general to keep a register of persons desirous of employing emigrants, &c.

26. And be it further enacted, That the Agent-general of immigrants shall keep a register of the names of all persons who are willing and desirous of giving employment to such immigrants immediately on their arrival in this colony, in which shall be stated the number and description of such immigrants which each of such persons is desirous of employing, and whom such person can accommodate with proper salubrious habitations, the nature of the employment, and the rate of wages and allowances which such person will pay and allow to such immigrants.

Information to be furnished immigrants by Agent-general of proposals for employment.

27. And be it further enacted, That the Agent-general of immigrants shall, immediately on the arrival of any such immigrants in this colony, communicate to such immigrants the names of such persons desirous of employing them, as may be inserted in his register, the particulars of the proposed employment, and shall give to such immigrants all the necessary information and explanations, in order that they may clearly understand the locality of the residence of the several proposed employers, the nature of the several employments, the rate

rate of wages, and the expenses of living in the several districts of the colony, and all other particulars necessary to enable such immigrants to choose freely, and in the manner most advantageous to themselves, the place of their location.

28. And be it further enacted, That the Agent-general of immigrants shall give notice forthwith to such persons desirous of employing immigrants, who may be selected by such immigrants as their employers, so that the necessary means of transporting themselves, their families and baggage, to the place of their location may be provided without any delay.

Notice to be given by Agent-general of the selection by immigrants of their employer for the transport to the place of location.

29. And be it further enacted, That the Agent-general of immigrants shall, on the first and fifteenth of every month, give in a return to the Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government for the time being, stating the number of applications made to him by persons for employing immigrants, and the number of immigrants required by persons making such applications, to whom they can immediately provide proper and comfortable habitations.

Agent-general to furnish Lieutenant-governor with a return of immigrants, stating the number of applications made to him for employing immigrants, &c. on the 1st and 15th of every month.

30. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the Agent-general of immigrants to be necessary to provide temporary accommodation in the town of Scarborough for any number of immigrants arriving here, he shall forthwith present to the Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government for the time being, a requisition stating the number of such immigrants, distinguishing the male from the female and adults from children, and thereupon the Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government for the time being shall make order for lodging such immigrants in the buildings already provided or which may hereafter be provided for that purpose, and shall also cause such immigrants to be provided with proper food during such time as to him shall seem proper, and shall cause the necessary expenses thereof to be paid from the colonial treasury: Provided always, That, except in case of sickness or other extraordinary circumstance, no such immigrants shall be so lodged and found at the public expense for any longer time than Three days, unless such immigrants shall be ready and willing to work for fair wages, and shall have been really and *bonâ fide* unable to find employment.

In case of Agent-general deeming it necessary to provide accommodation in the town of Scarborough for immigrants on their arrival, Lieutenant-governor, &c. shall, on a requisition from Agent-general for that purpose, make order for lodging and food for such immigrants.

Immigrants not to be lodged and found at the public expense for any longer time than three days, except in cases of sickness or want of employment.

31. And be it further enacted, That the Agent-general of immigrants shall, once in every Three months, lay before the Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government for the time being, in Council, a return stating the amount of all sums expended in the lodging and finding of such immigrants, under the foregoing regulations, specifying in detail all the particulars of such expenditure.

Agent general to lay before Lieutenant-governor, &c. in Council once in every three months, a detailed return of expenses incurred in lodging and finding immigrants under foregoing regulations.

32. And be it further enacted, That, for meeting the expenses of the said agents in the discharge of their duties under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Public Treasurer from time to time to transmit and lodge in the hands of the Colonial Bank in London, such sums of money as may be requisite for the said purpose, upon the usual terms, and shall authorize such banking-house to pay and discharge the drafts of such authorized agents as aforesaid (of whom due information is to be given to the said banking-house); and with each such draft the said agent shall forward to the said banking-house in duplicate, and by the first mail packet to the said public treasurer, in duplicate, a particular account of the expenses for which each separate draft shall be so drawn.

Public treasurer to transmit money from time to time to meet the expenses of agents.

33. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act the Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government for the time being may and shall issue and pay from the colonial treasury, for or in respect of every labourer who shall come to this colony for the purpose of settling therein, from any port or place entitled to the benefits of this Act, such sums of money, for defraying the expense of the passage, and maintenance during the passage, of such labourer, and the wife and child or children of such labourer, as shall from time to time be fixed and allowed by order of the Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government for the time being, with the advice and consent of the Council; provided, that the expense so incurred shall not exceed what is customary from the port of their embarkation; and provided also, that such labourers are approved by the Agent-general as a proper description of people.

Expenses of importation of immigrants to be paid out of the Colonial Treasury at a rate to be fixed by Lieutenant-governor.

34. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the expenses of the passage, and maintenance during the passage, of all labourers who shall come into this colony for such purpose as aforesaid, shall in all cases be paid from and out of the colonial treasury, notwithstanding that the sums to be allowed for the same shall not have been previously fixed as hereinbefore directed; and that where no order shall have been made for fixing the same, the Agent-general of immigrants shall certify under his hand to the Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government for the time being what reasonable sums should be allowed in respect to such labourers, their wives and children, with reference to the distance of the place from which they shall have come, and the nature of the voyage, and as nearly as may be in proportion to the sums already fixed by the Lieutenant-governor and Council in respect of other places; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government to direct that the sums so certified in respect of every such immigrant, his wife and children, shall be paid, and to issue a warrant for the payment thereof, by the public treasurer, out of any monies in his hands appropriated to the purposes of immigration.

Where no rates fixed, reasonable expenses to be paid as nearly as may be in proportion to the rates already fixed.

Labourers imported at the public expense not to depart this island within two years without repayment of expenses.

35. And for preventing frauds by persons disposed to entice such labourers to other places, after having been introduced at the expense of this colony; be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any labourer or person whose passage-money and expenses shall have been paid as aforesaid to depart from this island within Two years, to be computed from the day of his or her arrival here, unless such labourer, or some person on his or her behalf, shall repay into the public treasury such amount as shall have been paid for or on account or in respect of the passage and maintenance during the passage of such labourer as hereinbefore directed: provided always, that one moiety of the expense so to be incurred in bringing such labourer into this colony as aforesaid shall be repaid into the public treasury by the first employer of such immigrant, and such payment shall be considered as a payment on behalf of such labourer within the meaning of this enactment; but such payment shall not raise any implied promise or undertaking on the part of such labourer to work for such employer, or to repay him as for money lent or advanced, or paid, laid out or expended at the request of such labourer; and every person who shall employ any immigrant, and refuse or omit to pay into the public treasury, within Ten days after engaging the services of such labourer, a moiety of the expense incurred in bringing such labourer into this colony as aforesaid, shall, on summary conviction before any justice of the peace of such refusal or omission, forfeit to the use of Her Majesty, for the public service, the full amount of such expense, to be recovered by warrant of distress, under the hand and seal of such justice of the peace; and in default of goods whereon to levy, the offender to be committed to the nearest gaol for the space of Thirty days; and every such conviction shall operate to cancel the contract or agreement entered into between such employer and such immigrant.

Proviso: One moiety of such expenses to be repaid by the first employer, and shall be considered as payment on behalf of the labourer.

Penalty.

Bond to be entered into by masters of vessels not to carry away immigrants without a passport.

36. And be it further enacted, That every master or commander of every merchant-ship or vessel trading to this island shall, before he be admitted to an entry at the Custom-house, enter into bond, at the Secretary's office, with one good and sufficient security, to be bound jointly and severally in the sum of Five hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, conditioned not to carry off from this island any labourer or servant, without a passport granted to him or her by the Agent-general of immigrants, countersigned by the public treasurer, and certifying that such labourer or servant may lawfully depart the said island; and it shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary to charge for the taking of every such bond the sum of Ten shillings, and no more; but it shall not be lawful for the said Agent-general of immigrants or public treasurer to demand or take any fee or reward for any such passport, but the said Agent-general of immigrants and public treasurer shall grant such passport gratis to every applicant who, having complied with the provisions of this Act, may desire to depart from this island.

No contract to be valid unless made on the land of this island.

37. And be it further enacted, That no contract for service, whether by deed or parol, shall be valid against or binding upon any labourer or servant entitled to the benefits of this Act, unless such contract shall be made upon the land of this island, and in the presence and with the approbation of the Agent-general of immigrants, or a stipendiary justice of the peace.

No contract to be valid against labourer for a longer term han one year.

38. And be it further enacted, That no contract for service, whether by deed or by parol, made or entered into by any immigrant shall be valid against or binding upon such immigrant for any longer term than Twelve calendar months.

Wages to be paid in money.

Penalty on trucking.

39. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any employer or person acting as the agent or subordinate of any employer, to truck with any labourer or servant for his or her wages, but such wages shall be paid in money; and every person guilty of trucking with any labourer or servant for his or her wages, in violation of this Act, shall for every such offence, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, forfeit the sum of Five pounds to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, to the public uses of this colony, to be recovered by warrant of distress under the hand and seal of such justice of the peace, and in default of goods whereon to levy, the offender shall be committed to the nearest gaol for the space of Ten days.

No immigrants to be located unless provision has been made for his residence and maintenance.

40. And be it further enacted, That no immigrant brought to this island under the provisions of this Act shall on his arrival be located upon any property, unless the Agent-general of immigrants shall be satisfied that due provision has been made for the residence and maintenance of such immigrant, and shall give a written permission to the person wishing to employ such immigrant on his arrival, and likewise to such immigrant, to enter into any such mutual agreement as to them shall seem most advantageous.

Persons employing emigrants, &c. without the written permission before directed liable to a penalty of 50*l.*

41. And whereas it is necessary to provide that immigrants shall not be exposed to liability to sickness, privation and hardships, from being engaged by persons not having adequate means for their support, or proper dwellings for their reception; be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall engage the service of any immigrant or immigrants brought to this island under this Act, without such written permission as hereinbefore directed, or the owner or acting manager of any lands in which such immigrant shall be found dwelling, with the privity of such owner or manager, without such written permission, any or either of them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds, with costs, for each immigrant engaged or found dwelling as aforesaid, to be recovered in a summary manner before two justices of the peace, of whom one shall be a stipendiary magistrate, and enforced by warrant of distress, under the hands and seals of the said two justices; the said penalty to be one-half

half to Her Majesty for the public uses of the colony, and the other half to the informer; and in default of goods whereon to levy, the said offender to be committed to the common gaol of Scarborough for any time not exceeding Three calendar months: Provided always, that this shall be construed to apply to persons engaging the services of or locating immigrants in the first instance only; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrain any labourer from changing his employ at the expiration or dissolution of his first engagement, without any such permission as aforesaid.

Proviso.

42. And be it further enacted, for the raising and supplying of the funds requisite for the purposes of this Act, That it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor, or other officer administering the government for the time being, in Council, from time to time, to issue warrants upon the public treasurer for the time being, for such sums as may be required, in each and every year, not exceeding in the whole the sum of Ten thousand pounds sterling in any one year; and the public treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay such warrants or orders out of any monies he may have in his hands or at his disposal applicable thereunto.

Lieutenant-governor to draw on public treasurer, but not to exceed 10,000*l.* in one year.

43. And be it further enacted, That the said Agent-general, by and with the consent of the Lieutenant-governor, or officer administering the government for the time being, shall have full power to make such bye-laws and regulations for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act, as to him shall seem fit and proper.

Agent-general may make bye-laws with consent of Lieutenant-governor.

44. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of dispute between immigrants imported under this Act and their employers, the stipendiary justice of the peace of the district shall have full authority, and is hereby empowered to adjudicate upon the same, and to make such order thereon as to him shall seem just and equitable in the complaint made, and if deemed necessary, to annul and make void any contract or indenture between the parties, and to impose a fine on either party, not exceeding the sum of Twenty pounds, to be recovered by warrant of distress under the hand and seal of the said justice, the said fine to be paid to the public treasurer for the uses of the colony; and in default of goods whereon to levy, the offender to be committed to the common gaol of Scarborough for any time not exceeding Forty days, unless the fine be sooner paid; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the said justice to examine the plaintiff or defendant, or either, upon oath.

How disputes between immigrants and employers may be settled.

45. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be and continue in force until the Thirty-first day of December One thousand eight hundred and Forty-four.

Act to be in force till 31st December 1844.

46. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That whenever the term "Governor," or "Lieutenant-governor," is used in this Act, the same shall be construed and taken to mean the person administering the government of this island and its dependencies for the time being.

Words "Governor" and "Lieutenant-governor" defined.

47. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's pleasure in that behalf shall be made known.

Suspending clause.

Passed the House of General Assembly this 30th day of September 1840.

(signed) *Hy R. Hamilton,*
Speaker of House of General Assembly.

(signed) *W. S. Forster,*
Clerk of the General Assembly.

Passed the Board of Legislative Council this 8th day of October 1840.

(signed) *Josh Scott,*
President.

(signed) *John Thornton,*
Clerk of the Council.

Tobago.—I assent to this Bill.

(signed) *Hen. C. Darling,*
L^t-Gov^r.

19th October 1840.

Duly proclaimed this 19th day of October 1840.

(signed) *Kaye Dowland,*
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

(No. 69.)

Sir, Government House, Tobago, 22 October 1840.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

YOUR Excellency having been pleased, in your despatch of the 29th August, No. 374, to authorize me to assent to the Bill for the promotion of immigration to this island, in the event of a suspending clause being added, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that a new Bill having been brought in immediately on the opening of the present session, with the desired clause annexed, I have assented to it, and have now the honour to forward a transcript for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State.

TOBAGO.

With a view to lessen the chance of the Bill's rejection in England, I advised that the alterations suggested by the learned Solicitor-general of Barbados should be introduced; but this advice appears not to have been received as I could have wished, and the present Bill is a literatim copy of the preceding one, with the addition I have mentioned.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hen. C. Darling,*
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Major-general
Sir E. J. M. M'Gregor, Bart., K.C.B. & K.C.H.
&c. &c. &c.

OPINION of Her Majesty's Solicitor-general for Barbados.

I HAVE perused the accompanying Act, and proceed, in obedience to the desire of his Excellency the Governor-general, to state my opinion thereon.

By the 3d clause, the Lieutenant-governor is to appoint a Commissioner, who is to proceed to America or *elsewhere*, and the Commissioner is to appoint agents at the different ports from whence emigrants are to come to Tobago; by the next, the Lieutenant-governor is to name the several ports from which emigrants shall *not* be entitled to the benefits of the Act. I should suppose that the word *not* is inserted by accident, as its omission would much better effect the purposes intended, and prevent mistakes. It would, I think, be advisable that the agents appointed by the Commissioner should be *approved* by the Lieutenant-governor, or that the Commissioner should only appoint agents at places previously approved by the Lieutenant-governor, so as to avoid the establishment of an agency by the Commissioner at a place from whence emigrants would not be entitled to the benefits of the Act. The word *elsewhere* would comprise the East Indies and Africa, places from whence, according to the present policy of Her Majesty's Government, emigrants may not be obtained; and, although this may in practice be deemed to be sufficiently guarded against by the discretionary power vested in the Lieutenant-governor, to declare the ports from whence emigrants are to be brought, still it may be fatal to the Bill at the Colonial Office, as involving a principle inconsistent with the policy of the minister. In this view of the question, the omission of the word *not* is the more important.

By the 35th clause, it is not lawful for any labourer, imported at the expense of the colony, to depart from it for two years after his arrival, unless the expenses of his transit there be repaid to the colonial treasury; and the first employers of emigrants are to pay one-half of the expense, which is to be considered as a payment by the labourers.

By the 36th clause, masters of vessels are to enter into bond not to take away any labourer or servant without a passport from the agent-general or treasurer.

Supposing it to be prudent to adopt this mode of securing reimbursement to the colonial treasury of the expenses incurred for the passage of immigrants, and that it does not operate, so as effectually to defeat the objects contemplated by the Act, since it is not probable that labourers will select an island where they will meet with such a restriction and expense on the natural desire to return to their own country, when there are others equally eligible; in all other respects where they do not exist, there are other objections to these clauses. These restrictions or departures will apply to labourers and servants, and to that class only; the clause will operate, as well on the present domiciled labourers and servants of Tobago as on all future immigrants thither. It is true that the passport is to be obtained *gratis*; but there is no summary mode of enforcing the issue of the passport by one entitled to it—there is no remedy for delaying granting it; and no redress for wrongfully or capriciously refusing it, save the expensive process of a civil action, which, considering the class of persons who will alone be affected by such a restriction, amounts, in fact, to a denial of justice, or at any rate will, in most cases, prove a remedy more injurious than the wrong it first inflicted.

By the 40th clause, no immigrant can be located on any property without a written permission from the agent-general to the person wishing to employ such immigrant on his arrival, and to such immigrant to enter into such mutual agreement.

This is very objectionable, since it in effect vests in the agent-general the disposal of the services of emigrants among employers, and deprives emigrants of that perfect freedom of selection, which is due no less to themselves than to the success of any scheme of emigration.

By the 43d clause, the agent-general, with the consent of the Lieutenant-governor, is to make "such bye-laws and regulations for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act, as to him shall seem fit and proper." These are very comprehensive terms, and might be construed so as to include powers far beyond what the Legislature would seem to have intended, or the case requires; these regulations should be limited to such points of detail as are necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the law.

In its present form, for the reasons above stated, I cannot recommend the Governor-general to give his assent to the Act, but would advise that his Excellency should recommend its amendment upon such of the above points as he may deem important.

(signed) *R. Bowcher Clarke,*
Solicitor-general, Barbados.

28 August 1840.

— No. 2. —

TOBAGO.

No. 2. Despatch from Sir E. J. M. M'Gregor to Lord John Russell.

(No. 47.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *E. J. Murray M'Gregor*, Bart., to Lord *John Russell*.

Government House, Barbados,
7 November 1840.

My Lord,

I DO myself the honour of herewith forwarding an Act passed by the Legislature of Tobago, intituled, "An Act in aid of an Act, intituled, 'An Act to encourage Immigration.'"

Act No. 336.

The operation of this Act being postponed by a suspending clause, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, and it being stated that the House of Assembly is desirous to have an "opportunity of learning what would be agreeable to Her Majesty's Government upon the subject," I beg leave to request your Lordship's attention to his Excellency Major-general Darling's despatch, to the opinions of the Solicitors-general of Barbados and Tobago, and particularly to the objections urged against certain provisions of the proposed law in the report of the latter law officer; of all which documents copies are enclosed.

Letter from Lieut.-governor of Tobago, 24 Oct. 1840, No. 73, with Mr. Solicitor-general Wattley's Report of 21 October.

Opinion of Mr. Solicitor-general Clarke, 5 Nov. 1840.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. M. M'Gregor*,
Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

(No. 336.)

AN ACT in aid of an Act, intituled, "An Act to encourage Immigration."

Tobago, 19 October 1840.

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

1. WHEREAS it is necessary for the continued cultivation of this colony to promote immigration, and for that purpose to appropriate a larger sum of money than it is advisable to raise by immediate taxation: We, therefore, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, his Excellency Major-general Henry Charles Darling, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the island of Tobago, and the dependencies thereof, the Council and General Assembly of the same, do humbly pray Your most Excellent Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it and it is hereby enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That for the purpose aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor, or officer administering the government of this island for the time being, to raise a loan not exceeding Thirty thousand pounds sterling, by the ways and means hereinafter directed: Provided always, That no greater proportion of such loan shall be raised in any one year than Ten thousand pounds, nor any proportion thereof after the Thirty-first day of December One thousand eight hundred and Forty-three.

Preamble.

Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government for the time being may raise a loan not exceeding 30,000 *l.* to be applied to the purpose of immigration; but not more than 10,000 *l.* to be raised in any one year, nor any part thereof after 31st December 1843

2. And be it and it is hereby enacted, That from time to time, as it may be deemed necessary to raise monies for the purpose aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor, or officer administering the government for the time being, in Council, to authorize the public treasurer to receive monies upon loan, and in consideration of such monies, to grant and issue to the lenders thereof, treasury receipts or notes, redeemable on the Second day of January One thousand eight hundred and Forty-seven, which receipts or notes shall be transferable: Provided always, That for such consideration as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor, or officer administering the government for the time being, in Council, to authorize the public treasurer to issue a proportion of such treasury receipts or notes redeemable on the Second day of January next after the date of such treasury receipts or notes, not exceeding in amount Two-thirds of the probable surplus of the land-tax hereinafter imposed, which would remain to be applied to the reduction of the principal debt or loan, after the payment of interest as hereinafter mentioned and directed.

Public treasurer may be authorized to issue treasury receipts or notes for money redeemable 2d January 1847.

A proportion of such notes may be made redeemable on the 2d January after the date thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the public treasurer to grant or issue any such treasury receipt or note for any greater sum than One hundred pounds, nor for any less sum than Fifty pounds, nor for any part of the sum of One hundred pounds other than Fifty pounds.

Treasury receipts or notes to be for sums of 100 *l.* and 50 *l.*

4. And be it enacted, That all such treasury receipts or notes as aforesaid shall bear interest, and there shall be paid to the holders of such treasury receipts or notes interest at the rate of Six pounds per annum for One hundred pounds; and such interest shall be payable at the public treasury in Scarborough, and shall be paid by the public treasurer out of the monies to arise from the land-tax hereinafter imposed, on the Second day of January in every year, until such receipts or notes shall be called in or redeemed: Provided always, That if such interest shall not be drawn out when due, it shall not be added to the principal, nor bear nor carry any interest.

Treasury notes to bear interest at the rate of 6 *l.* per centum per annum.

5. And to meet the annual interest to accrue and become due upon such treasury receipts or notes, and for the purpose of paying off the loan hereby authorized to be raised; be it enacted, That between the First day of September and the First day of December in each and every year, there shall be levied and raised a tax of Five shillings sterling per head upon all cultivated

The loan to be redeemed by a land-tax of 5 *s.* per acre upon all cultivated lands (except pasture lands), and of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

per acre upon all lands, used for depasturing cattle and stock.

cultivated lands in this island of Tobago, lands used for depasturing cattle or stock excepted, and upon all lands used for depasturing cattle or stock, Two shillings and sixpence per acre, to be paid into the public treasury, and to be applied by the public treasurer, in the first place and instance, to the payment of the interest which will become due on the Second day of January thereafter on such treasury receipts or notes as aforesaid; in the second place and instance, to the payment of such treasury receipts and notes as shall have been made payable or redeemable on such Second day of January; and in the third place and instance, to the payment of such amount of treasury receipts or notes redeemable on the Second day of January One thousand eight hundred and Forty-seven, as the surplus, after payment of the salary hereinafter appointed for the commissioner of the land-tax, may be sufficient to pay off, and the Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government, by order in Council, shall direct to be called in and paid off: Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That all treasury receipts or notes made redeemable on the Second day of January One thousand eight hundred and Forty-seven, shall be numbered, and shall be called in, and paid off in numerical order: Provided nevertheless, That when any such treasury receipt or note which shall have been called in shall not be presented for payment at the time appointed for the payment thereof, such treasury receipt or note shall be placed after all other outstanding treasury receipts and notes, and the payment thereof be postponed accordingly.

Land-tax to be applied, in the first place, to payment of the interest of the loan; in the second place, to take up treasury notes issued, redeemable at short date; in the third place, to pay the salary of the commissioner of land-tax; and the surplus to be applied to the reduction of the principal debt.

Proviso:
All treasury receipts and notes redeemable 2d January 1847, to be numbered, and to be called in and paid off in numerical order.

When not presented at the time appointed for payment, to be postponed and placed after the lowest number outstanding.

Commissioner of land-tax to be appointed.

His duty.

6. And for the purpose of assessing the tax hereby imposed, be it enacted, That there shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-governor, or officer administering the government for the time being, a commissioner of competent ability as a surveyor, whose duty it shall be in every year to rate and assess all lands liable to be taxed under this Act, and on or before the First day of September, but after the First day of June in each year, to make a return of the names of the persons whose lands are liable to such tax, the number of acres on each estate, piece or parcel of land liable to such tax, the number or name or description by which such lands or land are or is known, and the parish in which the same lands or land are or is situate, and the name or names of the person or persons in actual occupation of such land or lands; and every such return shall be certified by the said commissioner to be a just and true return, and shall be by him delivered to the public treasurer on or before the said First day of September: Provided always, That every piece of land, being of less extent than an acre, shall be taxed proportionally: Provided also, That whenever any person shall feel aggrieved by the assessment of such commissioner, it shall be lawful for such person to appeal from such assessment to the Lieutenant governor, or officer administering the government for the time being, in Council, by whom such orders shall be made in the premises as shall be just and proper; and such order shall be conclusive to charge or exonerate the land of such appellant with or from the payment of the tax assessed in respect thereof.

His returns shall be delivered to the public treasurer on or before the 1st September in every year.

Proviso:

Persons aggrieved may appeal to Governor in Council, whose order shall be conclusive to charge or exonerate the land.

Commissioner at the time of rating the land to give a note of the assessment to the landholder and public treasurer in the first week of September, to publish a notice that tax is payable on or before 1st December, and that the commissioner's returns may be examined at the public treasury.

7. And in order that landholders may be prepared for the land-tax when it becomes due, and that they may have a proper opportunity of appealing from any unjust or excessive assessment, be it enacted, That the said Commissioners shall, in every practicable case, at the time of assessing the land, deliver to the person in occupation of, or to some person upon the land assessed, a note in writing of the number of acres rated, and the amount assessed to be paid in respect thereof; and the public treasurer shall, in the first week of the month of September in every year, cause a notice to be inserted in the public gazette of this island, and also to be posted on every church and chapel door, that the land-tax is payable into the public treasury on or before the First day of December, and that the returns of the commissioner of the land-tax may be seen and examined by any person desirous of examining the same, at the public treasurer's office in Scarborough, between the hours of noon and two o'clock afternoon every day, Sundays and public holidays excepted.

Salary of commissioner 200*l.* per annum.

8. And be it enacted, That the commissioner to be appointed under this Act shall be entitled to receive a salary at and after the rate of Two hundred pounds per annum, to be paid out of the surplus of the land-tax as hereinbefore directed.

Duty of the treasurer in cases of default in payment of the land-tax.

9. And be it enacted, That, in every case of default being made in respect of the tax hereby imposed, it shall be lawful for the public treasurer for the time being, and he is hereby required, if such tax be not paid into the public treasury on or before the First day of December, to issue a warrant to the Provost Marshal General to levy upon and sell such land, if less than One acre, or if One or more than One acre, then to levy upon and sell such One or One acre and as much more thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount of the tax due in respect thereof, with the costs of such warrant, levy and sale; and the Provost Marshal or his lawful deputy shall thereupon levy upon and sell the said land, if less than One acre, or if One or more than One acre, then such One or One acre and as much more thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount of the tax due in respect thereof, with the costs of such warrant, levy and sale, and shall return such warrant into the public treasury within Thirty days from the date thereof, certifying on the back what he shall have done thereupon; and the monies raised by such sale shall be paid, deducting the amount of the warrant, levy and sale, into the public treasury, to the credit of the land, as to so much of such monies as amounts to the sum of the tax for which such levy was made, and as to the surplus, if any, to the credit and use of the person or persons having right thereto: Provided

Land to be levied upon, and in what proportion.

vided always, That no such warrant as aforesaid shall be issued by the public treasurer until he shall have given public notice in the gazette of this island, that the land in respect of which such tax is due and in arrear will be levied upon, unless such tax be paid into the public treasury within Ten days from the publication of such notice: Provided also, That the same fees and costs shall be allowed upon every warrant, levy and sale under this Act as are allowed upon warrants, levies and sales under any other Act of the Legislature of this island authorizing the collection or levying of taxes for the use of Her Majesty for the public service of this colony.

Proviso: No warrant to be issued against the land until notice shall have been given that it will be levied upon for the tax in arrear, unless such tax be paid up within ten days from publication of such notice. Costs to be allowed on warrants.

10. And be it enacted, That all treasury receipts and notes issued under the authority of this Act shall be numbered and dated, and shall be signed by the Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government for the time being, and shall be countersigned by the clerk of the council and the public treasurer, and shall be transferable and assignable by full indorsement and delivery, but not by blank indorsement and delivery, nor by delivery only.

How treasury receipts and notes shall be numbered, stated, signed and countersigned; and how transferred.

11. And be it enacted, That the public treasurer shall enter in his books, in an account to be kept for that purpose, the number and date of every treasury receipt and note issued under the authority of this Act, the name of the person to whom such treasury receipt or note was granted or issued, the sum of money specified in and made payable upon or secured by such treasury receipt or note, and the names of the persons by whom such treasury receipt or note was signed and countersigned; and whenever any transfer shall be made of any treasury receipt or note redeemable on the Second day of January One thousand eight hundred and Forty-seven, such transfer shall be made at the public treasury, and in proof thereof shall be entered by the public treasurer in his book under the number of such treasury receipt or note, otherwise such transfer shall not be allowed, and shall not convey any right or claim to the money, nor to the interest of the money specified in such treasury receipt or note; and every such entry by the public treasurer shall express the date at which, and the name or names of the person or persons to whom such transfer was made.

How treasury receipts and notes to be entered in the treasurer's books.

Transfers to be made at the treasury, and entered in the treasurer's books under the number of the note transferred.

12. And be it enacted, That if any person shall steal any treasury receipt or note granted or issued under the authority of this Act, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of felony, of the same nature and in the same degree, and punishable in the same manner as if he or she had stolen any chattel of like value with the interest or deposit to which such treasury receipt or note so stolen may relate, or with the money due on the treasury receipt or note so stolen or secured thereby and remaining unsatisfied.

Stealing any treasury receipt or note made felony of the like nature, in the same degree, and punishable in same manner as if offender had stolen any chattel of like value with the money secured by such note or receipt. 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 29.

13. And be it enacted, That if any person shall forge, counterfeit or alter, or shall cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited or altered, or shall knowingly or wilfully act or assist in the forging, counterfeiting or altering any treasury receipt or note authorized or required to be made or issued under any of the provisions of this Act, or shall forge, counterfeit or alter, or shall cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited or altered, or shall knowingly or wilfully act or assist in the forging, counterfeiting or altering any indorsement on any treasury receipt or note made or issued under any of the provisions of this Act, or shall wilfully utter to any person, or shall wilfully deliver or produce to any person acting under the authority of this Act, any forged, counterfeited or altered treasury receipt or note, or any forged, counterfeited or altered indorsement on any treasury receipt or note issued or made under any of the provisions of this Act, or shall wilfully, falsely and deceitfully personate any true and real nominee or nominees, indorser or indorsers, indorsee or indorsees, or shall wilfully utter or deliver to any person acting under the authority of this Act any forged, counterfeited or altered register or copy of register of any birth, baptism or marriage, or any forged declaration, affidavit or affirmation, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited or altered, or shall have in his or her possession any such forged, counterfeited or altered treasury receipt or note, or any forged, counterfeited or altered indorsement, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited or altered, with intent to defraud Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, or with intent to defraud the public of this colony, or with intent to defraud any person or persons, or any body politic or corporate, then and in every such case all and every person or persons so offending, and being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and shall be liable, at the discretion of the court before whom such offender shall be tried, to be transported beyond the seas for Life, or for any term not less than Seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding Four years nor less than Two years.

Forging, counterfeiting or altering any treasury receipt or note, or any indorsement, or uttering, &c. any forged, counterfeited or altered treasury receipt or note, or indorsement, &c. &c. made felony, punishable by transportation for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or imprisonment for not more than four nor less than two years.

14. And be it enacted, That whenever the Second day of January shall fall on a Sunday, all treasury receipts and notes made redeemable on that day, and all interest becoming due and payable on that day, shall be taken to be redeemable and payable on the Monday next thereafter.

2d January falling on Sunday, payments to be made on the Monday next thereafter.

15. And be it enacted, That all treasury receipts or notes issued under the authority of this Act, and made redeemable on the Second day of January One thousand eight hundred and Forty-seven, shall be made according to the following form, lettered (A.); and that all treasury receipts or notes made redeemable on the Second day of January next after the date of the same notes shall be made in the following form, lettered (B.)

Prescribes the forms of treasury receipts and notes.

No. £.

Dated _____ 184

To _____

_____ Lieut.-Governor.
_____ Clerk of Council.
_____ Public Treasurer.

Ent^d _____

FORM (A.)

IMMIGRATION LOAN.

£. _____ Colonial Treasury,

No. _____ Tobago, 184

RECEIVED from _____
to the credit of deposit with the Public Treasurer, on account of the Immigration Loan, redeemable on the Second day of January One thousand eight hundred and Forty-seven.

By virtue of an Act of the Legislature, passed in the year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, intituled, "An Act to raise a Loan for, and to appropriate to the purpose of Immigration, Thirty thousand Pounds, and to impose a Land-tax for the redemption of such Loan."

_____ Lieut.-Governor.
_____ Clerk of Council.
_____ Public Treasurer.

Note.—Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will be paid on this deposit at the Public Treasury, on the Second day of January in every year, until this Note shall be called in and redeemed; and this Note may be transferred, by full indorsement and delivery, but such transfer must be made at the Treasury, and be entered in the Treasurer's book, under the number of this Note.

(Indorsement.)

Transfer to the credit of _____ the amount specified within, with all interest to become payable in respect thereof.—Dated this _____ day of _____ 184_

_____

No. £.

Dated _____ 184

To _____

_____ Lieut.-Governor.
_____ Clerk of Council.
_____ Public Treasurer.

Ent^d _____

FORM (B.)

IMMIGRATION LOAN.

£. _____ Colonial Treasury,

No. _____ Tobago, 184

RECEIVED from _____
to the credit of deposit with the Public Treasurer, on account of the Immigration Loan, redeemable on the Second day of January next.

By virtue of an Act of the Legislature, passed in the year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, intituled, "An Act to raise a Loan for, and to appropriate to the purpose of Immigration, Thirty thousand Pounds, and to impose a Land-tax for the redemption of such Loan."

_____ Lieut.-Governor.
_____ Clerk of Council.
_____ Public Treasurer.

This Note bears interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, until the Second day of January next, and may be transferred by full indorsement and delivery.

16. And

16. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's pleasure in that behalf shall be made known. Suspending Clause.

Passed the House of General Assembly, this 19th of October 1840.
(signed) *Hy. R. Hamilton*, Speaker of the House of General Assembl.

(signed) *W. S. Forster*, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Board of Legislative Council, this 19th October 1840.
(signed) *Josh Scott*, President.

(signed) *John Thornton*, Clerk of the Council.

Tobago.—I assent to this Bill.
(signed) *Hen. C. Darling*, Lt-Govr.
24 October 1840.

Duly proclaimed this 24th day of October 1840.
(signed) *Kaye Dowland*, Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

(No. 73.)

Sir, Government House, Tobago, 24 October 1840.

THE House of Assembly having brought in a Bill to authorize the raising of a sum of money in aid of the Bill to promote immigration, with a suspending clause annexed, I have assented to it, as being essential towards the efficiency of the latter. Encl. 2, in No. 2.

I have the honour to transmit a copy thereof, for record at Barbados, and an authenticated transcript to be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

I enclose also for your Excellency's information, copy of Mr. Solicitor-general Wattley's report on this Bill; with reference to which, I beg to observe, that while it was under consideration in the Assembly, I suggested that the proposed land-tax should not extend to persons whose whole possession did not exceed one acre of land, on whom such a tax would fall with greater severity than on the more wealthy land-owners; but the suggestion does not appear to have met with general approbation, and, after an amendment made by the council, the Assembly have consented that the tax should be proportionally for any smaller quantity than an acre, instead of the tax for a whole acre being put upon any indefinite small quantity, as at first proposed. 21 October 1840.

An objection has also been made by the Solicitor-general to an error in the form to be observed in obtaining receipts for deposits, which misquotes the title of the Bill. This having reference to a mere form of words, introduced into an appendix, may not perhaps be very material; and the House of Assembly hope both these Bills may be allowed to go forward, in order that (if disposed of) they may have the opportunity of learning what would be agreeable to Her Majesty's Government on the subject, to which they are most willing to conform in a subsequent enactment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hen. C. Darling*,
Lieutenant-governor.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Chambers, Scarborough, 21 October 1840.

REPORT on the Act, intituled, "An Act in aid of 'An Act to encourage Immigration.'"

THE Legislature having passed the Act to encourage immigration, which, while it has for its object the great advantage of increasing its labouring population, and thereby augmenting the produce, and consequently the wealth of the island, will necessarily cause a considerable expenditure of the public funds, rendered indispensable that an auxiliary Act should be passed, raising the means of carrying the project into effect.

This has given birth to the present Bill, which, taken in the whole, may prove beneficial to the colony, but to the details thereof, there are objections which I will endeavour to point out.

The 5th clause, providing for the payment and redemption of the loan designed to be raised by the Bill, imposes a tax of 5*s.* per acre on land used for depasturing cattle or stock; and the 6th clause provides that every piece of land of less extent than an acre shall be taxed proportionally. This, I fear, will bear heavily on the poorer part of the population, such as those who, from infirmity of body or old age, may be unable to keep in cultivation more than a small portion of land, yielding to the cultivator but a scanty morsel for his subsistence. I think that such pieces of land ought to have been exempted from taxation.

The 9th clause makes it compulsory on the treasurer, in cases of the non-payment of the tax, where the defaulter is possessed of one acre of land, to issue his warrant to the provost marshal to levy upon and sell such acre. This may prove a peculiar hardship on the subject.

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A much smaller portion of land in cultivation than an acre may be amply sufficient to pay the tax on the acre, and all costs attendant upon the levy and sale; but such is the enactment contained in this clause, that the treasurer must, by his warrant, command the marshal to levy upon and sell the whole acre, and the marshal, in obedience to such warrant, must do so, thus causing perhaps the ruin of an individual; when, if the clause required the treasurer in such cases to direct by his warrant, that so much of the land (as it does where the defaulter is possessed of more than one acre) as would be sufficient to pay the tax and expenses should be levied upon and sold, the party defaulting might have a sufficient portion left to enable him to obtain a livelihood.

Added to these objections, there is an error in each of the forms annexed to the Bill, of the treasury receipts or notes to be granted to persons lending money to the colony by virtue of this Bill, which, ere the Bill is passed into a law, must be amended.

In each of the forms the deposit is declared to be made, and the receipt or note redeemable by virtue of an Act of the Legislature, intituled, "An Act to raise a Loan for, and appropriate to the purposes of Immigration, Thirty thousand Pounds, and to impose a Land Tax for the redemption of such Loan."

As no such Act has passed or is likely to be passed by the Legislature, and as the deposit cannot be said to be made, or the note redeemable, by virtue of an Act bearing such a title, but by virtue of the present Bill, its title must be inserted in lieu of the title at present in the forms, before the Bill can become a law.

(signed) *Joseph Wattley,*
Solicitor-general.

OPINION of Her Majesty's Solicitor-general for Barbados.

THERE being a suspending clause to this Bill, and his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor having stated that it has been passed, in order that, if disapproved of by Her Majesty's Government, an opportunity may be afforded to the local legislature of learning what would be acceptable on this important subject, they being most willing to conform to such wishes when known, I think it very desirable it should, for that purpose, receive his Excellency the Governor-general's assent, as its defects will doubtless be authoritatively pointed out.

(signed) *R. Bowcher Clarke,*
Solicitor-general, Barbados.

5 November 1840.

(True copies, &c.)
(signed) *E. J. Murray M'Gregor,*
Governor.

—No. 3.—

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 3.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 18 January 1841.

No. 46, 1 Nov. 1840.
No. 47, 7 Nov. 1840.
(No. 335.)
(No. 336.)

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you copies of two despatches from Sir E. M'Gregor, with their enclosures, transmitting two Acts passed by the Legislature of Tobago, intituled, "An Act to encourage Immigration," and "An Act in aid of 'An Act to encourage Immigration,'" and I am to request that you will report to his Lordship whether there is any objection to these Acts receiving the confirmation of Her Majesty in Council.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Stephen.*

—No. 4.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,

No. 4.

Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 20 April 1841.

(No. 335 and No. 336.)

IN obedience to Lord John Russell's directions, conveyed to us in your letter of the 18th ultimo, we have considered the two Acts recently passed by the Legislature of Tobago for the promotion of immigration into that island, together with the despatches of Sir Murray M'Gregor, transmitting them to this country; and we propose in the present report to submit our opinion on the one intituled, "An Act to encourage Immigration."

Before,

Before, however, we proceed to the provisions of that Act, we think it right to turn our attention to the observations of Sir Murray M'Gregor on the important subject of the inter-migration of labourers within the West Indian colonies. In his despatch of the 1st November, the Governor of the Windward Islands says, "I cannot withhold the submission of my respectful impression, that no officer administering the government of a West Indian colony should be authorized to disturb any neighbouring British settlement by the excitement inseparable from the employment of emigration agents amongst their inexperienced peasantry, who, if spontaneously disposed to emigrate, will be at no loss to effect that purpose." After giving our best consideration to the subject, we are obliged to say that we cannot agree in this opinion. It may be true that private and irresponsible agents might find it their interest to render the peasantry discontented in one colony, and induce them to emigrate to another, and for that purpose might circulate false and exaggerated statements of the advantages which would result to them from the change; but this is an evil which, we apprehend, cannot be prevented by legislation, and which is certainly not created by the legislative Act before us. By it, emigration agents for the island of Tobago will be appointed in certain places, not disapproved of by the Governor, to circulate amongst the labouring classes correct information as to the advantages which a residence in Tobago will afford them, and to collect and convey such persons as are willing to emigrate thither. These agents will act under official responsibility; they will have to report their proceedings and be answerable for their conduct to the government of the colony which employs them, as well as be under the observation of the authorities in the colony, which is the scene of their operations. It may be fairly presumed, therefore, that neither falsehood nor exaggeration will be permitted in their communications to the poor; and such being the case, we think it would be unfair in itself, and a departure from the spirit of the Emancipation Act, to prevent the labourers in the West Indies from obtaining the fullest information as to those places which furnish the best markets for their labour, and at the same time place the means of reaching them within their power. In Lord Glenelg's circular despatch of 30th January 1836, it is stated, "That during slavery, labour could be compelled to go wherever it promised most profit to the employer. Under the new system, it will find its way wherever it promises most profit to the labourer." No one, therefore, we conceive, who at all considered the good of the labourers, could object to their moving from one part of the colony to another, if they had reason to expect that they could thereby improve their condition; and we are unable to see any difference in principle, between their migration within the limits of one colony, and their emigration to another. Should the proprietors and employers of labour in the colony, from which the poor are likely to be exported, object to their emigration, and seek to prevent it, they will doubtless, if able to afford it, increase the wages and advantages which they give to labourers, until they are on a level with those which are offered by the importing colony, and if they cannot afford it, it appears obviously right that they should not cut off the poorer classes from the means of bettering their condition, and deprive them of good, greater than that which can be conferred upon them where they are. If the government of Tobago, therefore, should see cause to appoint emigration agents in other of the West Indian colonies, we think that it would be a measure tending to improve the condition of the poor, and to ensure for them a full remuneration for their labour; while, on the other hand, it would only subject the employers of labour to that competition amongst their own class to which the purchasers of any commodity may be justly liable, and which constitutes the true test of its value. Having taken the liberty of offering these reasons in explanation of the views we take upon this subject, we shall proceed to offer such observations as we have to make upon the provisions of the first of the two Acts referred to us.

It is an Act intituled, "An Act, to encourage Immigration," and it contains provisions which for the most part appear to us unobjectionable.

In the ninth clause, which fixes the number of passengers relatively to the size of the vessel, we would propose the same amendment which we recommended for adoption in respect to a similar clause in the Jamaica Immigration Act, namely, that the space should be fifteen instead of ten superficial feet, whenever the computed length of the voyage should exceed ten weeks. To this, for the present, we confine ourselves, though we doubt whether in the revision of the Imperial

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Passengers' Act, it may not be desirable to require fifteen superficial feet for each passenger in all cases of voyages extending within the tropics.

By clause 22, it is enacted that the proportion of sexes is not to exceed five males to four females. By the Trinidad Ordinance the number is required to be equal; and we think the same rule, of course applying it only to adults, should be observed in this and all other cases.

By the 35th clause, it is not lawful for any labourer, imported at the expense of the colony, to depart from it for two years after his arrival, unless the expenses of his introduction be repaid to the colonial treasury; and the first employers of emigrants are to pay one-half of the expense, which is to be considered as a payment by the labourers; and by the 36th clause, masters of all vessels trading to the island are to enter into a bond not to take away any labourer or servant without a passport from the agent-general and treasurer.

We apprehend it must be open to insurmountable objections to provide by the general terms of a law, that all immigrants by public aid should, under certain circumstances, be prohibited for two years from leaving the island. Some of the people might be in ignorance of the provision till too late, and then would have just reason to complain of finding their liberty abridged in a manner for which they were not prepared; but if it were made a condition previous to removal, we should see no objection to the parties themselves being required upon their arrival to enter into contracts that they would be liable for the expenses of their passage, if they did not remain within the colony two years; and such contracts could then be enforced by the same general means as any other contract creating a debt. The plan of compelling the use of passports by all labourers leaving the island is one which we conceive could in no way be sanctioned.

By the 40th clause, no immigrant can be located on any property, without a written permission from the Agent-general.

This clause at first sight appears open to objection. We beg leave, however, to refer to the remarks which in our report of the 20th July last we had occasion to offer upon a similar clause in the Jamaica Immigration Act. We there stated that a condition of this kind appeared necessary to the general plan of the Act, as preventing the engagement of emigrants by persons who had not made due preparation for their reception; that the proper administration of the Agent-general would doubtless be secured by employing in that office some person of high character and standing, acting under the control of the Government; and further, that as the class most likely to be affected by any improper use of the power vested in the Agent-general by this clause was the proprietary body, they would be well able to assert their rights, and prevent any vexatious opposition to their obtaining the services of the labourers as they arrived in the colony. For the same reasons we are not prepared in this instance to object to the clause as it at present stands.

By the 43d clause, the Agent-general, with the consent of the Governor, is empowered to make bye-laws for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act. An apprehension has been expressed that this power might be construed too extensively. A similar clause, however, exists in the Jamaica Act; and we think that the power in question is sufficiently limited by being made subject to the approval of the Governor.

With the few exceptions, then, which have above been stated, we see no objections to the provisions of the first of the two Acts received from Tobago, intituled, "An Act to encourage Immigration."

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Robt Torrens.
Edward E. Villiers.

—No. 5.—

(No. 41.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor Sir *E. J. Murray M'Gregor*, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 5 May 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 46, of the 1st November last, transmitting an Act passed by the Legislature of Tobago, for the encouragement of immigration.

No. 5.

I have thought it necessary to refer the Act to the consideration of the Commissioners of the Colonial Land and Emigration, and I enclose for your information and guidance a copy of their report upon it.

(No. 335.)

I agree with the Commissioners in the suggestion which they recommend for the adoption of the Colonial Legislature, and I do not anticipate that you will find any difficulty in inducing them to amend the Act accordingly.

No. 962, 20 April.

In the mean time, Her Majesty's decision on this Act will be suspended.

I intend shortly to address you on the subject of the Act, No. 336, in aid of the foregoing Act, which is under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

—No. 6.—

(No. 44.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor Sir *E. J. Murray M'Gregor*, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 June 1841.

No. 6.

WITH reference to the latter part of my despatch, No. 41, of the 5th ultimo, on the subject of the Tobago Immigration Act (No. 335), I have the honour to acquaint you, that Her Majesty's Government do not approve of laying a tax on land, for the purpose of raising a loan in aid of immigration. They cannot, therefore, advise Her Majesty to confirm the Act (No. 336), "in aid of an Act to encourage Immigration."

Despatch from Lord John Russell to Sir E. J. M. M'Gregor, 8 June 1841.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

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— No. 1. —

(No. 88.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Lieutenant-governor Sir *H. M'Leod.*

No. 1. Despatch from Lord John Russell to Lieut.-governor Sir H. M'Leod, 9 June 1840.

Sir, Downing-street, 9 June 1840.

I TRANSMIT to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Governor of Sierra Leone, respecting the wish which is entertained by many of the Maroons and original settlers of that colony to emigrate to the West Indies; and I have to desire that you will transmit to me any information which you may consider likely to be acceptable to Governor Doherty, in explanation of the advantages which might be placed within the reach of any able-bodied natives who may be desirous of transferring their labour to Trinidad.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

(Similar Despatches addressed to the Governors of Jamaica and British Guiana.)

Enclosure in No. 1.

(No. 9.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Doherty* to Lord *John Russell.*

Encl. in No. 1.

My Lord, Government House, Sierra Leone, 20 March 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that a pretty extensive and growing disposition exists at present among the liberated African population, both of Freetown and the villages, to emigrate from the colony to their native countries to the southward and eastward. Some time ago, two small parties of 14 and 20 sailed for Badagry in the Bight of Benin; of which the first were, at their own request, landed and left at the British settlement of Accra, while of the second no intelligence has yet been received. At this moment not fewer than 200 persons, belonging chiefly to the Houssa country and the kingdom of Yarriba, lying east and west of the Niger, having subscribed the amount of four dollars each towards the formation of a fund, have purchased with it a condemned prize-vessel, in which it was their intention to proceed to Badagry, and from thence to seek their native homes, at a distance of some hundred miles inland. But as with this party were about to embark 100 children, I have deemed it imperative to prohibit for the present their departure and that of their parents. I have allowed passports for not more than 44 men and 17 women, who are all persons without children, and of an age so mature as renders them not likely to become the prey of the slave-dealer; and I shall wait until I am made acquainted with your Lordship's sentiments in the matter, before I permit the others to follow.

I have in vain cautioned them all against the dangers to which they may expose themselves, in returning without protection to those parts of the continent, of being again made captives, and again sold into slavery. They reply, that in their own countries they are free persons, and therefore not liable to be sold there, unless taken in war; and that in travelling through other territories in large bodies they encounter no risk. They allege that in this colony they are retarded in the career of improvement, that no opportunity is afforded them of increasing their means and further ameliorating their condition; and certainly they receive little encouragement from the Maroons and settlers, or from Europeans themselves, who on all occasions prefer for employment the tribes of Kroomen and Timmanees. The villagers complain that they are without a market for their produce. And to these causes is, no doubt, to be added, a restless spirit of change which appears to be natural to Africans.

At this moment it likewise happens that many of the Maroon and settler population, having been informed of the encouragement given to immigration in Trinidad and others of the West Indies, express the wish and purpose of removing thither with their families; and, in my opinion, nothing ought to be done to discourage their departure, which, if, as they conceive, it would be beneficial to themselves, would undoubtedly be not less so to the colony. But I am desirous of knowing from your Lordship what course it would be advisable for me to pursue, in the event of any considerable number of liberated Africans being induced by their example to decide upon removing likewise to the same part of the world.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Doherty,*

Governor.

— No. 2. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *H. M'Leod* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Trinidad, 21 July 1840.

No. 2. Despatch from Lieut.-governor Sir H. M'Leod to Lord John Russell. 21 July 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 9th ultimo, No. 27, enclosing a despatch from Governor Doherty, reporting the wish of many of the Maroons and old settlers in Sierra Leone to emigrate to this island, and desiring me to state the advantages which might be placed within the reach of such of them as may be desirous of transferring their labour to Trinidad.

I have communicated on this subject with the best-informed parties in the island, and I find a great and general desire to obtain the services of such people as these settlers. They will, therefore, find on their coming here an extensive demand for their labour.

In addition to being furnished with a house and provision-grounds, they will receive for each task half a dollar in money, an allowance of half a pound of fish per task, and a small allowance of rum, or of money in lieu thereof, for each task, two of which are frequently performed in one day. As regards their conveyance to Trinidad, I find that if there were a probability of any considerable number of people coming, the outward bound ships to this island would make arrangements to call at Sierra Leone; or if your Lordship should prefer, without further communication, to instruct Colonel Doherty to meet the wishes of the Maroons and other settlers desirous of removing themselves hither, he might be authorized to take up the necessary tonnage according to the provisions of the Passengers' Act; in either case I would propose that the sum of 25 dollars a head should be paid for the passage of each person willing to work as an agricultural labourer. I would remark, however, that although we offer no encouragement by way of free passage to mechanics and others, that persons of that description are sure of finding ample employment with high wages.

On this subject, however, I write under the impression that your Lordship's attention will be directed to that part of the Queen's Order in Council of the 30th September 1839, which disallows so much of our Immigration Ordinance as refers to the introduction of emigrants from Africa, and that you will be pleased, if you think fit, to countenance the wish of these people to authorize me to make an exception in their favour.

If your Lordship should think it necessary to appoint an agent to superintend the embarkation of these people, and to inspect the vessels in which they should take their passage, perhaps Colonel Doherty would be good enough, with your Lordship's permission, to appoint one, at the charge of this colony.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M'Leod.*

— No. 3. —

(No. 93.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *Henry M'Leod* to Lord *John Russell.*

No. 3. Despatch from Sir Henry M'Leod to Lord John Russell, 14 November 1840.

My Lord, Government House, Trinidad, 14 Nov. 1840.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a letter which I have received from Dr. Rolph, of Upper Canada, with a copy of the reply I have made to him.

I have deemed it right to transmit these documents to your Lordship, as it involves a question of so large a body of emigrants coming from a British colony.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M'Leod*, Lieut.-governor.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

Sir, Ancaster, Gore District, Upper Canada, 31 August 1840.

I FIND on consultation with the coloured people of Canada, that from 300 to 500 will be happy to proceed to Trinidad to settle there permanently, provided I accompany them in the capacity of surgeon, as they feel reluctant to leave in numbers without that security; and they further repose in my known regard for them as a security against any interruption or interference on their route. As the season is rapidly advancing when they can no longer start from Quebec, I should like to be informed what encouragement the Council will hold out for my undertaking this voyage with them.

They are an industrious and loyal body of men, and would prove a most valuable acquisition to the beautiful island of Trinidad.

I think the Honourable Mr. Neilson can speak to their merits.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency Sir H. M'Leod, Governor of Trinidad, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Thomas Rolph*, M.D.

My address is as follows:

Thomas Rolph,
Ancaster, Gore District, Upper Canada, *viâ* New York.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

Sir, Government House, Trinidad, 14 Nov. 1840.

I AM directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st August, which only came to hand on the 9th of this month. The season is so far advanced that it would be impossible now for emigrants to proceed by the St. Lawrence.

If it is your intention to come *viâ* New York, his Excellency would recommend you to put yourself in communication with Mr. Buchanan, the emigration agent at that city for this colony; but his Excellency wishes much that full information should be given to him of the class of persons coming, and of their expectations.

Those that are the most likely to succeed, and for whose passage here the public alone pay, are agricultural labourers. At present, an industrious man can earn his dollar a day; viz. half a dollar is the price for a task, two of which are constantly performed by the Americans who have arrived here. The allowances are, house-rent free; land for provisions for his family; three to five-and-a-half pounds salt fish or salt pork, with plantains, flour or biscuit, so much of each per week, and medical attendance gratis.

I am desired further to say, that the demand for field labour is very great, and any number of emigrants would find instant employment on their arrival; but, at the same time, it is fair to state, that unless a labourer is industrious, he will not find this colony answer his expectations. The Governor wishes that you would give him timely notice of their sailing, in order that preparation may be made for their reception.

With respect to your own remuneration, his Excellency could appoint you agent for the ensuing year, with a salary of 150*l.* sterling.

I have, &c.

Dr. Thomas Rolph, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Arthur White*, Col. Sec.

— No. 4. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 4.

(No. 93.)

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 9 January 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit, for your consideration and report, the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of Trinidad, enclosing a correspondence with Dr. Rolph, of Upper Canada, respecting the proposed emigration of a considerable number of coloured people from that province to the Island of Trinidad.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen*.

— No 5.—

Copy of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,

Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 21 January 1841.

No. 5.

Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq. 21 January 1841.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, transmitting, for our consideration and report, the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of Trinidad, enclosing a correspondence with Dr. Rolph, of Upper Canada, respecting the proposed emigration of a considerable number of coloured people from the province to the island of Trinidad.

It appears that Dr. Rolph's letter to the Governor of Trinidad is dated 31st August, but that it was not received in that colony till the 9th of November; and consequently, as the Governor remarks, it would have been impossible, by the time the answer was received in Canada, for the emigrants to have proceeded by the St. Lawrence. The Governor, however, alludes to the possibility that Dr. Rolph might think it well to conduct the emigrants by the way of New York, in which case he recommends him to communicate with the agent for Trinidad, in that city. Dr. Rolph, however, who has now arrived in England, states to us that he did not wait for the Lieutenant-governor's answer, but that he received it while on his journey through the United States, and forwarded it to his agent in Upper Canada. We think it, however, most improbable that the emigrants should already have left the province, especially as the Lieutenant-governor very properly requires that, previous to their departure, a full description should be transmitted to him of their capabilities and of their expectations; and that timely notice of their sailing should be given, in order that preparation may be made for their reception.

With regard to Upper Canada, we find that the question, whether there exists any important objection to encouraging the removal of the coloured population, has been referred to Sir George Arthur, and we doubt not that his report will give every information necessary for a decision on this point. Dr. Rolph states that the number of this people is about 16,000; and if they be as industrious and loyal as represented, their departure cannot be otherwise than a loss to their present place of settlement. But the general rule, we apprehend, must be, that no obstacle ought to be opposed to the migration of British subjects to any part of the Empire, which they are led, by authentic accounts, to consider favourable to their interests; and if the place to which they are desirous of going can afford them funds for their conveyance, we feel no doubt that none but the most serious objections will be deemed sufficient cause to deny them the benefit of the arrangement.

Passing by this consideration, we should say that the proposed scheme would fall within the object of the Trinidad Ordinance, for the encouragement of immigration into that island; and that the management of it would be sufficiently controlled by the provisions of that Ordinance. There is, however, one point to which we would suggest that the attention of the Governor of Trinidad should be particularly directed. Considering the demand there is in Upper Canada for labour, it would not appear to be certain, after making allowance for the difference of climate, that any body of useful labourers would materially improve their condition by emigrating from thence to Trinidad; and we are therefore desirous of recommending the addition of some precautions to those which are required by the Trinidad Ordinance to be taken for preventing persons from being led away by unfounded or exaggerated statements, as to the advantages which they would derive by their removal to that country. By the 8th clause of the Trinidad Ordinance, the duty of cautioning emigrants against unreasonable and unwarrantable expectations devolves upon the emigration agents appointed to act for the colony of Trinidad. But as these officers will be paid to collect emigrants, and the test of their merits will in fact be the number of emigrants whom they may transmit to the colony, some check upon their proceedings would appear to be desirable. We have recently recommended with regard to emigration from Sierra Leone; and we think that the same rule would be applicable to the present case, that every emigrant who has been accepted for a passage should be furnished with a printed paper, signed by the emigration agent for the colony to which he may agree to proceed, containing full information on all points relating to his removal

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and settlement in another colony, which would be likely to influence his decision; and that the date at which the paper was given to him should be written upon the paper by the agent, and 21 days allowed him to consider of the matter; after which period, he should be desired to set his own mark to the paper, in the presence of the emigration agent of the colony where he is residing, who should be required to witness under his own hand, that this had been done in his presence. In Upper Canada, the resident emigration agent at Toronto, whenever he is within reach, would appear to be the proper person to undertake this duty, and in all other cases, we would suggest whether it may not be done by local magistrates, without any additional expense.

The only change in the regulation which we would suggest, is that the words "a sufficient period" should be substituted for "21 days." We think that, as regards the emigration of coloured people from Upper Canada, that period might prove inconveniently long.

For the sake of greater convenience of reference, we enclose an extract of our paper on Sierra Leone emigration, mentioning the points of information with which we think it desirable that every emigrant should be furnished 21 days previously to his final engagement to emigrate.

We also take the liberty of suggesting that a copy of the Trinidad Ordinance should be forwarded to the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, in order that he may instruct the officers connected with emigration in the province to co-operate with the Trinidad agent in seeing that effect is given to its provisions.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Encl. in No. 5.

ON each of the following points there should be given to every intending Emigrant as accurate Information as circumstances will admit.

1. WHAT would be the length of the voyage, and the difficulty of returning?
2. Whether, in the country to which it was his intention to proceed, it was customary to engage labourers by the day or by the year, or for a longer period, or for job work?
3. Whether, in return for his free passage, he would be bound to engage himself to any particular master for any fixed period, and at a fixed rate of wages?
4. What was the rate of wages and other advantages, such as lodgings, provisions, clothing, medical attendance, &c. usually given to black labourers?
5. Whether the wages would be paid regularly, or whether any deductions would be made on account of sickness or any other cause?
6. What was the usual length of a day's work; at what hour it commenced, and at what time it left off, and what time was allowed for meals?
7. What was the cost of subsistence, and in what particulars consisting?
8. Whether it was usual to work at extra hours during the season of crop, and whether any and what pay was given for such extra work?

— No. 6. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to the Officer administering the Government of Trinidad.

No. 6:
Despatch from Lord John Russell to the Officer administering the Government of Trinidad, 3 February 1841.

21 January.

Sir, Downing-street, 3 February 1841.

I HAVE received Sir Henry M'Leod's despatch, No. 93, of 14 November last, enclosing a correspondence with Dr. Rolph, of Upper Canada, respecting the proposed emigration of a considerable number of coloured people from that province to Trinidad.

Having referred this despatch to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, I now enclose for your information a copy of their report on the subject.

I have to express my concurrence in their views and suggestions, and I beg to recommend them to your attention. I have communicated copies of this correspondence to the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

— No. 7. —

(No. 92.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *Henry M'Leod* to Lord *John Russell.*

No. 7.
Despatch from Sir Henry M'Leod to Lord John Russell, 13 November 1840.

My Lord, Government House, Trinidad, 13 Nov. 1840.

IN accordance with your Lordship's circular of the 27th July, transmitting an Act of Parliament, 3 & 4 Vict., c. 4, I have the honour to enclose an Ordinance, in conformity with your Lordship's instructions, which has been passed by the Legislative Council of this island, "To establish a Rate for Provisions and Allowances of Passengers carried on board of Merchant Vessels from this Colony."

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M'Leod,* Lieut.-governor.

Enclosure in No. 7.

(No. 13.)

TRINIDAD.

AN ORDINANCE to establish a Rate for Provisions and Allowances of Passengers carried on board of Merchant Vessels from this Colony.

Encl. in No. 7.

THIS Ordinance has been passed to establish a certain fixed rate for determining the usual length of voyages made from this island to other places, as required by the Acts 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 53, and 3 & 4 Vict. c. 4.

(signed) *Arthur White,*
Colonial Secretary.

This Ordinance was brought into Council by the Attorney-general in order to give effect in this island to the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 21, which extends the provisions of the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 53, to the British colonies in the West Indies. It has been assumed, though not without some doubt, that the regulations of the Passengers' Act, which are only enforced by that Statute in the case of vessels carrying passengers from any part of the United Kingdom, on a voyage to any port or place out of Europe, and not in the Mediterranean sea, are, by the terms of the first clause of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 21, rendered imperative on vessels carrying passengers from one of the West Indian colonies on a voyage to any place whatever, though only at the distance of one or two hours' sail, or even less, from the place of departure. Many, if not all of the provisions of the Passengers' Act seem to be provided exclusively for voyages of some considerable duration, and the enforcement of some of them, such as the 2, 5, 6, 8, 15 and 19 clauses would be excessively inconvenient in short passages, so that it seems very questionable whether it was the intention of the Legislature to extend them to such cases. I do not, however, think that the construction of the Act in this respect could be limited or affected by any local enactment. Some difficulty was also felt as to whether vessels sailing from this colony to any place in Europe or the Mediterranean would come within the terms of the Act; but it is assumed that they would do so, and, on this principle, such places have been included in the schedule, in which the average length of voyages is set forth, in order to determine the quantity of provisions required.

(signed) *Edward Jackson,*
Attorney-general.

13 November 1840.

(No. 13.)

TRINIDAD.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of Trinidad, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council of Government thereof, to establish a Rate for Provisions and Allowances of Passengers carried on board of Merchant Vessels from this Colony.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to extend to the British Colonies in the West Indies an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of his late Majesty King WILLIAM the Fourth, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," it is amongst other things enacted, that the said Act should be, and the same is, except as thereinafter exempted, thereby extended to, and is declared to be in force in the British colonies in the West Indies in like manner and as fully as the same is in force in the United Kingdom; and that all and every the regulations required by the said Act to be observed in the case of any ship carrying passengers from any port or place in the United Kingdom, should, except as thereinafter excepted, be observed in the case of any ship carrying twenty or more passengers from any port or place in the British colonies in the West Indies: And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for establishing and declaring a certain fixed rate for determining the usual length of voyages made from this island to other places, and for enacting that the quantity

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of water and provisions required by the said Act to be on board every vessel carrying more than twenty passengers from this island should be determined according to the rate so fixed: Now, therefore, be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, declared and ordained by the Governor in and over the said island and its dependencies, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, and by the authority of the same, That the number of weeks deemed to be necessary for a voyage of any such ship or vessel carrying more than twenty passengers from this Colony to any other place shall be as follows; that is to say:—

	Weeks.
To the United States	5
To the British possessions in America	6
To any other part of North America	3
To South America, within the Gulf of Paria	½
To any other part of South America on the Atlantic north of the equator	2
To Grenada, the Grenadines and St. Vincent	1
To any other West India island	2
To any part of Africa north of the equator and west of 40° east longitude	6
To any other part of Africa	12
To any part of Europe west of 10° east longitude	10
To any other voyage	24

—No. 8.—

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 8.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 9 January 1841.

No. 92.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit, for your consideration and report, the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of Trinidad, enclosing an Ordinance, which has been passed by the Legislative Council of that island, "To establish a Rate for Provisions and Allowances of Passengers carried in Merchant Vessels from the Colony."

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

—No. 9.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 9.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen Esq. 1 March 1841.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 1 March 1841.

IN obedience to the directions contained in your letter of the 9th January, we have perused and considered the Ordinance therein enclosed, passed by the Legislative Council of Trinidad, "To establish a Rate for Provisions and Allowances of Passengers carried in Merchant Vessels from the Colony;" and we have the honour to report, for Lord John Russell's information, that, adverting to the tenor of the Imperial Act, under which the Ordinance has been issued, we see no objection to the enactments contained in it.

It is right, however, that we should mention, that the articles of food which may be substituted in the West Indies for those named in the Statute do not appear to have been declared by this proclamation, as permitted by the third clause. Unless the general words of the Imperial Act can be construed, without doubt, to include yams, rice and other similar food, some inconvenience might possibly arise from this omission.

With regard to the remarks made by the Attorney-general on the probable inconvenience of applying, without exception, the whole of the British clauses intended for long voyages and from the United Kingdom, to short passages, and between one West India island and another, we are obliged to express our concurrence in this view. We apprehend it would have been better if only the extension of two or three of the main clauses of the Imperial Act had been rendered imperative in the West Indies, and the adoption of the remainder left optional.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 10. —

(No. 99.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Lieutenant-governor Sir *Henry M'Leod.*

Sir, Downing-street, 20 March 1841.

No. 10. Despatch from Lord John Russell to Sir Henry M'Leod, 20 March 1841.

I HAVE had under my consideration the Ordinance, No. 13, "To establish a Rate for Provisions and Allowances of Passengers carried on board of Merchant Vessels from the Colony of Trinidad," which accompanied your despatch, No. 92, of 13 November last.

Adverting to the Imperial Act under which the Ordinance has been issued, I see no objection to the enactments contained in it.

It is right, however, to mention, that the articles of food which may be substituted in the West Indies for those named in the third clause of the Statute do not appear to have been declared by this Ordinance. Unless the general words of the Imperial Act can be construed, without doubt, to include yams, rice and other similar food, some inconvenience might possibly arise from this omission.

You will, therefore, have the goodness to frame a Supplementary Ordinance to remedy the error or rather to remove the ambiguity I have pointed out. In the mean time I have to signify to you my approval of this Ordinance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

—No. 11.—

(No. 45.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *Henry M'Leod* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Trinidad, 20 May 1841.

No. 11. Despatch from Sir Henry M'Leod to Lord John Russell, 20 May 1841.

I HASTEN to inform your Lordship of the arrival of 181 immigrants from Sierra Leone.

As there has been much diversity of opinion on the question of African emigration, I have considered that you would wish to be put in possession of the earliest information connected with this, our first attempt, at procuring labourers from that country; and I herewith transmit certain documentary proceedings relative thereto, as the mode best calculated to give your Lordship a true view of the subject.

I am happy to report that these people arrived in good health after a passage of 28 days, and I was rejoiced to find them much more advanced in every way than I had expected, all speaking good English, and many able to read and write.

This is to be traced to the Church Missionary and Methodist Societies, and reflects the highest credit on the exertions of these bodies.

I have seldom met persons more alive to their own interest, but I have recommended them to hire themselves in bodies of eight or ten; for, besides thus diminishing the feeling of strangeness, always more or less felt in a new country, it gives them a sort of mutual protection. I have also, as far as consistent with their free-will, given the preference to estates in the districts nearest to the seat of government.

Sixteen of these immigrants are Kroomen, vastly superior in appearance and bearing to the other races. They generally confine their labour to the shipping, but the high wages and other advantages on the estates have tempted even these to take that employment; but I do not look to their remaining at that work, and their return to their usual occupation will be of great value to the shipping ports.

We must not look to these people as settlers, but if this island answers their expectations, they tell me great numbers of their countrymen will come. They perfectly understand the facility afforded to them of returning to their native country, by working their passage *vid* England, and they are all, I believe, expert seamen. We shall thus establish a constant communication with Africa.

I enclose a statement of the terms upon which these immigrants have agreed on; but your Lordship will understand that they are perfectly free agents, and may leave their employers whenever they choose.

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As this is an experiment which I always advocated, I shall naturally be most anxious on the subject, and your Lordship may depend upon the fullest information on all things connected with it that Her Majesty's Government should be made acquainted with.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M'Leod*, Lieut.-governor.

Enclosure in No. 11.

COPY of a LETTER from his Excellency Sir *John Jeremie*, Knt., Governor of Sierra Leone, to the Managers of the respective Districts.

Sir, Freetown, 18 March 1841.

Encl. in No. 11. Two gentlemen of great respectability have arrived in this colony, with a view of enabling such portions of its population as choose to avail themselves of the opportunity, to proceed, principally as agricultural labourers, to the West Indies.

And as this is a matter of much importance, it appears to me desirable you should be instructed not in any way to interfere with their proceedings, which you are neither to encourage nor discourage.

The people are free to go or to remain, exactly as they see fit; at the same time, if any fears you consider unreal, or if any hopes you consider delusive, are held out to the population of your district, you will have the goodness to inform me.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Jeremie.*

NOTICE to Emigrants to the Island of Trinidad.

IN addition to being furnished with a house and provision grounds, they will receive for each task half a dollar in money, an allowance of half a pound of fish per task, and a small allowance of rum, or of money in lieu thereof, for each task, two of which are frequently performed in one day.

18 March 1841. (signed) *W. Hamilton.*

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Sir *John Jeremie*, Knt., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, between the 20th degree of North and the 20th degree of South Latitude; Vice-Admiral, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same, &c.

JOHN JEREMIE, the Governor, being required to substitute by proclamation, for the articles of food and provision specified in the Act of Parliament passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, for "Regulating the carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," such other articles of food and provisions as shall be equivalent for the same, having regard to the average duration of the voyage, and to the number of the passengers to be conveyed in any such ship, in such manner that the proportion prescribed in the said recited Act, between the probable number of days to be occupied by the voyage, and the number of days during which provision is made for the subsistence of the passengers, shall be duly preserved:

The Governor now proclaims that the following scale for victualling adult emigrants from Sierra Leone shall be established, for that set forth in the before-recited Act; viz.

1 quart rice, or 3 lbs. yams or cocoas, or 1 lb. biscuit.
½ lb. salt pork, or salt fish, or herrings.
2 gills palm oil.
¼ gill salt.
1 ½ gallon water.

For children in the proportions settled by the Act.

And it is ordered, that on board each and every ship carrying African emigrants there shall be a provision of at least one pound of yams or cocoas per day, for each and every adult passenger.

And it is also ordered, that the passage from Sierra Leone, and from the Gambia to Jamaica, or any other of Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, shall be considered likely to endure eight weeks, and from any part of the Gold Coast eleven weeks.

Given at Government House, this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1841, and of Her Majesty's reign the fourth.

By his Excellency's command.

(signed) *N. W. Macdonald*,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of the Terms on which the Immigrants from *Sierra Leone* have been engaged.

FOR each task, half a dollar, or 2*s.* 1*d.* sterling, with an allowance of half a pound of salt-fish, pork or beef, for each task, with a certain quantity of flour, rice, biscuit or other farinaceous food.

House slated, tiled or shingled, and floored.

As much land as they may choose to cultivate for a garden.

And medical attendance and medicines, in case of sickness, free of charge or deduction.

(signed) *Thomas F. Johnston,*
Agent-general of Immigrants.

—No. 12.—

(No. 127.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Lieutenant-governor Sir *Henry M'Leod.*

Sir, Downing-street, 14 July 1841

No. 12. Despatch from Lord John Russell to Sir Henry M'Leod, 14 July 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 45, of 20th May, reporting the arrival in Trinidad of 181 immigrants from Sierra Leone, and the measures you have adopted for obtaining them employment; your judicious conduct on this occasion meets my entire approval.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

—No. 13.—

(No. 77.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *Henry M'Leod* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Trinidad, 3 August 1841.

No. 13. Despatch from Sir Henry M'Leod to Lord John Russell, 3 August 1841.

I PERCEIVE in your Lordship's despatch to Sir John Jeremie, No. 24, dated the 20th March last, on the subject of emigration, that, although your Lordship considers it advisable that he should chiefly regulate himself by the laws of those colonies to which the emigrants are to proceed, yet that you do not prescribe this as an inflexible rule; I should trust, therefore, that your Lordship would be pleased to extend to this colony the indulgence granted to the Legislature of Jamaica, that the number of female emigrants, as regards the males, should be in the proportion of one-third.

I do not recommend that this ratio should be observed with respect to the emigrants from the West India colonies, but would confine it principally to the coast of Africa and America.

A strong reason for advising it in the former case is, that on the late arrival of emigrants from Sierra Leone, the Kroomen, on being told previous to their embarkation, that their passages would not be paid for by the Government, unless an equal number of females accompanied them, actually persuaded women of the very lowest character, and not of their own tribe, to embark with them.

As regards the labourers from America, who generally wish to emigrate in families, very great difficulties present themselves, on account of the proportion of males exceeding the number allowed by our ordinance.

If your Lordship should be pleased to give to this island the same advantages that Jamaica enjoys by the regulation as to the proportion of the sexes, I should solicit that the Order in Council relative to immigration into Trinidad may be so far altered as to meet the request I have made.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M'Leod,* Lieut.-governor.

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— No. 14. —

(No. 111.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor Sir *Henry M'Leod.*

No. 14. Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Henry M'Leod, 9 October 1841.

Sir, Downing-street, 9 October 1841.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 77, of the 3d August, recommending that the Island of Trinidad should be placed on the same footing as Jamaica, in regard to the proportion of sexes to be maintained in the introduction of emigrants into the colony, viz. that the number of female emigrants as regards the males should be in the proportion of one-third.

Order in Council. 6th Oct.

I have the honour to transmit to you an Order of Her Majesty in Council, modifying to this extent the previous Order of the 30th September 1839.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 15. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 15.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 11 October 1841.

No. 85. 20 Aug.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed despatch, which has been received from the Governor of Trinidad, transmitting a copy of the evidence taken before a Sub-committee of the Agricultural and Immigration Society in that colony.

For Despatch from the Governor Sir H. M'Leod, transmitting Evidence, *vide* Papers relative to Trinidad, presented by Command, 1842, page 62.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 16. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *G. W. Hope*, Esq.

No. 16. Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to G. W. Hope, Esq. 3 December 1841.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,

Sir, Westminster, 3 December 1841.

IN obedience to Lord Stanley's directions contained in your letter of the 11th October last, we have considered the evidence and report upon the present condition of Trinidad, which have been recently forwarded to this country through the Governor of that island.

We find that this evidence has been taken by a committee of the Agricultural and Immigration Society of Trinidad, specially appointed by that body to inquire into the agricultural interests of the colony since the abolition of apprenticeship, their present condition and future prospects, and to recommend such measures as they might think conducive to the general prosperity.

The evidence runs to some length, no fewer than 21 witnesses having been examined, and there can be no doubt that a very full picture is afforded of the industrial condition of the colony, and of the means at present existing for raising produce from the soil. How far it may be also correct, and complete in all its parts, we are unable fully to determine. The Governor, in forwarding it to this country, at the request of the society, has not accompanied it with any remark. We conclude, also, that the society by which the inquiry has been instituted consists exclusively of the proprietors of the soil, or of those identified with them in interest. At the same time we feel bound to state that there is variety in the class of witnesses examined, and that there is apparent impartiality in the mode of conducting the inquiry. The character, moreover, and ability of the chairman

of

of the committee, and above all the unanimity of the witnesses upon the most material points, give us reason to suppose that reliance may be placed upon several of the general results derivable from the investigation.

If we are correct in drawing this conclusion, the most useful service, perhaps, that we can render on the present occasion is to submit a brief digest of the evidence, and to offer, in conclusion, such remarks as the report of the committee, which is annexed to the evidence, appears to call for.

Before entering on the task, however, it may be right that we should state what is the general description of witnesses examined by this committee, and into what classes they may be divided; and as the main object of the inquiry undoubtedly was to ascertain the state of the relations subsisting between employers and labourers, it is necessary to consider whether the interests of the latter were sufficiently represented before the committee. We find, then, that the 21 witnesses examined may be divided as follows:

Planters and managers	7
Official persons	7
Roman Catholic bishop	1
Protestant clergymen	2
Miscellaneous	4
	21

Of the seven planters or managers, one had formerly been a slave; but having been intrusted with the exclusive management of an estate, his feelings and interests may be supposed to have ceased to be identified with those of the labourers. The persons whom we have classed as miscellaneous are a native of Barbados, a surveyor, a professor of botany, and a barrister. It appears, then, that none of the labouring classes were themselves examined; and of those whose knowledge of them is derived from direct and personal intercourse with them, it is only the three clergymen, whose situation might be considered as in itself excepting them from all bias.

It may now be convenient that we should divide the digest of the evidence under three heads, which represent the most prominent objects of inquiry before the committee. First, the lands of the colony; viz., all that relates to their character and condition, and to the occupation of them. Secondly, the supply of labour at present existing in the colony, and the description and character of the labourers. And, thirdly, the introduction of fresh labourers, or immigration.

I.—Lands.

1. *Fertility.*—All the witnesses who speak on the point, agree in their testimony as to the unusual fertility of the soil over the whole island. Mr. Basanta, the late surveyor-general, appears to have made a calculation that four-fifths of the island were fit for cultivation, and two-thirds for the cultivation of sugar. But another witness, Mr. Brown, a sworn surveyor, who has resided in the colony more than 40 years, thinks that, with very trifling exceptions, the whole island is capable of most profitable cultivation; and that Mr. Basanta's assertion, that only four-fifths of the island were fit for cultivation, must have referred to sugars, which could not be cultivated profitably on the heights; but where any other description of tropical produce could be easily raised. Even on the small tract to the westward of the Arima river, to which alone, throughout the island, the witness considered that the term sterile might be applied, the most superior hardwood timber is found growing thick and close. Mr. Darling, a merchant and planting attorney, who has been between nine and ten years in the colony, says, "That cane-pieces have been pointed out to him which have been 40 years in cultivation, and are still perfectly good; and he believes that the island is capable of furnishing much more than a sufficiency of sugar for the consumption of Great Britain. Mr. Lockhart, who has been at the head of the botanical garden for more than 20 years, appears from his pursuits, and the opportunities he has had of making comparisons, to be the most competent of the witnesses upon this point. He has been into the interior of Africa, and has visited Cuba, Jamaica, the Bermudas, most of the Windward Islands, and Venezuela, on the Spanish Main; and he states that he has seen nothing in them equal to Trinidad, in the great variety and excellence of

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the soils, and particularly in its seasons, which are exempt from the droughts common to all the other islands, from Barbados to Cuba. He adds, moreover, that his experiments have proved that the spices of the east, and Mocha coffee, could be successfully cultivated.

2. *Superficial Extent.*—The superficial extent of the island appears, by what the surveyor-general considers as the most probable calculation, to be 1,287,680 acres; and of this quantity only 208,379 acres have been granted, leaving in the possession of the Crown no less than 1,079,301 acres. It further appears, by the latest official returns, that of the land granted, only 43,265 acres are in cultivation, of which not quite one-half is planted in sugar-canes. In addition, therefore, to the large amount of land still held by the Crown, there are 165,114 acres of waste land in the possession of individuals.

3. *Squatting.*—The amount of unused land, joined to its extreme fertility, appears to have led to an extensive system of unauthorized occupation. This is stated to have arisen since the emancipation of the slaves, and to be upon the increase, although it is admitted that it has not extended into the interior. One planter mentions an establishment of 500 squatters in one locality, but the evidence is incomplete as to the actual extent to which this system has been carried. The return of all the persons who might be found squatting on the Crown lands, which was ordered by the Secretary of State in a circular despatch, dated 30th January 1836, is stated by a witness, who had filled the office of Colonial Secretary, never to have been made. There is an Order in Council against squatting, which was passed on the 6th October 1838, but the rules and forms of proceeding under it are stated by Mr. Knox, an English barrister, to be so numerous and complicated, that the order is virtually inoperative for private individuals, nor do proceedings appear to have been instituted under it by the direct authority of the Colonial Government. Mr. Darling also states, that the squatting cannot be prevented under the present Ordinance, from its inherent defects, and never will be, unless an executive officer is appointed by the Government to enforce it.

4. *Roads.*—Before quitting the first general head of "Land," it may be well to mention, that there is one point connected with the physical condition of the country, and the occupation of the lands, which is much dwelt upon by the principal witnesses—we allude to the difficulty of establishing lines of communication between different parts of the island, and of maintaining the roads which have been made. Mr. Brown states that this arises from the fertility of the soil. Another witness, that the nature of the soil is deep, stiff and tenacious, and that there is almost an entire want of the proper materials for constituting a road. Loss is hence occasioned to the planters, as, unless all the crop has been transported before the rain commences, it is impossible to move the remainder until the ensuing season, by which time it has declined much in quantity and quality. There is a concurrence of testimony from practical and scientific men in favour of railroads, which, from the level state of the country, and the abundance of good timber, it is thought would not only be the best means of communication, but ultimately the cheapest. The state of the communications, as they exist at present, would appear to act as a check upon the enterprise of the planters, and to present an almost insuperable obstacle to the extension of fresh settlements.

II.—Labour.

We now turn to the important question investigated by the Committee as to the amount and efficiency of the labour which can at the present time be obtained in the island, and be made available for the cultivation of the soil.

1. *Population.*—The actual numbers of the labouring population are not given in the evidence. The last census for the island which can be in any way relied upon was taken in 1838. The returns in 1839 and 1840 were so defective, owing, as the Commissary of Population states, to the wandering disposition of the labourers, that it was found impracticable to make a general census. The official returns of population from 1797 to 1838, with the exception of the years which intervene between 1824 and 1829, were handed in to the Committee. From them it appears that the number of inhabitants in 1838 was 39,328, that the females slightly preponderated over the males, and that the population had diminished since 1828 by 1,692 persons. But whatever may be the actual number of labourers in the island, the amount of labour supplied is affirmed in evidence

to be altogether insufficient for the wants of the planters, and to have deteriorated in its character since the period of emancipation. That the supply is deficient, is proved by the high rate of wages, and by the competition which exists amo gst employers to obtain the services of the labourers. The evidence on the first points or the high wages, appears conclusive, whether viewed with reference to the expense of living, or compared with the rates in neighbouring places, or in the old islands.

2. *Rates of Wages.*—The amount usually paid in Trinidad appears to be 2*s.* 2*d.* for a task, besides allowances. The allowances consist of a house and provision grounds, rent free, half a pound of cod-fish, and one or two glasses of rum per task, and sometimes medicines and medical attendance. To those engaged in the manufacture of sugar, pork, flour and biscuit are given in addition. Two of these tasks, it is stated by the planters and managers, can be easily performed in one day; the American immigrants generally do three; but if two be performed, the profits of the labourer in the field, including the value of his allowances, may be reckoned at 5*s.* a day. Those who work about the mill and boiling-house, the labour being lighter and more agreeable, only earn about 3*s.* 4*d.* a day. The wages of domestic servants are 12 dollars a month for the men, and 10 dollars for the women. The evidence as to the expense of living for the labourers is not very complete. One proprietor states that he has ascertained that an expenditure of 1*s.* 3*d.* a week on farinaceous food, in addition to the allowance of fish, will support a labourer comfortably for the week; and it is his opinion that an ordinary labourer can certainly, if he pleases, lay by 20 dollars, or more than 4*l.* sterling a month. Another witness (a manager) states that labourers can easily save six or seven dollars a week, and instances two women on the estate who save as much.

Such being the remuneration ordinarily given for labour in Trinidad, it is compared in the evidence with the rate of wages obtained in places from which a fresh supply of labourers has been recently obtained.

It is stated by a gentleman who had lately arrived from Barbados, that labourers receive in that island 10*d.* sterling a day, with house and grounds rent free; but except occasionally a beverage of rum, water and molasses, no allowance of provisions. If the house and grounds be not given, the pay is 1*s.* 3*d.* sterling a day.

In St. Lucie, it appears from the evidence of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Agna, who had been a short time before in that colony, that wages vary from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, with houses and gardens for the labourers; but no other allowances of any description. A day's work is considered to be nine or ten hours, exclusive of the time required for meals.

In Venezuela, on the continent adjoining Trinidad, the rate of wages is represented by a stipendiary magistrate acquainted with affairs in that republic, to be very low in the interior, not exceeding five dollars a month, with food; but that near Trinidad they rise, and are as high as 1*s.* 8*d.* per day of eight hours' duration on the shores of the Gulf.

The rate of wages at Sierra Leone is given by Lieutenant Hamilton, who had arrived at Trinidad with a party of emigrants from that colony. This gentleman had resided three years in Sierra Leone, and states that the rate of wages does not exceed 4*d.* a day, and that at this rate there is a great scarcity of employment. That filling the office of assistant surveyor, he has frequently turned away from 200 to 300 men soliciting employment at that rate. He adds further, that in saying this he is speaking only of Free Town; but that in the villages and sea districts he is at a loss to conceive what employment can be found for the population.

It, therefore, would appear to be sufficiently proved that the wages of labour in Trinidad are extremely high, both with reference to the cost of living and to the rates in other places; and this fact may of course be assumed to indicate the scarcity of labour compared with the capital applicable to its employment.

3. *Competition amongst Employers for Labourers.*—The same conclusion of the scarcity of labour is also obtained from the competition which apparently exists among employers to obtain labourers; a competition which affects the relation between the two parties in a manner unknown in older and more thickly-peopled countries. One example of this is furnished by the system of granting certain

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allowances over and above the wages, to which allusion has already been made. All parties agree in condemning it as most injurious to the labourers.

The Chairman of the Agricultural Society says, in his letter to the Governor, that the distribution of provisions, &c., tends to create unthrifty habits in the labourer, who, receiving often more than he requires, wastefully disposes of the rest; and, that of all the allowances granted, that of rum is the most intolerable in its accompanying circumstances, and the most alarming in its future consequences. The Governor replies, that he "coincides most perfectly with the view taken of this subject, and is glad to find that it is the opinion of the society." The clergymen lament the practice, particularly as regards the distribution of rum, in the strongest terms. Mr. Giuseppi, a stipendiary magistrate, considers that if the practice be continued for two or three years longer, it will demoralize the whole labouring population. It further appears, that the planters also invariably admit that it is demoralizing and pernicious. Yet the competition amongst them to secure the services of labourers is so great, that unanimity in suppressing it had been found impossible. If one party attempted it he would lose all his labourers, who would engage themselves to work for those who were willing to continue the indulgence. And although we have seen it stated in some public journals subsequently to the taking of the evidence now under consideration, that some efforts had been made in parts of the island to put down the practice by consent, none appear to be sanguine that the change can last beyond next crop time.

Again, the labourers will not enter into any contracts for service. One witness, who has the management of the largest estate in Trinidad, says, that he never heard of any contract beyond a day. Agricultural labourers refuse to engage themselves for the quarter or the month. Another witness says, that he should not dare to attempt getting the labourers on his estate to sign an agreement to work six days in succession. They seldom, indeed, engage by the day, but only for the task, which can be performed in four hours. Domestic servants will sometimes engage themselves for the month, but even then the competition amongst masters to obtain servants is so great, as appears by the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a Protestant clergyman, that characters are neither given nor required with the servants. The immigration agent moreover states that, "such is the demand for labour, that no sooner a vessel arrives but their services are immediately engaged;" a statement fully corroborated by the evidence of another official person. Mr. Stewart, the harbour-master, makes the following reply to the question, whether immigrant labourers suffer from want of employment on arrival: "On the contrary, such is the competition to secure them, that but for a regulation which prevents it, the employers would board the immigrant vessels to engage their services before I had officially visited them; and I know that a premium is now given of five dollars (20*s.* 10*d.*) per head, to persons who have influence enough to engage them, and this without any contract on their part to serve for any specific time; so that they may, and very frequently do, leave the parties engaging them immediately afterwards.

4. *Industrial Habits and Moral Character of the Labourers.*—In following out the examination which has been instituted by the Agricultural Society into the condition and character of the labouring population, we now come to the consideration of the important question, whether the industrial habits and the moral character of the labourers belonging to the island have deteriorated since their emancipation from slavery; and, first, as regards their industrial habits. The opinion of the witnesses examined before this committee appears to be unfavourable to the labourers in this respect. It is affirmed, that the amount of produce raised from the soil has diminished, and that the expense of raising it has increased, while, as regards the article of sugar, the quality of it has considerably deteriorated; that land also is going out of cultivation, and especially that the provision grounds of the labourers are becoming yearly less productive through neglect.

Mr. Phillip, the owner of three sugar estates, in answer to a question, whether his crops had increased in the same proportion as his labourers (the number of which had been doubled), says, "Certainly not on my estates, and generally, I believe, there has been a great decrease throughout the district; many cane-pieces are now overgrown with brushwood, which were previously in cultivation." Mr. Maxwell, the manager of an estate, says that the raising of provisions and small stock has, since the emancipation, "fallen off very much; they are so scarce now as hardly to be procured." Dr. Meikleham, a proprietor, says that the cultivation

cultivation of provision grounds "has been generally neglected by the labourers." The harbour-master ascribes "the immense increase of imported provisions," which he states as taken place within the last two or three years, chiefly "to the neglect of the labouring population in cultivating them." "Port of Spain," he says, "which was formerly supplied from estates in Trinidad, is now, in a great degree, fed by imported provisions; and I know as a fact, that the town of San Fernando, which formerly received its supplies of vegetables and provisions from the neighbouring districts, is now not only furnished from abroad, but the labourers from the estates in the interior come into town to supply themselves." The complaint of the increase in the expenses of production seems generally supported by the proprietors and managers, who were examined. One who owns three estates says, that the expenses are much greater, and have been continually and regularly increasing to the present time since the period of emancipation; and that his revenue in 1840, as compared with 1838 and 1839, "was decidedly less from the greater increase of expenses and rise in wages." Another witness, a planting attorney for seven estates, says, that the expenses of cultivation have nearly doubled, the cash wages alone, without allowances, being nearly one-half of the whole expenditure. He further explains as one of the causes of this increase, "the growing carelessness of the labourers, the irregularity of their work, and their reckless disregard of the stock and utensils." This circumstance is also dwelt upon by another witness, the manager of an extensive estate, who gives some minute particulars as to the idle and careless habits of the labourers (607).

In support of the evidence as to the diminution in the amount of land in sugar cultivation, we should observe, that the official returns made to this country state, that in the year 1838 there were 30,161 acres planted in sugar-canes, and in 1839, 25,377 acres. While, from the latest returns in the office of the surveyor-general in the colony, which were laid before this committee, and which we supposed related to the year 1840, it appears that now only 21,700 acres are so planted. There is also more than a corresponding diminution in the amount of produce. For the year 1838 the official return states, that 40,848,784 lbs. of sugar were produced, and in 1839 only 26,553,765 lbs. The extent of land used in the cultivation of provision is returned as in 1838, 13,903 acres, and 1839, 5,483 acres. The latest return, however, from the surveyor's office, laid before this committee, gives, we suppose for the past year, 6,313 acres under this description of cultivation.

With regard to the second point, namely, the moral character of the labouring population of Trinidad, it is satisfactory to observe, that, notwithstanding the complaints which to so great extent are made in the evidence before us by their employers, the two clergymen of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic bishop agree in considering, that gradual improvement has taken place in their general character and conduct.

The Rev. Mr. Mühlhauser, who for five years has had the spiritual charge of an extensive district, is of opinion, that the state of the labouring classes is generally improving, both physically and morally. Marriages have increased amongst them, and they have a due sense of the duties and obligations of the married state. He thinks, also, they are improving in industry, although "there is certainly a great opening for further improvement in this respect." Their circumstances he considers "very comfortable," and he knows that many of them are saving money. "Every man who is willing to work can find employment at good wages;" and even those who neglect work habitually are not reduced to want, "as the high wages they receive while they do work prevents that." They are as yet indisposed to subscribe to any provident fund.

The Rev. J. H. Hamilton, who for four years has been clergyman over four districts, and states, that he is not in any way interested in the profits of sugar cultivation, but has derived his knowledge of the labouring classes from intercourse with them in his ministerial capacity, considers, that though their moral and religious state is at a low ebb, yet a gradual improvement is taking place. That there is a better observance of the Sabbath, an increase in marriages, and the abandonment of many superstitious and improper customs, and that, considering all the circumstances which have combined to affect their character, there is more industry amongst them than could have been reasonably anticipated. "They are never in want of employment," he adds, "and are in a state of great prosperity, and all have a great command of money, as evinced in the expenses they incur in dress and domestic comforts." In common with the last witness, he

 deprecates

deprecates the practice of the proprietors in giving rum to the labourers, which has directly led to the habits of drunkenness observable amongst them; and he is most anxious that the competition amongst employers for their services, which is demoralizing to the labourers, should, if possible, be lessened. He considers that the facilities for religious instruction are less in Trinidad than in the old islands.

Dr. Smith, the Roman Catholic bishop, whose diocese comprises a large proportion of the West India Islands, considers that the emancipation had had the most favourable effect upon the general conduct and behaviour of the peasantry throughout the islands, particularly in a religious point of view; but he adds, that in some parts of Trinidad great deductions are to be made from this favourable statement. He ascribes the evils which exist among the labourers of this island to the competition of the masters for their services, and considers the custom of allowing them rum as most pernicious. There is a want of schools, or rather of the funds for keeping them up; and the labouring classes, as was also stated by the two preceding witnesses, are most unwilling to contribute any thing towards the education of their children, although he decidedly thinks that there is no peasantry in any part of the world so well able to pay for it. Marriages, however, he considers to be increasing; and he has succeeded in establishing 20 benefit societies, with 2,800 members, most of whom are heads of families.

5. *Labourers occupying Land.*—There is much concurrent testimony as to the fact of the labourers settling upon land, and for the most part withdrawing themselves from the labour market. As already observed by us under the head of "Squatting," the practice of unauthorized occupation, especially on the Crown lands, has much increased; but facilities appear also to be afforded to the labourers of purchasing small allotments from private proprietors. In some cases the price given by the labourers for village allotments, in a good situation, has been very high. A proprietor states in evidence, that he had recently sold 16 lots at the rate of 208*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per acre; and that he knows that two of his labourers had bought lots of another proprietor at the rate of 416*l.* per acre. The surveyor-general, who is also a commissary of population, in answer to the question, whether there is a want of land on which small settlers can establish themselves by purchase, he replies, "Not the least want, and they are settling every where rapidly. I really believe they settle nearly as fast as immigrants arrive. It is my opinion that few will remain above a year working as labourers whilst wages remain so high."

III.—Immigration.

Such being the general description of the labouring population, which has been given by the witnesses before this Committee, there remains to be considered the evidence under the third chief head of inquiry, viz., the means which have been taken, and which may still further be taken, for supplying fresh labour by immigration.

1. *Past Immigration.*—From a return furnished by the Agent-general of Immigration, it appears that the total number of immigrants introduced into the colony at the public expense during the two years and a half from the passing of the Immigration Ordinance was 3,879; but the whole number of immigrants arrived during that period is estimated by the same officer at 8,000. The harbour-master states, that for the last twelve months the immigration has continued steadily at the rate of 300 per month.

The places from which the immigrants have come have been Europe, the United States, the older islands, the Spanish Main and Sierra Leone. It does not appear what has been the relative supply derived from each of these sources, nor from which of them has been the greatest, even of those for whose introduction the colony has paid.

The evidence with respect to the immigrants from Europe shows that they are least suited to the colony, as being not adapted to the species of labour chiefly required, and they suffer much more than any other immigrants from the effect of the climate. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton observes, that the European immigrants have suffered severely from sickness and mortality; and Mr. Butter, the surgeon to the colonial hospital, states, that among the French and German immigrants the mortality has been five to one as compared with the coloured immigrants, and he thinks that Europeans will not answer as labourers, and that their introduction would be advantageous neither to themselves nor to the colony. With respect to the

the immigrants from other quarters, all the witnesses who speak to the point decidedly give the preference to the liberated Africans, who, moreover, seem to suffer least from the effects of the climate. Mr. Maxwell, a proprietor, "prefers them much to the labourers from the old islands," as he thinks "they are disposed to settle down more steadily." So does Mr. Darling, another proprietor, because "they are steadier workers, and more hardy in the field." The colonial surgeon considers them to be "a manageable and orderly set of people;" and further, that they are "the healthiest class of people in the island, even more so than the creoles," and that no other class of labourers in the island would have supported, as some of them within his own knowledge do, the marsh miasma, to which they are continually exposed. He adds, "In general you can recognize the liberated Africans, before you see their country marks, by their stout and healthy appearance."

The American immigrants are stated to be the most anxious to amass money, and do not move about from mere caprice, but from a wish to undertake more profitable employments; and Mr. Darling, from whose evidence the above is quoted, thinks they will ultimately, as many have already done, abandon day labour on estates, and become contractors for job work, and act as middlemen. Mr. Phillips, who acts as road commissioner, states, that until the arrival of the Americans no parties would engage to carry on the repairs of the public roads; but these people, he adds, depend upon each other, and do the work in partnership. The mortality amongst this class is stated by Mr. Butter not to have been greater than amongst the natives or the immigrants from the older islands.

In support of this evidence may be added the opinion of the American immigrants, which was expressed by Sir H. M'Leod, in his despatch of 8th January 1840. He states that they "are a most valuable acquisition to this colony, not only as tending to the more rapid spread of English customs and language, but because, from their habits of industry, their correct moral conduct, and their strong religious feelings, they are well calculated to show a valuable example where it is much wanted."

2. *Future Immigration.*—With respect to the means of extending and continuing immigration, and the numbers of labourers which can be supplied from the different places, the evidence is far from perfect. Mr. Prescod, of Barbados, stated to the Committee that from 15,000 to 20,000 persons, taken in families, might "be advantageously spared from that island."

Lieutenant Hamilton, to whose evidence we have before referred, states, that the whole population of Sierra Leone may be estimated at near 50,000, and he thinks that 10,000 could be immediately removed with the greatest advantage to themselves and to those they would leave behind;" and that the withdrawal of this number, by raising wages in the colony, would cause a stream of immigration to be directed to it from the interior. He is also of opinion that a considerable number of Kroomen could be procured from Sierra Leone and elsewhere on the coast when made acquainted with the advantages awaiting them at Trinidad. There is at present a law prohibiting too great a number of them from settling in Sierra Leone, in order that they may not throw the liberated Africans out of employment. In answer to the questions of the Committee, Lieutenant Hamilton maintains his repugnance to the practice suggested to him of purchasing the freedom of labourers in the interior, for the purpose of enabling them to emigrate, because he considers that it would be virtually slave-dealing, and that it would set a bad example to foreigners.

IV.—Report of Committee.

The Committee, having taken the evidence which has been thus briefly digested, concluded their labours with certain resolutions in place of a more formal report. The substance of them is as follows:

That there is in the island a disproportion of fixed manufacturing capital to population, which must be ruinous to the interests of proprietors.

That this disproportion is increasing, because labourers are settling upon the land they purchase or occupy without authority.

That proprietors are now dependent on the will of the labourer in a manner which will destroy the profit of capital and be most demoralizing to the labourers.

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That the only relief is to be afforded by the introduction from foreign sources, as distinguished from British colonies, of immigrant labourers.

That the supply should be drawn from Africa, and the expense be defrayed by the establishment of a land and emigration fund.

Conclusion.

Upon the points referred to in these resolutions, we would beg leave, in conclusion, to submit a few remarks to Lord Stanley's notice, although, as the report and resolutions emanate from private and unofficial sources, we do not conceive, without being referred to the Governor, they would form a proper foundation for any general measure of a practical nature.

In the second resolution, as it stands in the report of the Committee, it is stated that the amount of fixed capital invested in sugar estates is estimated at two millions sterling, which gives about 50*l.* for every inhabitant, a proportion without precedent in any country. This fact, we believe, is assumed in the report, as we have not seen that it was stated in the evidence, nor do we know by what means it has been ascertained; but whether correct or not, we think that the high rate of wages which is freely given, and the unquestionable competition amongst employers to secure labourers, sufficiently proves that labour is deficient in respect to capital.

It further would seem to be proved, that this deficiency is so great as to render the employers of labour entirely dependent on the will of the labourers as to the terms of all contracts of service and rates of wages. It does not appear, however, to be conclusively established that this is a growing evil, or that the demoralizing consequences of it to the labourers are so pernicious as they have been represented. As regards the first point, although undoubtedly squatting has extended in the neighbourhood of occupied districts, yet there has been, and continues to be, an immigration, which we should think would more than balance the withdrawal of the squatters from the labour market—a withdrawal, moreover, which is never complete, as when pressed for money they return to work. As regards the bad effect upon the characters of the labourers, it is yet distinctly stated by the three witnesses who have spiritual charge over extensive districts in the colony, that improvement is gradually, but surely, taking place in the moral and religious character of the population; and it is the more remarkable that this should be the case since it is in spite of the practice, to which the proprietors are represented as being compelled to resort, of giving rum to their labourers, and thereby laying the foundation of the habits of inebriety which are observable amongst them. It is obvious that this practice would present the most serious obstacle to the social and moral advancement of the labouring population in any part of the world.

As regards the remaining propositions, there can be no doubt that the immigration of labourers would afford a great relief to the proprietors of land in the colony, and would tend to render available the fertile districts, which are now lying waste over a large proportion of the island. Whence, however, it can be obtained in sufficient amount, and by what means it can be paid for, are points which are very insufficiently dealt with and provided for in the report of the Committee. Nor is any estimate furnished of the numbers which could be annually absorbed into the community. The numbers of persons who have arrived within the last twelve months must be nearly 4,000, or about one-tenth of the whole population. This, however considerable, appears to be altogether insufficient for the wants of employers, but to what extent it is so does not appear to be stated in the evidence. As regards the source from which the requisite amount of immigration is to be derived, the committee, we observe, look exclusively to Africa, and not to the British possessions in Africa, but to Africa at large. This question, however, is one upon which we are imperfectly informed, and which involves political considerations of the highest importance, upon which it would be beyond our province to enter at any length. We can only say that it appears open to obvious objections, on account of its probable encouragement to internal slave-trading. In the mean time a considerable amount of immigration into Trinidad is, as we have already seen, taking place from the United States, from the older islands, and from Sierra Leone.

Upon the next point, namely, the funds which may be provided for supporting a free immigration, the Governor states, in a despatch to the Secretary of State recently referred to us, dated 18th August 1841, that the general revenue (which is, moreover, improving) has hitherto been found sufficient for the purpose. This

source

source is also looked to in the Immigration Ordinance, which fixes the rates at which the passage of immigrants shall be paid. The Committee say that every expense connected with it can be easily defrayed by establishing a land and emigration fund. They do not, however, add how that fund is to accrue, nor is it easy to supply that deficiency in their report, as it is not contemplated that any Crown lands could, for a considerable period, be in demand. The question, however, is one of great, and, we should think, pressing importance. As it stands at present, the revenues of the colony are pledged to defray the charge of introducing any number of immigrants whose description is in accordance with the Ordinance. And should the efforts now making to increase that number be successful in any considerable degree, it is conceivable that demands might be made upon the Colonial Treasury beyond what it could meet. It would appear necessary, therefore, to provide for the augmentation of the funds applicable to immigration, or to place some definite limit upon the number of immigrants introduced each year at the public expense.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 17. —

COPY of a LETTER from *G. W. Hope*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 30 December 1841.

No. 17. Letter from G. W. Hope, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 30 December 1841.

LORD STANLEY has had under his consideration your letter of the 3d ultimo, in which you bring to his notice the results of the evidence taken by a Committee of the Agricultural and Immigration Society of Trinidad, in regard to the industrial condition of that colony.

With reference to that part of your letter in which you state the evidence as to the unfitness of Europeans for labour in Trinidad, and the sickness and mortality which have taken place amongst the European immigrants, I am to express Lord Stanley's wish that you will take any opportunity which may occur of discouraging the emigration of British labourers to Trinidad.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

— No. 18. —

CIRCULAR to Government Emigration Agents.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,

Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 8 January 1842.

No. 18. Circular to Government Emigration Agents, 8 January 1842.

IN consequence of the unfavourable accounts which have reached this country of the state of European emigrants in Trinidad, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to communicate to you their desire that in the event of your learning that any parties are about to be collected for that destination, you will immediately report it to the board.

I am, &c.

(signed) *S. Walcott.*

— No. 19. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 11 January 1842.

No. 19.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit for your information an extract of a report from the President administering the government of Montserrat, relative to the condition of certain emigrants who had returned to that island from Trinidad.

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I am also to enclose the copy of a circular despatch and its enclosures, which his Lordship has recently addressed to the Governors in the West Indies, on the subject of the terms in which notices respecting the rate of wages in those colonies are in future to be issued in Sierra Leone, for the information of parties who may be desirous of emigrating from that colony to the West Indies.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 19.

POSTSCRIPT to a REPORT on the state of the Island of *Montserrat*, accompanying the Blue Book for the year 1841.

Encl. 1, in No. 19. SINCE I wrote the foregoing, a schooner which has been in the habit of taking emigrants from this colony to Trinidad, and in which nearly the whole of those who have left lately have sailed, has returned from one of her trips, bringing back 23 of the recently emigrated, most of them in a deplorable state of health; some were so ill as to require assistance to land; they gave a melancholy account of the condition of their unfortunate countrymen in Trinidad, and acknowledge that the pretended high amount of wages is a mere fallacy. I shall disseminate their statements as widely as possible, as a caution to others. I feel gratified at my prediction in my address to the Legislature on this subject being so early verified. Numbers of others are, I am informed, waiting for an opportunity to return.

Enclosure 2, in No. 19.

(Circular.)

Sir, Colonial Office, 29 November 1841.

Encl. 2, in No. 19. I TRANSMIT, for your information and guidance, the copy of a correspondence on the subject of the terms in which notices respecting the rate of wages in the West Indies are in future to be issued in Sierra Leone, for the information of parties who may be desirous of emigrating from that colony to the West Indies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

(No. 82.)

My Lord, Trinidad, 17 August 1841.

I HAD the honour, on the 28th May last, to inform your Lordship that I had appointed Mr. Hamilton emigration agent for this island, at Sierra Leone; and I at the same time stated, that I adopted the terms offered by that gentleman in his notice to persons desirous of emigrating to Trinidad.

Circumstances have since arisen that have caused a considerable alteration in the terms above mentioned; and those now offered are, house and provision grounds, with from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* sterling for each task; the allowances of salt-fish, flour, spirits, &c., having been discontinued.

As the communication with the agent may not be so certain, I should wish the earliest intimation of these alterations to be given to the authorities at Sierra Leone, in order that persons may not emigrate to Trinidad under false expectations.

I have, &c.

The Right hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *H. M'Leod,* Lieut.-governor.

(No. 86.)

My Lord, Trinidad, 28 August 1841.

I RECEIVED from your Lordship a despatch (No. 27) of the 9th June 1840, directing me to forward any information relative to the advantages held out by the island of Trinidad to emigrants from Sierra Leone; to which your Lordship will have received my answer under date the 21st July last year.

By the last packet I informed your Lordship that certain alterations had taken place in the terms offered to labourers, and at the same time I requested that the proper authorities of Sierra Leone should be made acquainted with these changes.

Upon further consideration, and however much the welfare of this colony must depend on obtaining a large body of emigrants, I cannot consent to be thought for one moment to hold out advantages that may not be realized.

Your Lordship is aware that a certain number of labourers arrived here from Sierra Leone. They brought with them a printed paper signed by Mr. Hamilton, the emigration agent, setting forth the advantages to be derived by emigrating to Trinidad. These terms, as I have acquainted your Lordship, have been altered by the curtailment of all allowances; of which these people naturally complain.

It

It will be evident that the rate of wages must vary according to the market for produce; and although this island will always be capable of giving at the highest rate, yet, in the unsettled state of the sugar duties, it is impossible to foresee to what further extent reductions may take place.

I would, therefore, request permission to revise that part of my letter to your Lordship, wherein I name a particular sum as wages, and to amend it by stating that to be the amount at present given; but, as I have already observed, although this island will always give the highest rate of wages, yet persons coming here must be subject to the vicissitudes in the market prices of colonial produce.

I have, &c.

The Right hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *H. M'Leod*, Lieut.-governor.

(No. 15.)

Sir, Downing-street, 11 November 1841.

Referring to my despatch (No. 13) of the 10th ultimo, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a further communication which has been received from the Governor of Trinidad, stating the reasons which will render it impossible to fulfil the expectations held out by Mr. Hamilton to those labourers whom he has assisted in emigrating to Trinidad.

Sir H. M'Leod, No. 86, 28th Aug. 1841.

You will instruct Mr. Hamilton, and the agents of other West Indian colonies which import emigrants from Sierra Leone, that they must hold themselves forbidden from entering into any specific engagement or promise as to the future rate of wages to be assigned to those persons, and that they are required to confine themselves to an exact and unexaggerated statement of the rate of wages which may have prevailed at the latest period for which they may be in possession of authentic accounts.

You will further take measures on your part for causing every emigrant from the colony to be informed that the rate of wages in the West Indies is liable to fluctuations which it is impossible to calculate beforehand, and that he must take his chance of such fluctuations without any guarantee against the depreciation of the value of his labour.

I am, &c.

Officer administering Government of Sierra Leone.

(signed) *Stanley.*

Sir, Downing-street, 18 November 1841.

I have received your despatches (Nos. 82 and 86) of the 17th and 28th August; the former reporting that circumstances had rendered it necessary to deviate considerably from the terms originally held out to emigrants proceeding from Sierra Leone to Trinidad; the latter, that, owing to the fluctuations in the value of labour in that island, it will be impracticable to give any guarantee as to the rate of wages to be received by emigrants on their arrival in the colony.

I regret that so soon after the establishment of emigration to the West Indies from Sierra Leone, it should have been found necessary, in the case of Trinidad, to depart from the original terms held out to the emigrants, and that the impossibility of defining the rate of wages to be received by them had not been foreseen from the beginning.

This want of greater precaution is unfortunate, and may throw great discredit on the emigration.

You have not stated what will be the condition of those labourers who may have gone from Sierra Leone on the faith of the original terms, that is, all who shall have embarked previous to the notice respecting the alteration of the terms reaching Sierra Leone.

With respect to those labourers, any such reduction must be regarded as a breach of faith, and I must look to you to enforce the fulfilment, in their case, of the original terms, or to ensure to them advantages equivalent to those, on the faith of which they left Sierra Leone.

I transmit to you the copy of a despatch, which I have addressed to the officer administering the Government of Sierra Leone, stating the course to be taken in future in issuing notices for the information of those who may be desirous of emigrating.

No. 15. 11 Nov. 1841.

It will be desirable that you should cause periodical returns of the rate of wages in Trinidad to be transmitted to the agent in Sierra Leone, acting on behalf of the island, which he may promulgate as received from time to time.

I have, &c.

Sir Henry M'Leod, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

(No. 14.)

— No. 20. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-governor Sir *Henry M'Leod* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Trinidad, 29 November 1841.

No. 20. Despatch from Sir Henry M'Leod to Lord Stanley, 29 November 1841.

A deputation from the Agricultural and Immigration Society of this colony, which is composed of all the most respectable inhabitants, have waited on me for the purpose of submitting the propriety of purchasing a ship of sufficient size to run between this and Sierra Leone, for the conveyance of immigrants.

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I called upon these gentlemen to furnish me with a statement of the expenses likely to be incurred, which I herewith enclose, and in which your Lordship will perceive that a comparison is made with the present mode of importing people from thence.

I would recommend this subject to your Lordship's favourable consideration; for although it might be rather more costly than the present system adopted, yet it would at once establish the desirable object of a direct intercourse, by which those who chose it might return to Africa, and thus give greater confidence to parties emigrating from thence to this colony, besides keeping the people at Sierra Leone aware of the true price of labour, which now varies so much.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M'Leod*, Lieut.-governor.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Trinidad, 2 November 1841.

Encl. in No. 20.

At a Meeting of the "Immigration and Agricultural Society," held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That application be made to his Excellency the Governor to request his favourable consideration of the advantages likely to result by the purchase of a vessel by the Colonial Government, to be employed in the conveyance of immigrants from Sierra Leone to this colony, and thus open a constant inter-communication with Africa; a matter of great importance to this island, and so desirable, from its being recommended by Mr. Hamilton, the island agent at Sierra Leone, and found advantages in promoting immigration to Demerara and Jamaica."

(signed) *Henry Scott*, Vice-Chairman.

Memorandum.

The following gentlemen were deputed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, to present the Resolution, viz.:

The Hon. Henry Scott, Chairman.	The Hon. T. B. Darracott.
P. A. Ganteaume.	Alexander Gray.
John Losh.	Robert Bushe.
Robert Dennistoun.	George Ramsay.
Henry Murphy.	

Which I certify,

(signed) *John Losh*,
Secretary to the Immigration and Agricultural Society.

Statement of the Cost, Fitting, and Sailing a North American New Copper-fastened Ship of 500 Tons.

	Dols.
First cost	18,000
Coppering, fitting up berths, and cooking apparatus for 300 people, medicine-chest, arm-chest, gun, and 200 water-puncheons	5,040
First outlay, sterling 4,800 *l.*, or	23,040
Insurance 10 per cent. per annum	£. 480
Wear and tear	480
Interest on capital at 5 per cent.	240
Portage bill: master, 15 *l.*; surgeon, 10 *l.*; mate, 8 *l.*; carpenter, 5 *l.*; 14 seamen at 50 *s.*	876
Stores and provisions for officers, surgeon and crew	500
Passes at Sierra Leone, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling per head, 105 *l.*; clothing for the emigrants, 160 *l.*	265
Contingencies	200
Provisions, calculated at three voyages per annum, 840 people	1,400
Sterling	£. 4,441

	Dols.
The present cost of importing 280 immigrants, three voyages per annum, 840 people, at 30 dollars	25,200
Annual outlay for the same number by a colonial vessel	21,316
Balance in favour of the colonial vessel per annum	3,884

It

It is thus calculated that, with reference to the 10 per cent. for wear and tear, the vessel and fitting will be a clear gain to the colony in three years, besides allowing interest on the capital; and a good vessel, not new, might be got at 10 per cent. per year of her age, under this calculation; the provisions and stores not used on one voyage would come in also for the next; return passengers are not calculated.

(signed) *T. B. Darracott.* *John Losh.*
Henry Scott. *Rob. Dennistoun.*
5 November 1841. *Robert Bushe.* *P. A. Ganteaume.*

— No. 21. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor Sir *Henry M'Leod.*

Sir, Downing-street, 1 February 1842.

No. 21. Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Henry M'Leod, 1 February 1842.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 14, of the 29th November, stating that a deputation from the Agricultural and Immigration Society of Trinidad had submitted to you the propriety of purchasing a ship of sufficient size to run between that colony and Sierra Leone, for the conveyance of immigrants; and you enclose a statement, furnished by them, of the expenses likely to be incurred for this service.

I am not indisposed to admit that it might be desirable to establish a direct communication between the colonies of Sierra Leone and Trinidad; but before any step of this kind is taken, I think it would be right to have a little further experience of the efficacy of the present system, and especially in regard to the probable supply of emigrants from Africa.

The statement furnished by the deputation of the Agricultural and Immigration Society is not sufficient to enable Her Majesty's Government to decide on the propriety of sanctioning their proposal for the purchase of a vessel by the colonial government. The question should be referred to a Committee of the Council of your government, for a detailed examination and report; and when their report has been submitted to the Council, I shall be prepared to consider any recommendations on the subject which you may have to communicate to me from that body.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 22. —

(No. 37.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *H. M'Leod* to Lord *Stanley*,

My Lord, Trinidad, 27 January 1842.

No. 22. Despatch from Sir H. M'Leod to Lord Stanley, 27 January 1842.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch, dated the 18th November, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 17th and 28th August last, relating to the reduction in the rate of wages to labourers in this colony, and transmitting the copy of one addressed to the officer administering the government at Sierra Leone, conveying your Lordship's instructions in consequence.

I can assure your Lordship that no one has considered this sudden reduction, as fraught with danger to the continuance of emigration from Sierra Leone, more than myself; but I apprehend it as impossible to fix a permanent rate of wages in the West Indies as in any other country; perhaps more so, when it is considered that the staple produce combines both agriculture and manufacture.

Your Lordship remarks that I have not stated what will be the condition of those who have arrived from Sierra Leone on the faith of the original terms; and, further, that you look to me to enforce the fulfilment of them in their case.

Your Lordship is aware that no contracts made previous to their landing would have been binding; and in very few instances would the labourers enter into any agreement, preferring to work by the day, so as to take advantage of any increased offer from other parties.

Accordingly, and prior to any alteration in wages or allowances, they had generally availed themselves of this; and in the great competition for labour, few of these people are now to be found with the planters to whom they were originally

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engaged; hence both parties have become free agents; so that I really do not see how these proprietors can be held more responsible for any particular terms than the labourer, for having left his service to engage where he thought more advantageous ones were offered.

Connected with this subject, a vessel has just arrived from Sierra Leone, but without immigrants. The only information I can collect, in the absence of any official intelligence of the cause of this unexpected failure, is that the agent for Trinidad had quitted Sierra Leone suddenly a few days after his arrival; and that the people stated that no delegates from the original emigrants, as promised by that person, had been sent from the colony.

It is my intention immediately to visit the districts where these people are located, and to ascertain what promises upon this head were made to them, and to inquire personally into their present circumstances; the result of which I shall have the honour to report to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M'Leod*, Lieut.-governor.

—No. 23.—

(No. 50.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor Sir *Henry M'Leod*.

No. 23.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir H. M'Leod, 22 March 1842.

Sir, Downing-street, 22 March 1842.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 37, of the 27th January, relative to the reduction in the rate of wages to labourers in Trinidad, who had emigrated from Sierra Leone on a representation as to wages made to them by the agent for the government of Trinidad.

You observe that no contracts made previous to their landing would have been binding; and that in very few instances would the labourers enter into any agreement, preferring to work by the day, so as to take advantage of any increased offer from other parties.

This is not, however, a question of private agreements between labourers and their employers. I apprehend that if the wages which the authorized agent of the colonial government undertook that the emigrants should receive cannot be obtained, the colonial funds are pledged to restore the immigrant to the state in which he was found; that is, if he is dissatisfied with his condition on that account, to send him back to Sierra Leone.

I do not mean to assert that if the immigrant is incorrigibly idle, he would be authorized to claim full wages for half or imperfect work; in such cases the Governor must have an equitable jurisdiction, but he must also be the protector of the labourer. An honest, industrious immigrant, sent over by the Government agent, and willing to perform a fair day's work for the stipulated wages, has a right to obtain them, or, in default, to be sent home free of expense.

The agent for the colony is responsible for the supply of fit emigrants; if, therefore, he sends to Trinidad such as are incapable of work, the blame for so doing must be thrown upon him.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley*.

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—No. 1.—

No. 1.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 18 Sept. 1840.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 18 September 1840.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to enclose, for your information, copy of a letter from Mr. James Duncan, deprecating the attempts made by two companies, "The Yorkshire and Lancashire Central American Land and Emigration Company," and "The Central British American Land Company," to induce persons to emigrate to the Mosquito shore.

7 Sept.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

My Lord, 24, Jamaica-street, Glasgow, 7 September 1840.

I TAKE the liberty of calling your Lordship's attention to an attempt at present making by two companies in London, to entrap our countrymen into an emigration scheme, for the purpose of colonizing that second and improved edition of Sierra Leone, viz. Poyais. The two companies are, "The Yorkshire and Lancashire Central American Land and Emigration Company," 32, Great St. Helens; and "The Central British American Land Company," Office, 68, Broad-street, London. This day I read over the reports of the state of the unfortunate beings who were decoyed from this country by Sir Gregor Macgregor, and it is really heart-rending; it was drawn up by order of the Governor of Honduras, and sent home to the Colonial Office in the summer of 1823. I have taken the liberty of mentioning when the report was sent home, as your Lordship may be anxious to know the grounds of the failure of Macgregor's scheme. Previous to interdicting the sailing of the present expedition, or at least of giving the intending emigrants full warning as to what sort of climate they are going to, I am sorry that I have not got any of the company's maps or prospectuses; but I am sure they will be easily got from the officers. They call the district of the Mosquito shore, said to be ceded to them, "The Province of Victoria." As some parties here have asked me for information as to the districts of the country, &c.; and as I cannot speak to particulars, more especially as to whether the Mosquito territory is under the protection of the British Government, and whether Commissioners were chosen during the present year for the purpose of framing laws for said territory, as well as for introducing the Christian religion therein, I will take it very kind to be informed on the subject, as I think that the sooner all doubt is removed the better. The name of the vessel at present fitting out for Port St. George and Cape Cameron is the "Rose," 134 tons register, London Docks; Rahu, broker, Minories, London; and should she be allowed to sail without giving the emigrants full warning, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government will not have done their duty. However, I have no fear but that your Lordship will at once call the parties engaged in this attempt to an account, and be the means of saving many poor people from swift destruction.

I hope your Lordship will excuse my trespassing upon your valuable time, but I consider that I am only doing my duty as a citizen; and if I should be of the smallest use in putting down men who would prey upon their fellow countrymen, I will be most happy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Wm Duncan.*

Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

—No. 2.—

No. 2.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 15 October 1840.

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Sir, Westminster, 15 October 1840.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. James Duncan, deprecating an attempt made by two companies, "The Yorkshire and Lancashire Central American

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American Land Company," and "The Central British American Land Company," to induce persons to emigrate to the Mosquito shore.

In consequence of this communication we instructed Lieutenant Lean, the Government emigration agent at the port of London, to visit the vessel stated in Mr. Duncan's letter to be at present fitting out for Port St. George and Cape Cameron, and to report her qualities for conveying emigrants, and the number she is capable of accommodating, as well as the number she is actually intended to carry; together with any general information and particulars regarding her proposed voyage, which his inspection might suggest. We have now been furnished with a report from Lieutenant Lean, of which a copy is enclosed, containing various information on the companies in question, and stating that the vessel called the "Rose" would be capable of carrying, under the regulations of the Passengers' Act, seventy-two adults exclusive of the crew, and that she is not likely to take more than twenty-two adults, which would not bring her under the operation of that statute.

9 October 1840.

The advertisement on board the vessel describes her destination to be "Port St. George, in the British Province Victoria, Central America, now under protection of Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioners." Adverting to the terms of your letter to Mr. Richardson, which was transmitted to us for our information on the 14th August, we have the honour to apply for instructions, whether in this, or similar cases hereafter, it will be right that Lieutenant Lean should be desired to explain to the passengers that Her Majesty's Government must not be understood as answering in any way for the circumstances in which they may place themselves by emigrating to that country.

As the "Rose" is said to be about to sail almost immediately, we would take the liberty of requesting early directions on the present question.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Robt. Torrens.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Government Emigration Office, near London Docks,

Encl. in No. 2. Sir, 9 October 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter received yesterday, stating that the Commissioners of Land and Emigration requested that I would visit a vessel called the "Rose," 134 tons register, now fitting in the London Docks for the conveyance of British subjects to the Mosquito shore, and to report upon her fitness for conveying emigrants, upon the number she is capable of accommodating, and to ascertain the number she is intended to carry, together with any general information and particulars regarding her proposed voyage which her inspection may suggest. In reply, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that in compliance with their directions I have inspected the "Rose," and find that she was built at New Brunswick, is four years old, appears strong built and well equipped; and being in my opinion a sea-worthy vessel, no objection could be raised to her taking passengers. She has a deck laid under the beams below to give her height between decks; in most vessels of small tonnage this expedient is obliged to be resorted to, in order to give the height required by law, nor have I seen any serious objection on former occasions in emigration to North America to this course, provided the deck is properly and securely fastened and supported, which I have always been most careful to ensure. According to the second clause of the Passengers' Act, where the number is regulated by the tonnage, she could carry seventy-two adults, which, with a crew of eight men, makes a total of eighty, being the number that her burthen admits of; but there is sufficient space, by the rule of ten superficial feet, between decks for above that number.

I am informed by Mr. Raku, owner and charterer, that she is not likely to take more than twenty-two adults, which would not bring her under the operation of the Passengers' Act; she has berths only at present fitted for eighteen.

The advertisement on board the vessel thus describes her destination:—"Bound to Port St. George, in the New British Province Victoria, Central America, now under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioners." On inquiry as to what Commissioners were here spoken of, I was informed that they were Commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor at Belize, Honduras, to negotiate with the King of the Mosquito nation for placing the country under the protection of the British Crown, whose names and other circumstances were stated in an advertisement that appeared in the "Morning Chronicle" relative thereto, of the date of, I believe, of the 23d of September last, but am not quite certain of the exact date, but it was a Wednesday's publication. I am also informed that the Yorkshire and Lancashire Central American Land Company is an off-shoot from this company. Advertisements and placards respecting it have been numerous in the country,

country, one of which I cut out of a Devonport paper, which, together with a pamphlet circulated by the London Company, I beg to enclose for the information of the board. I shall keep my eye upon this vessel till she sails.

I have, &c.

Stephen Walcott, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *James S. Lean.*

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 24 October 1840.

No. 3.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 24 Oct. 1840.

I HAVE received and laid before Lord John Russell your letter of 15th instant, enclosing the copy of a letter from Lieutenant Lean, the Government emigration agent at the port of London, reporting the result of his visit on board the ship "Rose," fitted out for the conveyance of emigrants to the Mosquito shore; and with reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, in which you apply for instructions, whether in this or similar cases it would be right that Lieutenant Lean should be desired to explain to the passengers that Her Majesty's Government must not be understood as answering in any way for the circumstances in which they may place themselves by emigrating to that country, I am directed by his Lordship to transmit to you copies of two despatches addressed by him to the Superintendent of Honduras, on the subject of the commission which Colonel Macdonald had issued for regulating the internal affairs of the Mosquito nation, and of certain ordinances lately published in this country, as having been also issued by the Superintendent of Honduras, respecting the registry of titles to land in the Mosquito territory.

Lord John Russell has desired that these despatches should be published for general information; and I am to acquaint you that you are authorized to circulate them in any manner which you may consider as best calculated to apprize all parties concerned of the real state of the question. I am to add, that it will be desirable that Lieutenant Lean, or any other of your agents, should explain that Her Majesty's Government must not be understood as answering, in any way, for the circumstances in which emigrants to the Mosquito shore may place themselves, in all cases in which there shall be reason to think that a contrary impression has been conveyed to the emigrants.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

(No. 19.)

Sir, Downing-street, 4 May 1840.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 29th February, reporting the proceedings which you had adopted at the instance of the King of the Mosquito nation, and of certain British subjects inhabiting the Mosquito territory.

Assuming that Corn Island is ascertained to be within the Mosquito territory, I approve of the notice which you gave to the authorities of New Grenada.

With respect to the commission you have issued for regulating the internal affairs of the Mosquito nation, I do not find that the occasion was so urgent as to have justified you in taking this serious measure without instructions; and I require much further information than your despatch affords to enable me to express an opinion upon it.

I request to be informed what are the estimated numbers of the Mosquito nation; whether their habits are nomadic or stationary; over what extent of country they range, or where they are chiefly located, and what are the supposed numbers of the British inhabitants, and where they live.

If no further information is now attainable than was to be procured at the date of the report from Mr. Walker, which you transmitted in 1838, it appears to me that we are still in ignorance of many points which it is important to know in reference to such measures as those which you have adopted.

I have further to request that you will state whether the object of the commission you have issued is merely to arbitrate between the King of the Mosquito nation with the Englishmen, on the one hand, and the refractory Indians, on the other; or whether the object is to support the Englishmen against the natives, and the King against his subjects; and should your commission extend to the latter of these objects, then you will state the

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grounds on which you are enabled to judge which party is in the right, and the means by which you propose to give effect to the proceedings of the Commissioners, if resisted.

It is necessary to apprize you that you must not expect to be supported by force in aiding one party against another amongst the Mosquito Indians.

I have &c.

Colonel Macdonald,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

(No. 30.)

Sir, Downing-street, 23 September 1840.

I ENCLOSE herewith a copy of the "Morning Chronicle" of this day, in which you will find inserted a certain document purporting to be an ordinance of the King of the Mosquito nation, and of the Commissioners appointed by you to regulate his affairs.

I have already, in my despatch of the 4th of May, No. 19, informed you that I could not, without much fuller information than you had afforded, approve of the commission which you had issued. I have also informed you that the British Government would not interfere by force of arms in the affairs of the Mosquito nation. I have now to request that you will state whether the Commission has in reality issued the ordinance quoted in this newspaper, and if so, on what grounds they have proceeded in issuing it, and whether they intended to render the authorities at Belize and the British Government responsible for the security of the titles to land, which by the ordinance are directed to be registered at Belize.

I have further to request that you will immediately on the receipt of this despatch issue a proclamation, in which you will declare that the British Government does not hold itself responsible for any acts done in pursuance of the Commission issued by you, and that the question of directing the revocation of that Commission is under the consideration of the Government, and will be decided upon so soon as the Government shall be in possession of the information which it has called for upon the subject.

I have, &c.

Colonel Macdonald,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

—No. 4.—

CIRCULAR to Government Emigration Agents.

No. 4.
Circular to Government Emigration Agents
17 November 1840.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,

Sir, Westminster, 17 November 1840.

WITH reference to that portion of the territory of the Mosquito nation in Central America which has been stated to be under the protection of British Commissioners, appointed by the Superintendent of Honduras, and to which the emigration of Her Majesty's subjects has lately been directed, I am desired by the Commissioners of Land and Emigration to inform you, that the British Government does not hold itself responsible for any acts done in pursuance of the commission issued by the Superintendent of Honduras; and the Commissioners direct that you will explain to any parties who you have reason to think have been misled on the subject, that Her Majesty's Government must not be understood as answering in any way for the circumstances under which emigrants to the Mosquito shore may place themselves.

I am, &c.

(signed) *S. Walcott.*

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 1.
Letter from R. Vernon Smith, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 27 Nov. 1840.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 27 November 1840.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you herewith copies of three despatches which his Lordship has had occasion to address to the Governor of Sierra Leone on the subject of emigration from that colony to the West Indies.

55, 17 June.
73, 21 August.
78, 10 September.

You will perceive that his Lordship has directed the Governor to regulate such emigration conformably with the rules laid down in the Colonial Passengers' Act of last Session; and as his Lordship now proposes to appoint an officer who is specially charged with the duty of carrying such regulations into effect, I am to request that you will frame for his consideration a draft of such instructions as you may be of opinion should be given to that officer for his guidance.

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

(No. 55.)

Sir, Downing-street, 17 June 1840.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 9, of the 20th of March last, reporting the disposition which is growing among the liberated African population of Sierra Leone to emigrate to the southward and eastward, or more properly, to return to their native countries.

I think that you have done right to discourage the designs of those liberated Africans who projected to leave the colony with children; but you may very well allow immigration to Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana. I shall write to the governors of those colonies to inquire as to the advantages which are placed there within the reach of able-bodied labourers, and shall take care to place you in possession of every information which I may receive on the subject.

I have, &c.

Governor Doherty, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

(No. 73.)

Sir, Downing-street, 21 August 1840.

I TRANSMIT to you enclosed copies of a correspondence which has passed between Messrs. Stewart & Westmoreland and Mr. H. Hendricks and myself on the subject of the emigration of free Africans from Sierra Leone to the West Indies.

For the present I have to instruct you to report to me the view which you take of this question, as it bears on the welfare of the liberated Africans and on that of the colony of Sierra Leone. And I have further to desire that you will, in the meantime, watch vigilantly any attempts at crimping or kidnapping any of Her Majesty's subjects on pretence of emigration.

I have, &c.

Governor Doherty, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

SIERRA LEONE.

My Lord, 2, Copthall Chambers, City, 20 July 1840.

I BEG leave to refer to your Lordship's letter of the 3d instant to Mr. George Laing.

I am desirous of knowing if a vessel will be permitted to proceed to Sierra Leone, for the purpose of taking on board free Africans, intended for Demerara, or some of the British West India islands, and to be employed there as agricultural labourers, and if so permitted, whether there are any and what regulations to be complied with.

This information is required in aid of the intentions for which the West India Immigration Society has been formed.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *H. Hendricks.*

Sir, Downing-street, 28 July 1840.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in which you inquire whether a vessel will be permitted to proceed to Sierra Leone for the purpose of taking on board free Africans intended for Demerara, or some of the British West India islands, and to be employed there as agricultural labourers; and if so, whether there are any and what regulations to be complied with; and I am to acquaint you, in reply, that his Lordship is not aware of there being any law in force at Sierra Leone which would prevent the emigration from that place to the West Indies of any of Her Majesty's subjects residing there, but if any such emigration should become frequent, or should be undertaken on an extensive scale, any abuses to which such a practice might be found to give rise, would probably require some new regulations for the prevention of such abuses.

I have, &c.

H. Hendricks, Esq. &c. &c. &c. (signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

Sir, Winchester House, Broad-street, 22 July 1840.

WE shall feel obliged by your informing us if it is permitted to engage free Africans at Sierra Leone to attend to agricultural purposes in Jamaica, and if any, and what regulations must be attended to in carrying them to that island.

We have, &c.

James Stephen, Esq. &c. &c. &c. (signed) *A. Stewart & Westmoreland.*

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 28 July 1840.

I HAVE laid before Lord John Russell your letter of the 22d instant, in which you inquire whether it be permitted to engage free Africans at Sierra Leone to attend to agricultural pursuits in Jamaica, and whether any and what regulations must be attended to in conveying them to that island.

His Lordship directs me to acquaint you, in reply, that he is not aware of there being any law in force at Sierra Leone which would prevent the emigration from that place to Jamaica of any of Her Majesty's subjects residing there; but if any such emigration should become frequent, or should be undertaken on an extensive scale, any abuses to which such a practice might be found to give rise, would probably require some new regulations for the prevention of such abuses.

I have, &c.

Messrs. A. Stewart & Westmoreland, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

Encl. 3, in No. 1.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

(No 78.)

Sir, Downing-street, 10 September 1840.

Jamaica, No. 96, 24 July 1840.
British Guiana, No. 101, 17 July.
Trinidad, No. 42, 21 July.

REFERRING to my despatch (No. 55) of the 17th of June, in which I stated my intention to instruct the Governors of Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana, to make inquiry as to the advantages which might be enjoyed by able-bodied African labourers desirous of emigrating to those islands, I now transmit to you copies of the reports which I have received from those Governors on the subject.

In my subsequent despatch (No. 73) of the 21st of August, I have instructed you to report the view which you take of the question of immigration, as it bears on the welfare of the liberated Africans, and on that of the colony of Sierra Leone; and I have further desired you to watch vigilantly all attempts at crimping or kidnapping any of Her Majesty's subjects, on pretence of emigration.

I have only now to repeat this last injunction, and to instruct you to frame regulations in conformity with the Colonial Passengers' Act of last Session, of which I transmit a copy.

Should

Should any considerable number of Africans appear disposed to emigrate, it may become necessary to appoint an officer specially charged with the duty of carrying into effect these regulations, and any instructions which Her Majesty may be pleased to give upon this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

Governor Doherty,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 96.)

My Lord, Jamaica, King's House, 24 July 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 88, relating to the wish entertained by the Maroons and other settlers, and liberated Africans of Sierra Leone, to emigrate to the West Indies.

2. Any of them, Maroons as well as others, but liberated Africans most of all, would be very acceptable in Jamaica. If they came to labour for subsistence, they would find employment, good wages, and food in abundance, in any branch of labour that might be most suitable to them. If they brought money, and wished to purchase land, they would find land procurable with ease in any quantity. If their object were to set up in business, or whatever line of life they might choose, they would find ample means of following their inclinations.

3. No immigrants from any nation would be more acceptable in this colony, for although we are compelled by necessity to seek labourers anywhere, none are considered by the generality of landholders to be so serviceable in this climate as those from Africa.

4. Mr. Barclay, who has proceeded, as the island commissioner, to America and England, for the purpose of encouraging emigration to this colony, will be glad, with your Lordship's sanction, to take any measures that may be practicable and expedient to facilitate the voluntary emigration of any of the free population of Africa to Jamaica; and if it were known here that any considerable number of the inhabitants of Sierra Leone were disposed and permitted to come, means would most probably be devised on the island to bring them.

5. A small party, calling themselves Maroons, lately found their way to the Port of Kingston from the coast of Africa.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 101.)

My Lord, Government House, Demerara, 17 July 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 88, date June 9th, with its enclosure, copy of a letter from the Governor of Sierra Leone, on which I am desired to give such report as may be acceptable to the Governor of Sierra Leone.

My opinion as to the advantages which this colony offers to labourers from tropical countries, I have more than once given. But I should view with jealousy any commencement of emigration from Sierra Leone, except under the control of Her Majesty's Government. The colonists here have, for the present, at least deprived themselves of the opportunity now presented to them to obtain labourers from Sierra Leone; they have associated themselves into an emigration society independent of authority, and if once their agents are admitted to the coast of Africa, the cupidity of the captains of vessels sent to receive volunteers for a freight, would most undoubtedly be tempted to fraudulent practices. I beg to disclaim suspicion of the association, but were this association to exist for any length of time, its agents would find means to complete a deficient freight.

To return, however, to the advantages to be derived from settling in this colony, there are churches, chapels, schools, clergymen, pastors, catechists, and teachers of all sects, perhaps in greater number now than in the most favoured countries; the earth teems with fertility, the wages of the labourers are high, their dwellings far superior to any other West Indian colony I have visited; to these dwellings are attached lands for the cultivation of provisions, the labourers have the means of raising stock to any amount, for which high prices are given: if near the markets, they profit by these high prices; if at a distance, they are saved the expense of travelling to the market, by hucksters, who go round the country to supply the markets, and purchase from the producers at a lower rate, but still sufficiently high to remunerate amply for the produce. While employed on estates, they have medical attendance and medicine gratis; if in the towns, the colonial hospitals receive the sick. Boatmen, mechanics, are all in request; land is to be bought at a moderate price, though apparently high, because the purchaser benefits by the drainage paid for by the seller, and this is a heavy expense to an estate, from any part of which the purchaser is exempt.

If hereafter emigrants should be obtained from Sierra Leone, the proportion should be at least one able-bodied person in three; they should on no account come here without their wives and families; accompanied by these, they may have as much happiness and comfort, nay more, than in any country in the world, for if industrious, they can never want; if drunkards, they will die; if idle, they will commit crimes of greater or less magnitude, and become subject to the law. The stipendiary magistrates will redress their grievances if unjustly treated, and if they commit crime that may bring them before the Supreme Court of Justice, they have counsel for their defence appointed gratis.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

The Right Hon. the Lord John Russell.

SIERRA LEONE.

(No. 42.)

My Lord, Trinidad, 21 July 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 9th ultimo, No. 27, enclosing a despatch from Governor Doherty, reporting the wish of many of the Maroons and old settlers in Sierra Leone to emigrate to this island, and desiring me to state the advantages which might be placed within the reach of such of them as may be desirous of transferring their labour to Trinidad.

I have communicated on this subject with the best-informed parties in the island, and I find a great and general desire to obtain the services of such people as these settlers. They will, therefore, find on their coming here an extensive demand for their labour.

In addition to being furnished with a house and provision-grounds, they will receive for each task half a dollar in money, an allowance of half a pound of fish per task, and a small allowance of rum, or of money in lieu thereof, for each task, two of which are frequently performed in one day. As regards their conveyance to Trinidad, I find that if there were a probability of any considerable number of people coming, the outward bound ships to this island would make arrangements to call at Sierra Leone; or if your Lordship should prefer, without further communication, to instruct Colonel Doherty to meet the wishes of the Maroons and other settlers desirous of removing themselves hither, he might be authorized to take up the necessary tonnage according to the provisions of the Passengers' Act; in either case I would propose that the sum of 25 dollars a head should be paid for the passage of each person willing to work as an agricultural labourer. I would remark, however, that although we offer no encouragement by way of free passage to mechanics and others, that persons of that description are sure of finding ample employment with high wages.

On this subject, however, I write under the impression that your Lordship's attention will be directed to that part of the Queen's Order in Council of the 30th September 1839, which disallows so much of our Immigration Ordinance as refers to the introduction of emigrants from Africa, and that you will be pleased, if you think fit, to countenance the wish of these people to authorize me to make an exception in their favour.

If your Lordship should think it necessary to appoint an agent to superintend the embarkation of these people, and to inspect the vessels in which they should take their passage, perhaps Colonel Doherty would be good enough, with your Lordship's permission, to appoint one, at the charge of this colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M'Leod.*

No. 2.
Letter from R. Torrens, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 1 January 1841.

— No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Torrens*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 1 January 1841.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th November last, transmitting to us copies of three despatches which Lord John Russell has addressed to the Governor of Sierra Leone on the subject of emigration from that colony to the West Indies; and desiring us to frame, for his Lordship's consideration, a draft of such instructions as we may be of opinion should be given to an officer, whom you state it to be his Lordship's intention to appoint for the purpose of superintending such emigration.

For the instructions as they were issued, *vide* p. 7.

In conformity with the direction contained in your letter, we have prepared a draft of instructions, which we beg leave to inclose herewith; and we are desirous at the same time of offering some remarks upon a point to which our attention has been called, in examining and considering this important subject.

We have no reason to suppose that the provisions of such Emigration Acts of the West Indian Legislatures as may be passed in conformity with the ordinance of Trinidad, will be otherwise than sufficient to enable the agent for emigration for Sierra Leone to carry into effect the several regulations mentioned in the inclosed draft of his instructions, supposing them to be approved by Lord John Russell. It is, however, proper to observe, that the enactments of the several colonies may differ in some points of detail from each other, and that should they be drawn up with a view to regulate the introduction of labourers from many different parts of the world, as we observe was the case in the Jamaica Emigration Bill, recently referred to us, the provisions of those enactments will probably be less precise than they would be if drawn up with a view to regulate emigration from Sierra Leone only.

Under

SIERRA LEONE.

Under these circumstances we would suggest whether it might not be desirable to embody in an Act of the Legislature of Sierra Leone, all the regulations deemed expedient by Her Majesty's Government in respect to emigration from that colony. By this means uniformity and precision might be introduced in the laws relating to emigration from Sierra Leone, without the necessity of making any alterations for this purpose in any of the Acts or Ordinances which have been, or which may hereafter be, passed by the Legislature of any of the West Indian colonies on the subject of immigration. We are the more inclined to take this view of the subject, because we perceive from Mr. Light's letter to Lord John Russell, of the 17th July last, that there is now in existence in British Guiana, a society, independent of the authority of the Legislature, for promoting emigration to that colony by private funds. Mr. Light begs to disclaim any suspicion of the association; but he remarks that if its agents were once admitted to the coast of Africa, they would find means to complete a deficient freight; and that the cupidity of the captains of vessels sent to receive volunteers from that continent, would most undoubtedly tempt them to fraudulent practices. The present ordinance of British Guiana relating to emigration, would afford no adequate protection against the abuses which Mr. Light so forcibly points out. We beg leave also to observe, that the suggestion which we have thrown out respecting a Sierra Leone Emigration Act, appears to be in accordance with the statement in Mr. Vernon Smith's letter, of the 28th July last, to Mr. Hendricks, on the subject of a similar emigration from Sierra Leone to Jamaica, viz. that if any such emigration should become frequent, or should be undertaken on an extensive scale, any abuses to which such a practice might be found to give rise, would probably require some new regulations for the prevention of such abuses.

In conclusion, we would suggest that a copy of the instructions to be given to the emigration agent for Sierra Leone should be transmitted to the governors of those colonies to which an emigration from Sierra Leone is allowed, with directions that they should place themselves in communication with the Governor of Sierra Leone, and furnish him, for the use of the emigration agent in that colony, with every information which that officer would be likely to require in the execution of the duties entrusted to him. We would also beg leave to draw the attention of Lord John Russell to that part of the enclosed instructions in which it is suggested that the agents authorized to select emigrants for any of the West Indian colonies from the colony of Sierra Leone, should be ordered to place themselves in communication with and under guidance of the emigration agent for Sierra Leone, and that no passage money should be paid for or on account of any emigrant who had not been approved by him as well as by the selecting officer.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Torrens.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Despatch from Lord John Russell to Governor Sir J. Jeremie, 20 March 1841.

(No. 24.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor Sir *J. Jeremie.*

Sir, Downing-street, 20 March 1841.

BY my despatch of the 10th of September last, No. 78, I instructed your predecessor to frame rules for regulating emigration from Sierra Leone, in conformity with the provisions of the Colonial Passengers' Act, which was passed in the last Session of Parliament; and I intimated to him at the same time that if any considerable number of liberated Africans should appear disposed to emigrate, it might become necessary to appoint an officer to be specially charged with the duty of carrying into execution the regulations which might be established in regard to emigration, as well as any instructions which Her Majesty's Government might think proper to issue on the subject.

By a previous despatch, of the 21st of August, No. 73, I had instructed Governor Doherty to report to me on the question of emigration generally.

SIERRA LEONE.

Not only, however, has no such report as yet reached my hands, but no communication has been received of the regulations which may have been established in pursuance of my Instruction, No. 78; and as several vessels have recently been dispatched from this country for the purpose of receiving on board such persons as might be willing to emigrate from the colony to the West Indies, I think it advisable to apprise you at once of the view which I take generally of this question.

I consider the establishment of a regular intercourse between Africa and the West Indies will tend greatly not only to the prosperity of the British West Indian possessions, but likewise to the civilization of Africa.

A new epoch has arrived for the African race. We have in the West Indies 800,000 negroes, of whom perhaps three-fourths are Christians, in the enjoyment of practical freedom, of means of education, and of physical comfort, to a very high degree. There is no reason to suppose that their advances in wealth, knowledge, and religious improvement, may not be in proportion to the most hopeful anticipations. Nothing like this state of society exists among the African race elsewhere. In Hayti there is a very low standard of government and civilization; in Cuba, in Brazil, and in the United States, slavery; in Africa, slavery, human sacrifices, and the most degrading superstitions.

We have made in the last ten years a wonderful and successful experiment. But its consequences are yet to be developed, and may far exceed the present good which has been effected, great and surprising as that has been.

Octavo volume, printed and published by Messrs. Clowes & Sons, 1840.

I send to you herewith a printed summary of all the papers which have been presented to Parliament in explanation of the progress of industry and general condition of society in the West Indies since the 1st of August 1838.

Applying the preceding observations to the subject of emigration, I am entirely opposed to any plan for taking the liberated Africans to the West Indies against their will. But, on the other hand, I consider that we are not bound to maintain in the colony of Sierra Leone all the captured negroes who are sent thither; and that Africans landed there in future should, at the expiration of three months, be bound, 1st, to show that they are in a state to maintain themselves on the spot; or, 2dly, to signify their consent to emigrate to the West Indies; or, 3dly, to leave the colony.

In laying down the rule that liberated Africans should be able to maintain themselves after the expiration of three months from the time of their being landed in the colony, I do not include the expense of their superintendents and of other administrative officers.

I think it desirable that you should communicate fully and openly on all these points with the ministers of religion in the colony.

I further consider that it is time to appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to watch over the execution of the laws and regulations affecting emigration.

No. 1. I enclose a sketch of the instructions, which you will give to that agent. I do not prescribe these instructions as an inflexible rule, but as embodying my views of the principles by which I consider that it is at least desirable that emigration from the colony should be regulated in the first instance. You will perceive that I have omitted to lay down any rule as to the proportion of females who may accompany the male emigrants. Undoubtedly, it would be desirable that the number of the former should equal the number of the latter; but it is obvious that the adoption of such a rule would have the effect of restricting emigration within limits so narrow, as to amount to a total prohibition. I should feel satisfied, therefore, if you could apply in all cases the rule adopted by the Legislature of Jamaica, which requires that the females accompanying male emigrants should be in the proportion of one-third. But I do not expect that you should feel yourself enabled to insist upon that rule generally. It would be wholly inapplicable, for instance, to the Kroomen, whose custom it is not to bring their wives with them to the colony, but who may be very desirous of engaging themselves to the West Indian agents.

Upon the whole, therefore, I consider it most advisable that emigration from the colony should be chiefly regulated by the laws of those colonies to which the emigrants are to proceed.

No. 2. I enclose to you a copy of Her Majesty's Order in Council regulating immigration into Trinidad, and I shall take another opportunity of transmitting to you a copy of the new enactment of the Legislature of Jamaica on the same subject.

subject. The enactment of the Legislature of British Guiana has not, as yet, been allowed by Her Majesty.

Before I conclude I must call your attention to a suggestion which has been communicated to me by a gentleman who is in every respect qualified to form a sound judgment on this subject. He has suggested, namely, that in order to satisfy the liberated Africans and the Kroomen of the prospects which await them in the West Indies, the principal tribes of those people should be called upon, by means of influential persons of those tribes resident in Freetown, to select each two men in whom they have confidence, and that the delegates so selected should be furnished with a passage free of expense to the West Indies and back. These men should of course be used well during the voyage; an allowance of, say 2*l.* a month should be granted to them during their short absence, and their wives and families should be supported during the same period. Dr. Fergusson has been mentioned to me as the fittest person to be consulted as to the preliminary arrangements to be made on the occasion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

HEADS of INSTRUCTIONS for the Government Emigration Agent for *Sierra Leone,* resident in that Colony.

THE attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies having been directed to an inquiry whether a disposition to emigrate exists amongst the Maroons, and other settlers and liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, and also to the want of labour at present experienced in the West Indies, it has appeared to his Lordship expedient to advise Her Majesty to sanction the passing of enactments in certain of the West Indian colonies, offering encouragement to emigration from Sierra Leone to those colonies.

The office of emigration agent at Sierra Leone is created in order that the Government may be better enabled to watch over the progress and result of any such emigration, and to counteract any mischievous tendency it may be found to have.

The chief abuses which suggest themselves as likely to occur, are impositions and deceptions in the collection of emigrants, mistakes in the identity of the parties who agree to go, and ill-treatment during the voyage.

In preventing as far as possible those abuses, his principal duties may be conveniently pointed out under three heads:

I. With respect to the mode of collecting emigrants, four conditions are indispensable.

1st. The emigrants should have been resident upwards of at least six weeks in the colony previously to their embarkation.

2d. The emigrants at the time of their embarkation should be in a good state of bodily health.

3d. They should embark with their free consent, and without the practice of any force, fraud, or imposition, to induce them to do so.

4th. They should be made to comprehend, by adequate explanations, the nature and probable consequences of their removal, so far they themselves would be affected by it.

The first condition is a necessary precaution to prevent slave-dealers from bringing slaves to Sierra Leone to be exported as emigrants.

Should this precaution prove insufficient, the Government emigration agent for Sierra Leone will apply to the Governor of that colony for further instructions on the subject.

To insure the fulfilment of the second condition, a medical practitioner should examine every emigrant before he is accepted for a passage. A medical certificate should then be given to the master of the ship, to be delivered by him to the agent for emigration in the colony to which the ship is bound. Every emigrant should also have been vaccinated before he embarks.

With respect to the third and fourth conditions, every emigrant before he embarks should have communicated in person with the emigration agent of the colony to which he may agree to proceed, and should have received from such agent full information on those points connected with his removal which have been before adverted to.

An emigrant capable of taking a proper view of his own interest might naturally be expected to inquire—

1st. What would be the length of the voyage, and the difficulty, or the means afforded, of returning?

2d. Whether in the country to which it was his intention to proceed, it was customary to engage labourers by the day or by the year, or for a longer period, or for job-work?

3d. Whether, in return for his free passage, he would be bound to engage himself to any particular master for any fixed period, and at a fixed rate of wages?

SIERRA LEONE.

4th. What was the rate of wages and other advantages, such as lodgings, provisions, clothing, medical attendance, &c., usually given to black labourers?

5th. Whether the wages would be paid regularly, or whether any deductions would be made on account of sickness or any other cause?

6th. What was the usual length of a day's work, at what hour it commenced, and at what hour it left off, and what time was allowed for meals?

7th. What was the cost of sustenance, and what where the usual articles of food in the colony?

8th. Whether it was usual to work at extra hours during the season of crop, and whether any and what pay was given for such extra work?

Such are the inquiries which a free black, proposing to emigrate to the West Indies, might be expected to make; and therefore to every intending emigrant as accurate information on each of these points should be given as circumstances will admit.

To insure attention to this subject, every emigrant who has been accepted for a passage should be furnished with a printed paper, signed by the agent of emigration for the colony to which he may agree to proceed, containing this and any other particular information which the emigration agent for Sierra Leone may find it convenient to require. The date at which the paper was given to him should be written upon the paper, and 21 days should be allowed him to consider the matter, during which time he should be in communication with one of the officers of the establishment for superintending liberated Africans, who should be instructed to read and to explain to the emigrant the above-mentioned paper. After the period just named, the emigrant should be desired to set his own mark to the paper; and the emigration agent for Sierra Leone will witness under his own hand that this has been done in his presence.

The preceding remarks are intended to point out some of the precautions that the emigration agent for Sierra Leone will have to take for securing to the emigrants protection against imposition in the mode of their selection. But in order that the emigrants may be selected with due regard to their usefulness in the West Indies, some further conditions seem necessary.

1st. Character and previous habits should be inquired into, and no person should be considered eligible who is addicted to intoxication, or any other scandalous vice.

2d. Married couples of about 30 years of age should be considered as the most eligible; and no emigrant should be above the age of 45 years.

3d. No emigrant should be allowed to leave behind him his wife, any young children, or infirm parents, who would be deprived thereby of the means of subsistence; or to leave the colony without public notice, such as the Governor shall think sufficient to enable any person having claims upon him to prefer them as an objection to his departure.

II. With regard to the measures to be adopted in order to insure that the identical parties embark who have agreed to go, every person or family should be furnished at the time he or they are accepted for a passage with a certificate of such acceptance by the selecting officer of the colony for which he is destined; and the selecting officers should be required to make out and furnish the emigration agent for Sierra Leone with a descriptive return, specifying the name, the age, and the description of every person or family accepted, so as to enable him to ascertain the identity of all such emigrants at the time of embarkation. Annexed is a form of certificate of acceptance, and of a descriptive return, which are to be adopted.

III. With regard to the treatment of the emigrants during the voyage, the emigration agent for Sierra Leone can of course have no means of exercising a direct control; but it will be his duty to ascertain that the ship is seaworthy and a proper vessel, and properly fitted for the voyage; to take care that the number of passengers does not exceed the number allowed by the Colonial Passengers' Act, and that the part of the ship in which the emigrants are placed is not overcrowded with cargo or goods, whether belonging to the emigrants or not; to superintend the berthing and other arrangements for the accommodation of the passengers; and, finally, to furnish the master of every ship with instructions and rules to be observed on board during the voyage. The quantity of good and wholesome provision put on board every ship must be equivalent to the quantity required to be put on board by the third section of the British Passengers' Act, according to the computed length of the voyage.

But the emigration agent for Sierra Leone will be at liberty to substitute for the articles of food mentioned in that section, any other kind of provisions which he may deem more suitable to the particular people to be maintained. Besides seeing that the proper quantity is put on board for the whole voyage, it will also be desirable that a scale of victualling should be made out for each day in the week, in a similar form to the one which has been hitherto adopted in the Government emigration ships to New South Wales; a copy of this scale is annexed for the information of the emigration agent for Sierra Leone.

There should be a medical practitioner, and at least one interpreter on board such ship.

A copy of the instructions given to the surgeons-superintendent of Government emigrant ships sailing from this country, and also a copy of the rules used on board those vessels, are also enclosed for the information of that officer. It is the desire of the Secretary of State that these instructions and rules may be used, as far as they are applicable to the case of ships sailing with emigrants from Sierra Leone.

Having thus explained the nature of the scheme of emigration which Her Majesty's Government are willing to sanction, it remains, in conclusion, to give a general outline of the duties, the execution of which will more particularly devolve on the emigration agent for Sierra Leone.

1st. To

SIERRA LEONE.

1st. To his office all persons in the colony who are desirous of obtaining information on the subject of emigration, should be referred.

2d. The Governors of the West Indian colonies, in which laws shall be in force for the regulation of emigration from Sierra Leone, will be directed to transmit to the Governor of Sierra Leone, for his information, the description of emigrants most required in the respective colonies, and of the advantages which they would there enjoy.

3d. The agents appointed to select emigrants for such colonies will be directed to place themselves in communication with, and under his superintendence, and it will be his duty to furnish them with such local information and instructions as will enable them, with the least possible delay and difficulty, to effect the selection of a sufficient number of emigrants for any particular ship.

4th. For this purpose he will place himself in communication with the officers of the establishment for superintending liberated Africans, who will have to inform the persons under their charge of the opportunities of emigration, and to transmit to him lists of candidates for emigration.

5th. He will likewise receive from time to time, from each of the selecting officers, a detailed report of their proceedings, with an accurate list of all the emigrants selected by them for his approval or rejection, specifying the names, ages, occupations, and length of residence in the colony of such emigrants, and the name of the ship in which they are to embark.

6th. He will personally attend at the embarkation of the emigrants, in order to ascertain that the parties who embark are the identical parties who have agreed to go, and that the arrangements for the voyage have been properly attended to. The lists of the emigrants by each ship should be signed by him as well as by the selecting officer, as instructions have been given to the respective Governors of the West Indian colonies to refuse the passage-money of any emigrants who have not been approved by him, and by the selecting officers.

7th. He will see that all engagements by or on behalf of the emigrants of the one part, and by the owners, agents, or masters of ships of the other part, are duly performed, and that the provisions of the Imperial Act for regulating the carriage of passengers to the West Indies, and of the several colonial Acts or Ordinances relating to emigration from Sierra Leone (copies of which will be forwarded for his information), are strictly complied with. The seaworthiness of the ships, a sufficient supply of food, and water of a proper quality, the use of tight and sweet casks for the water, together with the suggestion of such arrangements as may appear to him desirable, with a view to the promotion of the health, comfort, and cleanliness of all on board, are matters to all of which he will be required to pay the strictest attention.

8th. He will transmit to the Governor of Sierra Leone, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, according to the enclosed form, a quarterly return showing, first, the number of emigrants who have embarked from the colony during the preceding quarter, distinguishing males from females, and adults from children; secondly, the vessels in which they have sailed, with the tonnage of each ship, the number of emigrants on board, and the place to which they are bound; thirdly, as often as any difficulties may present themselves, or as he may find himself in need of any specific directions, it will be his duty to apply to the Governor of Sierra Leone, who will convey to him such instructions as, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, may appear to him necessary.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, in conclusion, that the best instructions, most rigidly followed, would probably fail in promoting the success of this measure, without constant attention on the part of the emigration agent for Sierra Leone to the duties he will have to perform, more particularly as regards the mode in which free blacks are selected for emigration.

He must always keep uppermost in his mind that besides the procuring for the West Indian colonies a supply of useful labourers, the great object is the improvement of the condition of the negro population; and that, therefore, those persons only should be selected who are likely to be benefited by their removal to the West Indies.

LIST of ENCLOSURES which accompany the Heads of Instructions.

1. Copy of the British Imperial Passengers' Act [5 & 6 Will. 4, cap. 63].
2. Copy of the West Indian Imperial Passengers' Act [3 & 4 Vict. cap. 21].
3. Copies of such colonial Acts relating to emigration as at the time of forwarding those instructions shall have been sanctioned.
4. Form of Certificate of Acceptance.
5. Form of Descriptive Return.
6. Scale of Victualling used on board Government emigrant ships.
7. Form of Quarterly Return to be made to the Governor.
8. Copy of Instructions given to the surgeons-superintendent of Government emigrant ships sailing from the United Kingdom.
9. Copy of the Rules used on board those vessels.

SIERRA LEONE.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION CERTIFICATE.

[Date.]

NAMES.	AGES.	Previous Calling, and General Description.	How long Resident in Sierra Leone, Place of Residence, and other Remarks.

CERTIFICATE to be signed by AGENT at the time of Selection.

I, , the emigration agent for [Jamaica, / B. Guiana, / Trinidad,] do hereby certify that on this day , I have examined the family, whose names, sexes, and supposed ages are stated above; and have accepted them for a passage in a ship intended to sail from to , in the month of

(signed) ,

Emigration Agent for [Jamaica, / B. Guiana, / Trinidad.]

N.B.—This certificate must be produced in order to entitle the family to embark.

CERTIFICATE to be signed by the AGENT at the time of Embarkation.

I, , the emigration agent for [Jamaica], do hereby certify that on this day of , I have examined each and every emigrant whose names are stated above, and that they are the identical persons referred to in the annexed certificate. and who have this day embarked on board the ship [ ], [ ] master; and I do further hereby certify, that I have diligently inspected the said ship, her fitting, equipment, and stores, and that the same are in exact conformity with the rules and regulations prescribed for that purpose in and by a certain Act [or Ordinance] of the Legislature of [Jamaica], dated the day of , and intituled, &c.; and I do further hereby certify, that I have personally communicated with each of the emigrants, being of the age of 12 years and upwards, enumerated in the above statement, and am fully satisfied that the rules and regulations aforesaid have been fully observed and performed in respect of each of them.

(signed) ,

Emigration Agent for Jamaica.

CERTIFICATE of Government EMIGRATION AGENT for *Sierra Leone*, Resident in that Colony.

I, , the Government emigration agent for Sierra Leone, resident in that colony, do hereby certify that I have personally examined the emigrants, and inspected the ship respectively mentioned in the above certificates, which have been signed by [ ], the emigration agent at this port for [Jamaica], and that it appears to me that the rules and regulations therein referred to have been faithfully observed and fulfilled.

(signed) ,

Government Emigration Agent for Sierra Leone.

N.B.—This paper must be delivered by the master of the ship to the agent for emigration at Jamaica, as no passage-money will be paid for or on account of any emigrants who may embark at Sierra Leone without a certificate of acceptance according to the above form, signed by the Government emigration agent for Sierra Leone, resident in that colony.

SIERRA LEONE.

[Date.]

DESCRIPTIVE RETURN of Persons who are desirous of Emigrating to [*Jamaica*], and who have been accepted by me on this day of for a Ship intended to sail to that Colony from in the month of .

(signed) Emigration Agent for Jamaica.

Total of Souls in each Family, including the Parent.	Names of Adults, including all Persons above 14 Years of Age.	Age of Adults.	Previous Calling, and General Description.	Age and Number of Children.						How long resident in Sierra Leone; Place of Residence; and other Remarks.
				Between 14 & 7 Years.		Between 7 Years & 12 Months.		Infants under 12 Months.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	

SCALE of VICTUALLING in Government Emigrant Ships, from *England* and *Ireland* to *New South Wales*.

DAYS.	Biscuit.	Beef.	Pork.	Flour.	Suet.	Raisins.	Split Pease	Tea.	Sugar.	Water.	Oatmeal.	Vinegar.	Soap.
MALE EMIGRANTS:	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*pint.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	*qrts*			
Sunday	¾	⅔	–	¼	1	2	–	½	1½	3			
Monday	¾	–	⅔	¼	–	–	⅓	½	1½	3			
Tuesday	¾	⅔	–	¼	1	2	–	½	1½	3			
Wednesday	¾	–	⅔	¼	–	–	⅓	½	1½	3			
Thursday	¾	⅔	–	¼	1	2	–	½	1½	3			
Friday	¾	–	⅔	¼	–	–	⅓	½	1½	3			
Saturday	¾	⅔	–	¼	1	2	–	½	1½	3	1 pint weekly.	⅓ pint weekly.	1 lb. per lunar month.
FEMALE EMIGRANTS:													
Sunday	⅔	½	–	¼	1	2	–	½	1½	3			
Monday	⅔	–	½	¼	–	–	⅓	½	1½	3			
Tuesday	⅔	½	–	¼	1	2	–	½	1½	3			
Wednesday	⅔	–	½	¼	–	–	⅓	½	1½	3			
Thursday	⅔	½	–	¼	1	2	–	½	1½	3			
Friday	⅔	–	½	¼	–	–	⅓	½	1½	3	½ pint weekly.	⅓ pint weekly.	1 lb. per lunar month.
Saturday	⅔	½	–	¼	1	2	–	½	1½	3			

And so on in regular succession throughout the voyage, issuing beef and pork on alternate days.

Children of 10 years of age and upwards are to be victualled as adults.

Children under 10 years of age, whether male or female, are to have half of men's allowance, excepting in the article of water, of which they are to have full allowance.

There is also to be provided for each one of such children, 15 lbs. of rice, 3 lbs. of sago, and 4½ lbs. of sugar.

The medical comforts are to be as follows:—

Preserved meats and soups	150 lbs.
Lemon juice	648 lbs.
Sugar to mix with lemon juice	486 lbs.
Scotch barley	64 lbs.
Tea	8 lbs.
Sugar	48 lbs.
Vinegar	8 galls.
Oatmeal	4 bush.

For every 100 persons.

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To the above-mentioned medical comforts will be added the following, which, in the case of ships fitted at Deptford, will be supplied from the Medical Department, under the separate name of "Necessaries."

Arrow-root	8 lbs.	For every 100 persons.
Sago	8 lbs.	
Rice	32 lbs.	
Pearl barley	16 lbs.	
Whole ginger	4 oz.	

There is also to be on board each ship five dozen of port wine, 12 dozen pint cases of preserved milk, 24 dozen of bottled porter, or a substitution of part of the supply in cask, if specially ordered, and a quantity of wine in cask, not less than two gallons for every person above 10 years of age.

FORM of QUARTERLY RETURN to be made by the EMIGRATION AGENT for *Sierra Leone*, resident in that Colony.

DATE of Sailing.	SHIP'S NAME.	Tons per Register.	Where Bound.	Number of Emigrants.	Adults.			Children.					TOTAL Statute Adults.	REMARKS.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Above 7 Years and under 14.		Under 7 Years.		Total.		
								M.	F.	M.	F.			
TOTAL - - -			TOTAL -											

[*To be hung up in at least one conspicuous Place between Decks.*]

REGULATIONS to be observed on board Government Emigrant Ships.

Rising. 1. The emigrants are to be out of bed at seven; the children to be washed and dressed, and the decks swept, including the space under the bottom boards of the berths, which are to be lifted for the purpose, every morning.

Beds to go on deck. 2. The beds are to be rolled up, and, weather permitting, carried on deck.

Breakfast. 3. Breakfast at eight.

Cleaning decks. 4. The decks to be cleaned at nine, by dry holy-stoning or scraping, each mess being answerable that their sleeping berths are well brushed out, and the space in front kept clean.

Party of cleaners. 5. A party of six, or more, is to formed from all the males above 15, taken in rotation, to clean such parts of the deck as do not belong to any particular mess, and also the ladders, the hospitals, and the water-closets, and to be sweepers for the day. The decks to be swept after every meal.

Cleaning women's part of the deck. 6. The single women are to keep their part of the deck and their berths clean, and if they need assistance, their male relatives must give it them.

Female hospital. 7. One or more women, as may be necessary, will be taken in rotation to attend any sick in the female hospital.

Children to be seen to be clean, nd sent to school. 8. Immediately after breakfast, all the children, weather permitting, are to be sent on deck to be inspected by the surgeon, or the teacher, and seen to be clean, and then sent to school.

Cleaning bed-places and bedding. 9. The bottom boards of the berths should be removed and dry-scrubbed, and taken on deck, weather permitting, once or twice a week, as the surgeon-superintendent may direct. The bedding should also be well shaken and aired on deck, at least twice a week, if the weather permits.

Head men of messes. 10. Every mess is to have a head man, to be responsible for the order and regularity of it, and whose duty it will be to report to the surgeon any misconduct or neglect requiring correction.

Constables. 11. For the general enforcement of the present regulations, and of cleanliness and good order, from two to four constables are to be appointed, in such manner as the surgeon-superintendent may think proper.

Serving out of provisions. 12. The constables will attend daily at the serving out of the provisions, to see that each mess receives its proper allowance, and that justice is done; and a scale of the victualling will be affixed in some conspicuous part of the ship, for the information of all concerned.

Coppers to be kept clean. 13. The coppers are to be cleaned daily, and the constables will inspect them every morning, and report to the surgeon-superintendent whether or not they are clean.

14. No

14. No smoking is permitted between decks. — No smoking.

15. Spirits are not allowed to be brought on board. — No spirits.

16. Dinner at one. — Dinner.

17. Tea at six. — Tea.

18. A lamp is to be kept burning all night at each of the three hatchways, and is not to be removed; and a lamp in each hospital, when occupied. No other lights are to be allowed after eight P.M. — Lights.

19. The married men, in rotation, will keep a watch in their part of the 'tween decks during the night. There should be two or three in each watch, and the night should be divided into three watches; the first from eight, P.M. to midnight, the second from midnight till four o'clock, and the morning watch from four to seven, A.M. The business of the watch will be to prevent irregularities, to assist any persons taken ill, to attend to the hatchways, deck-ventilators and scuttles, seeing that they are open or shut, according to the weather and the surgeon's directions, and to make any complaint that may be necessary to the surgeon-superintendent. — Watch at night.

20. Washing-days every Monday and Friday, or on such other days as the surgeon-superintendent may appoint, having regard to weather and other circumstances; but no washing or drying of wet clothes is, on any pretence whatever, to be suffered between decks. — Washing.

21. On every Sunday, at half-past 10, the emigrants are to be mustered in the order of their berths, the surgeon-superintendent passing along and inspecting them, to see that they are personally clean, and have on clean linen, and clean and decent apparel. Afterwards, Divine service is to be performed, and the Lord's Day to be as religiously observed as circumstances will admit. — Sunday muster.

22. The heavy luggage is to be put in the hold; but the emigrants, as stated to them at the time of selection, ought to come on board furnished with canvass bags; and they are to have access to their boxes at intervals of three or four weeks, as the surgeon-superintendent may direct. — Luggage.

23. One man may be taken, in rotation, if necessary, to act as the cook's assistant. — Cook's assistant.

24. The surgeon-superintendent is to appoint one man, if he thinks proper, to be his assistant in the hospital, or generally in the attendance on the sick. — Hospital man.

25. The surgeon-superintendent will select one person to act as teacher to the children. — Teacher.

26. The teacher and the constables are to be exempt from the duty of cleaning decks amongst the messes, or from taking their turn in the party of general cleaners and sweepers. The man acting as cook's assistant for the day, if there be one, and the hospital man, will also be exempt from those duties. — Exemption of the above, and of constables, from cleaning decks.

The foregoing rules being adapted to ordinary emigrant ships of about 500 tons, it will be for the surgeon-superintendent to consider, in unusually large ships, whether to add to the number of general cleaners and of constables, and also whether or not to make any addition in the case of the teacher, the cook's assistant, and the hospital man. — Doubts to be settled by the surgeon.

27. All questions that may arise on the preceding regulations, are to be decided conclusively by the authority of the surgeon-superintendent, who is entirely responsible for the care and good management of the emigrants, and whose authority is to be respected in all cases accordingly. — Refusal of wine to the insubordinate.

28. The surgeon superintendent is enjoined to refuse the allowance of wine, when wine is in course of issue, and to deny any other indulgence he may think proper to any persons who wilfully neglect or obstruct the established rules, and in case of gross misconduct or insubordination, he will report it to the governor on arrival, with the name of the offender. — Concluding remarks.

29. Finally, there are two remarks which it is desirable the emigrants should bear in mind:

First,—That it must very much depend on the attention they pay to the rules provided for cleanliness and airiness, whether they reach their destination in high health and spirits, as many do, or, on the contrary, suffering under some of the infectious disorders which proceed from dirt and negligence at sea:

Secondly,—That on landing in the colony, their conduct during the voyage is sure to become known, and that while persons who arrive in a happy and orderly ship, may expect the best offers of employment, those who bear the character of having been quarrelsome and refractory, will naturally be avoided:

Hence it is not only essential to the comfort, and even to the safety, of the emigrants while on the passage itself, to observe the regulations established for the common benefit; but parties who perversely thwart them will be liable to feel the consequences seriously in their prospects afterwards.

(signed) *T. Frederick Elliot*,
Agent General for Emigration.

2, Middle Scotland Yard,
30 March 1839.

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Encl. 2, in No. 3.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

At the Court at Windsor, 30th September 1839.

Present, The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS an Ordinance was enacted on the 19th day of April last, by the acting Lieutenant-governor of Trinidad, by and with the advice and consent of the council of government thereof, for the encouragement of emigration, and for the protection of persons emigrating into that colony; which Ordinance is in the following terms:—

"An Ordinance enacted by his Excellency the acting Lieutenant-governor of the island of Trinidad, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of government thereof, for the encouragement of emigration, and for the protection of persons emigrating to this colony."

Whereas an Ordinance was passed on the 24th day of November 1838, intituled, "An Ordinance for facilitating the Emigration into this Colony of Labourers accustomed to Agriculture, and inured to Labour in a Tropical Climate." And whereas it is expedient to repeal the said Ordinance, and to make better provision for the encouragement of emigration, and for the protection of persons emigrating to this colony; be it therefore enacted by his Excellency, John Alexander Mein, esq., Colonel in Her Majesty's forces, acting Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said island and its dependencies, by and with the advice and consent of the council of government thereof, that the said recited Ordinance of the 24th day of November 1838 shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; provided, nevertheless, that the several rates or sums of money which may have been fixed, under the said Ordinance, for defraying the expenses of the passage, and the maintenance during the passage of emigrants, shall be allowed and paid to all emigrants who shall come into this colony within three months next after the passing of this Ordinance, and who would have been entitled to such rates or sums of money in the same manner as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

2. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being to issue and pay from the colonial treasury, for or in respect of every labourer of African race or descent who shall come into this colony for the purpose of settling therein, and also for or in respect of any agricultural labourer, although not of African race or descent, who shall come into this colony for the purpose of settling therein, from any port or place which shall have been named by the Governor and Council, as hereinafter directed, such sums of money for defraying the expense of the passage and maintenance during the passage of such labourer, and the wife and child or children of such labourer, as shall from time to time be fixed and allowed by order of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

3. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the expenses of the passage and maintenance during the passage of all labourers of African race or descent, who shall come into this colony for such purpose as aforesaid, shall in all cases be paid from and out of the colonial treasury, notwithstanding that the sums to be allowed for the same shall not have previously been fixed as hereinbefore directed; and that where no order shall have been made for fixing the same, the agent-general of emigrants hereinafter mentioned shall certify, under his hand, to the Governor, what reasonable sums should be allowed in respect of such labourers, their wives and children, with reference to the distance of the place from which they shall have come, and the nature of the voyage, and as nearly as may be in proportion to the sums already fixed by the Governor and Council in respect of other places; and it shall be lawful for the Governor to direct that the sums so certified in respect of every such emigrant, his wife and children, shall be paid from the colonial treasury.

4. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, to name the several ports and places from which labourers coming into this colony, although not of African race or descent, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Ordinance, and notice thereof shall be given in the Royal Gazette.

5. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, from time to time to make order for the altering the amount of any sum or sums which may have been so fixed and allowed as aforesaid, or for the totally disallowing the same: provided always, that no such order, altering or disallowing the amount of any sum or sums which may have been so fixed as aforesaid, shall come into operation until six months after such order shall have been published in the Royal Gazette.

6. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to nominate and appoint such person as he shall see fit as agent-general of emigrants, and such agent-general of emigrants shall reside in the town of Port of Spain, and there shall be paid to such agent-general from the colonial treasury an annual salary of 100 *l.* sterling.

7. And be it enacted, that in every such port or place as shall from time to time be selected by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with such advice and consent, to appoint some fit and proper person as an agent for the purpose of facilitating the emigration of labourers into this colony, and to allow to such agent such remuneration, to be paid out of the colonial treasury, as may

may seem reasonable: provided always, that such remuneration shall not in any case be given merely in proportion to the number of emigrants sent to this colony by any such agent.

8. And be it enacted, that such agent shall ascertain, by personal communication with every emigrant, previous to his or her embarkation from the port or place for which such agent shall be appointed, that such emigrant has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud, or false or unreasonable repesentation, and is aware of the distance of the colony from the place from which he or she is about to emigrate, and the difficulty of return; and such agent shall explain the real advantages likely to be derived by such emigrant from a removal to this colony, at the same time cautioning such emigrant against unreasonable and unwarranted expectations; and such agent shall also ascertain that every such emigrant is in good health, and not incapacitated for labour by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease.

9. And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful to ship on board of any ship or vessel carrying emigrants to this colony, any number of passengers exceeding the proportion of three persons for every five tons, old measurement, of the registered burden of such ship or vessel, the master and crew being included in and forming a part of such prescribed number; and that no such ship or vessel carrying emigrants, and having more than one deck, shall have less than the height of five feet and a half at the least, between decks; and in case such ship or vessel shall have only one deck, a platform shall be laid beneath such deck, in such manner as to afford a space of the height of five feet and a half at the least; and that no such ship or vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths; and that no such ship or vessel having two tiers of berths shall carry passengers on any such voyage to this colony, unless there shall be an interval of six inches at the least between the deck or platform and the floor of the lower tier, throughout the whole extent thereof; and whatever may be the tonnage of the ship or vessel, no greater number of passengers shall be taken on board of such ship or vessel than shall be after the rate of one such person for every ten superficial feet of the lower deck or platform unoccupied by goods or stores not being the personal baggage of such persons.

10. And be it enacted, that in the computation of the number of passengers within the meaning of this Ordinance, two children, each being under the age of 14 years, but above the age of seven years, or three children, each being under the age of seven years, shall in all cases be computed as one person only; and that children under the age of 12 months shall not be included in such computation.

11. And be it enacted, that there shall be actually laden and on board of every ship or vessel bringing emigrants into this colony, at the time of the departure of such ship or vessel from the port or place at which such labourers shall be embarked, good and wholesome provisions, for the use and consumption of the said passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following; that is to say, a supply of pure water to the amount of five gallons to every week of the computed voyage for every passenger on board such ship or vessel, such water being carried in tanks or sweet casks, and a supply of bread, biscuit, oatmeal, or bread stuffs, to the amount of seven pounds weight to every week of the computed voyage for every such passenger: provided always, that when any such ship or vessel shall be destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage, for the purpose of filling up her water-casks, a supply of water, at the rate before mentioned, for every week of an average voyage, to such port or place of calling, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Ordinance.

12. And be it enacted, that the number of weeks deemed to be necessary for the voyage of any such ship or vessel to the colony of Trinidad, from the places hereinafter named, shall be determined by the following rate of computation; that is to say, for a voyage from the United States of North America five weeks; for a voyage from the British possessions in North America six weeks; for a voyage from the coast of Africa, north of Cape Palmas, six weeks, and south of Cape Palmas ten weeks; for a voyage from Malta, or other port or place in the Mediterranean, eight weeks; and from any place to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, 20 weeks.

13. And be it enacted, that before any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out on any such voyage, the agent appointed under this Ordinance, for the port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, shall survey, or cause to be surveyed by some competent person, the provisions and water hereinbefore required to be on board for the consumption of the passengers, and shall ascertain that the same are in good and sweet condition; and also that over and above the same there is on board an ample supply of water and stores for the victualling of the crew of the ship or vessel; and shall also ascertain that such ship or vessel is generally reputed seaworthy, and that the directions hereinbefore contained for insuring the health and safety of the passengers have been complied with, and shall grant a certificate thereof under his hand to the master of such ship or vessel.

14. And be it enacted, that the master of every ship or vessel bringing emigrants to this colony, shall be bound to provide for and furnish to every such emigrant and his wife and children, a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions for his, her and their daily maintenance during such voyage, and during the space of 48 hours next after the arrival of such ship or vessel in this colony, unless in any case it shall have been expressly stipulated and agreed between any such emigrant and the master of such ship or vessel, that such emigrant, his wife and children, shall not be entitled to such maintenance.

15. And be it enacted, that two copies of this Ordinance, authenticated by the signature of the agent at the port or place from which such emigrants shall come, shall be delivered to

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the master on demand by such agent at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every ship or vessel carrying such emigrants as aforesaid, and that one of such copies shall, upon request made at seasonable times to the master of the ship or vessel, be produced to any passenger for his perusal.

16. And be it enacted, that the master of every ship or vessel carrying emigrants to this colony shall, before clearing out such ship or vessel, deliver to such agent at the port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, a list in writing, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages, and occupations of all and every the emigrants on board such ship or vessel; and such agent shall thereupon deliver to the said master a counterpart of such list, signed by such agent, and the said master shall, on the arrival of such ship or vessel in this colony, and previous to the disembarkation of any such emigrants, give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said counterpart of such list to such agent general of immigrants; and such agent-general shall forthwith proceed on board of such ship or vessel, and shall ascertain, as far as possible, by personal inspection of the ship or vessel and passengers, whether the directions hereinbefore contained, with regard to the situation of the berth of such ship or vessel, the proportion of the passengers to the burthens and measurement of such ship or vessel, and the maintenance of the emigrants during such passage, have been complied with; and such agent-general shall personally muster such emigrants, and compare the numbers and names of such emigrants with the said counterpart of such lists, and shall certify in writing under his hand upon such counterpart the total number of emigrants then living and being on board of such vessel; and in case any such emigrant shall have died during the passage, or the number or names of the emigrants shall differ from the number or names stated in such counterpart, the agent-general shall note such death or difference upon such counterpart, and thereupon shall grant a licence under his hand for the disembarkation and landing of such emigrants.

17. And be it enacted, that if the agent-general on such personal inspection of the ship or vessel and emigrants, shall be satisfied that the provisions of this Ordinance have been complied with, he shall grant a certificate under his hand of the arrival in such colony of such emigrants respectively, and the place from which, and the ship or vessel in which such emigrants shall have arrived, and the sums of money payable in respect of such emigrants; and such sums shall be paid by the colonial treasurer, on the warrant of the Governor, to be granted on such certificate of the agent-general.

18. And be it enacted, that the agent-general shall keep a register of all persons in respect of whom any such certificate as aforesaid shall be granted, and of the ship or vessel in which, the port from which, and the time at which such person shall have arrived in this colony; a copy of which registry shall be laid before the council of government on the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September, and the 31st day of December, in each year.

19. And be it enacted, that if any such ship or vessel bringing emigrants to this colony shall carry any number of passengers exceeding by more than one person in 50, the proportion authorized and allowed by this present Ordinance; or if such ship or vessel shall not be of the height between decks hereinbefore required; or if such a platform, as hereinbefore directed, shall not be laid and continued throughout the whole duration of any such voyage in such manner as is hereinbefore required; or if there shall be more than two tiers of berths; or if there shall not be, throughout the whole duration of any such voyage, such an interval as is hereinbefore prescribed, between the deck and the floor of the lower tier of berths; or if any such ship or vessel shall clear out and put to sea, not having on board such water and provisions as aforesaid, for the use and consumption of the passengers, of the kind, and to the amount, and in the proportion hereinbefore directed; or if any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out before such lists of emigrants shall have been delivered in manner and form aforesaid; or if any such list shall be wilfully false; or if the copy of this Ordinance be not produced as hereinbefore required; or if any emigrant shall not be maintained during such voyage, and for 48 hours after his arrival, except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary: the master of any such ship or vessel shall, for and in respect of each and every such offence, be liable, on summary conviction before any two justices of the peace in this colony, at any time within the space of 12 calendar months next after the arrival of such master within this colony, to the payment of a fine not less than 5 *l.* nor more than 20 *l.* British sterling; and in default of payment of such fine, either immediately or at the time fixed by such justices at the time of making such conviction, to imprisonment in the Royal gaol, for any time not less than one nor more than three calendar months.

20. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall take away or abridge any right of suit or action which may accrue to any emigrant in any such ship or vessel, or to any other person, in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made or entered into between or on the behalf of any such emigrant or other person and the master, owner or owners of any such ship or vessel.

21. And be it enacted, that where any act, matter, or thing, is by this ordinance directed to be done or performed by, to, or with the agent at any port or place, the same, in case there shall be no such agent, or such agent shall be absent or incapable to act, shall and may be done or performed by the Governor or Lieutenant-governor or any person appointed for the purpose by the Governor or Lieutenant-governor of the port or place, if the same shall be a British possession, or by the British Consul or Vice-Consul of the port or place, if the same shall not be a British possession from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out.

22. Provided

22. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Ordinance contained in respect to the proportion to be observed between the number of passengers and the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, or in respect to the situation of the berth of such ship or vessel, or to the superficial measurement of the deck or platform of such ship or vessel, or to the provision to be laden on board such ship or vessel, or with respect to the counterpart of the list to be certified, or to the certificates to be granted at the port or place of embarkation, shall extend to any ship or vessel carrying emigrants to this colony, in case where the number of persons shall not exceed one person for every five tons, old measurement, of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, or to any case where the number of emigrants arriving in a ship or vessel at one and the same time shall not exceed the number of 12, or to any ship or vessel in the service of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Admiralty, or in the service of Her Majesty's Postmaster-general, or of the East India Company; but in all such cases no passage or maintenance money shall be allowed or paid in respect of any such emigrants, unless the agent-general of immigrants shall have first ascertained, by personal inspection of the ship or vessel and passengers, that such emigrants have not been induced to emigrate by any fraud or false or unreasonable representation, and that every proper care and attention has been paid by the master of such ship or vessel to the health, comfort, and safety of such emigrants during the passage, and shall have certified the same to the Governor by certificate under his hand.

23. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Ordinance contained with respect to the counterpart of the list to be certified, or the certificates to be granted at the port or place of embarkation, shall extend to any case where any labourer of African race or descent shall come into the colony for the purpose of settling therein from any port or place not being a British possession, and for which an agent shall have been appointed, and at which there shall not be any resident British Consul or Vice-Consul.

24. And be it enacted, that this ordinance shall take effect from and immediately after the passing of the same.

Passed in Council this 19th day of April 1839.

Resolved, by the Council of Government, that the following places be appointed, and that the several sums of money set opposite such places respectively, be the rates of passage and maintenance on board to be allowed in respect of immigrants of African race or descent arriving from such places respectively.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
From Grenada	5	From Montserrat	14
— Tobago	4	— Antigua	14
— Carriacou and the Grenadines	6	— Tortola	16
— St. Vincent	8	— Bahamas	25
— Barbadoes	10	— United States of America	25
— St. Lucia	10	— The British Possessions of North America, excepting the Canadas	25
— Dominica	12	— The Canadas	30
— St. Kitt's and Nevis	14		

And whereas it is expedient that the immigration provided for in the Ordinance above-recited, should not take place from any part of the coast of Africa, nor from such other places as Her Majesty's Government may now or henceforward see cause to exclude, it is ordered, that so much of the above-recited Ordinance as refers to the introduction of emigrants from any part of Africa, shall be and the same is hereby disallowed, and that the provisions thereof shall be applicable only in respect of such places as shall be designated by proclamation of the Governor or Lieutenant-governor, or officer administering the government of Trinidad, issued from time to time, under instructions to be to him conveyed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State: and whereas by the seventh clause of the above-recited Ordinance it is enacted, that the advice and consent of the council of government shall be required for the appointment by the Governor of the agents therein mentioned, and it is expedient that the said agent should be appointed, removed, and controlled by the authority of the executive government solely, it is hereby ordered, that so much of the above-recited Ordinance as requires the advice and consent of the council of government for the appointment of the agents aforesaid shall be disallowed, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

And whereas it is not expedient that encouragement be given to any proceedings whereby the natural proportion between the sexes shall be disturbed in the colony aforesaid or elsewhere, it is hereby ordered, that the Governor or Lieutenant-governor thereof shall not give effect to the above-recited Ordinance, in so far as it encourages immigration, unless it be under such circumstances and with such precautions as shall insure an equality in numbers between the male and female immigrants annually introduced under its provisions.

And whereas it is essential to the well-being of the immigrants that proper and salubrious habitations should be ready to receive them on their arrival, and that other necessary accommodation should have been duly provided, it is hereby ordered, that the Governor or Lieu-

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tenant-governor of Trinidad shall not permit the provisions of the above-recited Ordinance to be carried into effect, unless in respect of immigrants, for the reception of whom due preparation shall have been previously made according to such regulations as the said Governor or Lieutenant-governor shall have established by a public notice to be by him issued for that purpose.

And it is hereby ordered, that with the above exceptions, and subject to the above rules and qualifications, the above-recited Ordinance shall be and the same is hereby confirmed and allowed.

And the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions here accordingly.

(signed) *W. L. Bathurst.*

No. 4.
Despatch from Governor Sir John Jeremie to Lord John Russell, 1 April 1841.

— No. 4. —

(No. 40.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *John Jeremie* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Freetown, 1 April 1841.

Miscellaneous.
Emigrants.
Proclamation.
Letter from Mr. Hamilton. 20 March 1841.
Letter from Mr. Hamilton. 2 March 1841.

I DO myself the honour to enclose for submission to your Lordship, a proclamation bearing date 1st April 1841, establishing a scale of provisions for emigrants, in framing which I have been principally guided by the enclosed report from two respectable merchants, and by the scales submitted by Messrs. Barclay and Hamilton, the former having put into my hands a schedule of allowances to Scotch emigrants, the latter writes me the enclosed letter.

The allowances are somewhat larger than those required by the Passengers' Act, but the probable duration of the voyage has been computed at eight weeks instead of ten; deviations which I consider can alike be justified from local considerations.

The water particularly costs nothing, and if somewhat inconvenient in the carriage, should, in a voyage exclusively tropical, be provided liberally.

The quantity of palm oil seems large, but in this Mr. Hamilton's scale agrees, as your Lordship will observe, with Messrs. Assen's and Cole's, and palm oil is necessary to these people.

Both Messrs. Barclay and Hamilton, I am happy to say, had mentioned several little articles of luxury in their respective scales, but taking the Act of Parliament for my guide, I felt this must be left to the parties themselves.

They have also pointed out the inconvenience of the passport system, in which I concur with them; but it is a practice usual throughout the British West Indies, and was introduced into this colony in consequence, by an Act of 18th September 1827, intituled, 'An Act requiring all Masters of Ships and Vessels to give Security in the Secretary's Office, and to provide against the fraudulent absconding of Debtors.'

A similar law was abolished at St. Lucia, and the English or rather Scotch and French law of arrest, *ob meditationem fugæ*, substituted in its stead, whilst I held office there, and should your Lordship be pleased to authorize dispensing with the duty of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* now paid into the treasury on each passport, I would be happy to propose, on general considerations, the withdrawal of that Act to the Board of Council, it being, in my opinion, an unnecessary, if not vexatious restriction on commerce.

I have also received from Mr. Hamilton the applications enclosed for an exemption from harbour dues, and from carrying a surgeon in a vessel which he intended to take up here to accompany the Elizabeth Jane, both which I have felt under the necessity of negativing.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Jeremie.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Sir *John Jeremie*, Knt. Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, between the 20th Degree of North and the 20th Degree of South Latitude, Vice-Admiral, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

John Jeremie.

THE Governor being required to substitute by Proclamation, for the articles of food and provision specified in the Act of Parliament, passed in the 5th & 6th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, "for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchants' Vessels," such other articles of food and provisions as shall be equivalent for the same, having regard to the average duration of the voyage, and to the number of the passengers to be conveyed in any such ship, in such manner that the proportion prescribed in the said recited Act, between the probable number of days to be occupied by the voyage, and the number of days during which provision is made for the subsistence of the passengers shall be reserved:

The Governor now proclaims that the following scale for victualling adult emigrants from Sierra Leone shall be established for that set forth in the before-recited Act, viz. one quart of rice, or three pounds yams, or cocoas, or one pound biscuit; half pound salt meat or salt fish, or herrings, and not less than one half of the daily ration to be meat; two gills palm oil, a quarter of a gill of salt; one gallon and a half of water (old measure).

For children in the proportions settled by the Act.

And it is ordered, that on board each and every ship carrying African emigrants, there shall be a provision of at least one pound of yams or cocoas per day for each and every adult passenger.

And it is also ordered, that the passage from Sierra Leone, and from the Gambia to Jamaica, or any other of Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, shall be considered likely to endure eight weeks, and from any part of the Gold Coast, eleven weeks.

Given at Government-house, this 1st day of April in the year of our Lord 1841, and of Her Majesty's Reign the Fourth.

By his Excellency's Command.

N. W. Macdonald, Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

Sir, Sierra Leone, 20 March 1841.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your Excellency's information, a scale of provisions which I purpose establishing for the victualling of emigrants about to be embarked on board the Elizabeth and Jane for passage to Trinidad.

I would take the liberty of observing to your Excellency, that the quantities of provisions required by the Passengers' Act, have, in every case, been exceeded, and that the scale has been drawn up with reference to the table of provisions established for emigrants proceeding from the United Kingdom to the Australian colonies, as far as practicable (a copy of which scale I transmit herewith); and I feel assured I am only expressing the wishes and sentiments of the merchants of London and Glasgow connected with the island of Trinidad, when I acquaint your Excellency, that any alterations as to the quantities or species of provisions which your Excellency may be pleased to direct, will meet with the most prompt attention, being fully convinced it is the wish of these gentlemen that the African emigrant shall be treated, as to passage, accommodation, and provisions, in every respect as emigrants embarking for passage from the United Kingdom to any part of Her Majesty's colonial empire.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir John Jeremie, Knt. Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *W. Hamilton.*

SCALE of VICTUALLING on board African Emigrant Ships.

Daily Allowance for one Adult:—1 quart of rice, or 2 lbs. of yams or cocoas, or 1 lb. of biscuit; ½ lb. of salt pork, or salt fish, or herrings; 2 gills of palm oil; ¼ gill of salt; 1 gallon of water. Women to receive the same allowance as men, children one-half, and infants arrowroot.

N.B.—Vinegar, oatmeal, tea, and sugar, if acceptable to the Africans, will be supplied in the same proportions as regulated for Her Majesty's Royal Navy, these articles of victualling being on board, although not articles of ordinary diet for Africans.

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Encl. 3, in No. 4.

Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

Sir, Sierra Leone, 22 March 1841.

THERE being about 300 Africans who are desirous of emigrating from this colony to the island of Trinidad; but there being no possibility of obtaining the services of a qualified licensed medical practitioner to attend the emigrants during the voyage, I have the honour to request your Excellency will be pleased to sanction the embarkation of 150 Africans on board a British vessel, which is at my disposal, to accompany the Elizabeth and Jane to Trinidad, the services of the surgeon on board the Elizabeth and Jane being thus made available for the Africans on board both emigrant vessels.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir John Jeremie, Knt. Governor, &c. &c. Sierra Leone.

(signed) *W. Hamilton.*

— No. 5. —

No. 5. Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 30 June 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 30 June 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you herewith copies of a despatch, and of its enclosures, which have been received from the Governor of Sierra Leone, explanatory of the steps which he has taken for framing a scale of provisions for persons emigrating from that colony; and I am to request that you will report to his Lordship the opinion which you may form of the propriety of that scale.

40, 1 April.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Stephen.*

— No. 6. —

No. 6. Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 14 July 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,

Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 14 July 1841.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, transmitting to us, for our information, copies of a despatch, and of its enclosures, which have been received from the Governor of Sierra Leone, explanatory of the steps which he has taken for framing a scale of provisions for persons emigrating from that colony, and requesting that we would report to Lord John Russell the opinion which we may form of the propriety of that scale; and we beg leave to state in reply, that we think that the allowances, by comparison with the Passengers' Act, and in reference to the merchants' letters transmitted by the Governor, are ample.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Frederick Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 7. —

No. 7. Despatch from Lord John Russell to John Carr, Esq. or the Officer administering t Government. 27 July 1841.

(No. 71.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to *John Carr*, Esq. or the Officer administering the Government of Sierra Leone.

Sir, Downing-street, 27 July 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the late Governor Sir John Jeremie's despatch, No. 40, of the 1st of April last, with his proclamation therein enclosed of the same date, establishing a scale of provisions for emigrants; and I have to acquaint you that I see no reason for disapproving that proclamation.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
Despatch from Governor Sir John Jeremie to Lord John Russell, 18 March 1841.

(No. 36.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *John Jeremie* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Freetown, 18 March 1841.

REFERRING to your Lordship's despatches, No. 55, of 17th of June, and 78, of 10th of September last, I do myself the honour to enclose an Act passed by the Board of Council on the 15th of this month, extending to the colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, which was submitted to that Board, under the directions conveyed to my predecessor in the last-named despatch from your Lordship.

Act extending Passengers' Act to Sierra Leone, dated 15 March 1841.

I have further the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Mr. Alexander Barclay, of Jamaica, has arrived in the Hector, and Mr. William Hamilton, agent for Trinidad, in the Elizabeth Jane.

Your Lordship's despatch, No. 13, of 14th February last, has also reached me.

Circular to Managers, dated 18 March 1841.

The course I have laid down for myself and the officers of this government will be best explained by my letter to the managers, which I beg leave to enclose, and which I believe to be in strict conformity to your Lordship's wishes and intentions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jeremie.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 8.

Encl. 1, in No. 8.

John Jeremie.

AN ACT to extend to the Colony of *Sierra Leone* and its Dependencies an Act of the British Legislature passed in the Fifth and Sixth Year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels.—Passed 15 March 1841.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the provisions of an Act of the British Legislature passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the Ninth year of his late Majesty for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels from the United Kingdom to the British Possessions on the Continent and Islands of North America, and to make further provision for regulating the Carriage of Passengers from the United Kingdom," should be extended (except as hereinafter excepted) to the carriage of passengers from Her Majesty's dominions on the Western Coast of Africa; be it therefore enacted, by the Governor and Council, that the said recited Acts (except as hereinafter excepted) shall be and the same is hereby extended to and shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be in force in this colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, in like manner and as fully in all respects as the same is in force in the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland; and that all and every the rules and regulations required by the said recited Act to be observed in the case of any ship carrying passengers from any port or place in the United Kingdom aforesaid shall (except as hereinafter excepted) be observed in the case of every ship carrying 20 or more passengers from any port or place in the colony of Sierra Leone, or from any of its dependencies.

Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that if at any port or place within the said colony of Sierra Leone, or any of its dependencies, there should not be a comptroller of customs, then the collector or the chief officer of customs shall and may, for the purposes of this Act, discharge all and every the duties required by the before-recited Act to be discharged by the officer of the customs, or the collector and comptroller of the customs, at any port in the United Kingdom aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor or officer administering the government of Sierra Leone, by any proclamation or proclamations to be by him from time to time issued for this purpose, to substitute for the articles of food and provisions specified in the said recited Act such other articles of food and provisions as shall be a full equivalent for the same, having regard to the average duration of the voyage and to the number of the passengers to be conveyed in any such ship, in such manner that the proportion prescribed in the said recited Act between the probable number of days to be occupied by the voyage and the number of days during which provision is made for the subsistence of the passengers shall be duly preserved.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that every such proclamation as aforesaid shall be transmitted by the Governor or officer aforesaid, by whom the same may have been issued, to Her Majesty, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for Her Majesty's confirmation or disallowance; and in case the same shall be disallowed in the usual form, any and every such proclamation shall cease to be of any force or authority; but until so disallowed the same shall be duly observed and obeyed. And be it further enacted, that

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the powers vested by the said recited acts in the courts, magistrates, and justices of the peace of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the recovery of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures incurred under the said Act, shall be and the same are hereby vested in the courts, magistrates and justices of the peace, in Her Majesty's said settlement of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

And be it further enacted, that all the powers and authorities which in and by the said recited Act are vested in the collector and comptroller of the customs, for determining the sea-worthiness of any ship carrying passengers from any port in the United Kingdom aforesaid, shall in respect of any ship carrying passengers from any port or place in the said colony of Sierra Leone, or any of its dependencies, be and the same are hereby vested in the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or officer lawfully administering the government of the said colony or any of its dependencies.

Done and passed in Freetown, on this 15th March 1841.

John R. Jeremie,
Chief Clerk.

Encl. 2, in No. 8.

Enclosure 2, in No. 8.

Sir, 18 March 1841.

Two gentlemen of great respectability have arrived in this colony, with the view of enabling such portions of its population as choose to avail themselves of the opportunity to proceed, principally as agricultural labourers, to the West Indies.

As this is a matter of much importance, it appears to me desirable you should be instructed not in any way to interfere with their proceedings, which you are neither to encourage nor discourage. The people are free to go or to remain, exactly as they see fit; at the same time, if any fears you consider unreal, or if any hopes you consider delusive, are held out to the population of your district, you will have the goodness to inform me.

I am, &c.

By order of the Governor.

(signed) *John R. Jeremie,* Private Secretary.

— No. 9. —

No. 9.
Despatch from Lord John Russell to Governor Sir John Jeremie, 18 June 1841.

(No. 58.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor Sir *J. Jeremie.*

Sir, Downing-street, 18 June 1841.

ADVERTING to my despatch, No. 52, of the 4th instant, I have now to acquaint you that I have received the original of your despatch, No. 36, of the 18th of March last, with its enclosures. I have accordingly laid before The Queen the Act of the Board of Council of Sierra Leone, intituled, "An Act to extend to the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies an Act of the British Legislature passed in the 5th & 6th years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels;" and I have it in command to state, that Her Majesty is graciously pleased to sanction and allow the said Act.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

— No. 10. —

No. 10.
Despatch from Lieut.-Governor Fergusson to Lord Stanley, 27 January 1842.

(No. 8.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Fergusson* to Lord *Stanley.*

My Lord, Sierra Leone, 27 January 1842.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit six copies of an Act of Council passed on the 28th December ult. This enactment is meant to be supplementary to the Passengers' Act, which was passed on the 15th March 1841, and reported to Lord John Russell by the late Sir John Jeremie, in his despatch, No. 36, of the 18th of the same month.

This Supplementary Act is, with the exception of one of its clauses, viz. the second, altogether framed on the instructions relative to emigration contained in

in an enclosure in Lord John Russell's despatch, No. 24, of the 20th March 1841.

As to the second clause, although the subject to which it relates was not included among the points adverted to in Lord John Russell's instructions, it appeared, nevertheless, to be imperatively called for to suppress practices of a most infamous character which certain of the emigration agents, in their anxiety to obtain candidates, had so far forgotten themselves as to have resorted to, and which were detected and remedied by the vigilance of Mr. Jeremie, the Government agent for emigration.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Fergusson*, Lieut.-governor.

Enclosure in No. 10.

IN THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

William Fergusson, Lieutenant-governor.

AT a Council held on the 28th day of December in the year of our Lord 1841.

AN ACT supplementary to An Act passed on the 15th day of March in the year of our Lord 1841, intituled, "An Act to extend to the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, an Act of the British Legislature passed in the fifth and sixth years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," and to make further provisions for carrying the same into effect.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provisions respecting the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels from this colony and its dependencies:

1. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-governor and Council, that from and after the passing of this Act, no ship or vessel carrying passengers as emigrants, shall proceed on her voyage without having on board a proportion of adult females, amounting to not less than one-third part of the whole number of adult emigrants embarked; provided nevertheless, that this clause shall not extend or be construed to apply to that class of persons called Kroomen, who do not usually bring their wives or families to our settlements; nor to any ship or vessel carrying passengers or emigrants coastways.

2. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel carrying passengers or emigrants as aforesaid, shall receive on board or take away any children or persons under age, without the sanction in writing of their parents or guardians; and if they are liberated African children, or liberated African persons under age, without parents, then the concurrence in writing of the assistant superintendent of liberated Africans shall first be obtained; and in default of obtaining such sanction or concurrence, the master of any such ship or vessel shall, for and in respect of each and every such offence, be liable, on summary conviction, to the payment of a fine of not less than 5 *l.* nor more than 10 *l.*

3. And be it further enacted, that no liberated African located in any of the villages of this colony, shall remove from any such village for the purpose of emigrating, until notice in writing be given to the manager of the district, at least 10 days previously to such intended departure, and at the expiration of that time the said manager is hereby authorized to grant a certificate of such notice having been given; and in default of the party neglecting to give notice, he or she shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to the payment of a fine of not less than 10 *s.* nor more than 1 *l.*

4. And be it further enacted, that no person or persons shall be allowed to leave the colony or its dependencies for the purpose of emigrating, until he, she, or they has or have resided within it for a period of at least six weeks; and the Government agent for emigration, or person acting in his stead, is hereby authorized and empowered to remove from any ship or vessel any person or persons found on board who have not been residing in the colony for such time as aforesaid.

5. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel carrying passengers or emigrants as aforesaid, shall be cleared out until a certificate is produced to the collector of customs or other authorized officer, from the Government agent for emigration or person acting in his stead, stating that he has been on board such ship or vessel, and that after due examination thereof he is satisfied that the provisions of this and the before-recited Act have in all respects been complied with; and for this purpose the master of such ship or vessel shall notify to the Government agent for emigration, or person acting in his stead, when his vessel is prepared for such inspection, and the said master shall at the same time be prepared to produce to that officer the certificate of a resident medical practitioner, that he has seen and examined the whole of the emigrants on board, which certificate shall be obtained by the master previously to the Government agent for emigration, or person acting in his stead, proceeding on board to inspect the vessel; and further, that after such final inspection, no other passengers or emigrants shall be taken by him on board; and that such several inspections as aforesaid shall take place prior to any such ship or vessel getting under weigh, and within the precincts of the harbour of Freetown; and the master of any such ship or vessel shall for and in respect of each and every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to the payment of a fine not less than 5 *l.* nor more than 10 *l.*

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6. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall by false and delusive representations, either induce any person or persons to emigrate, or prevent or dissuade any one or more persons from emigrating, such person or persons shall for and in respect of each and every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to the payment of a fine of not less than 10 *l.* nor more than 20 *l.*

7. And be it further enacted, that all fines, penalties, or forfeitures under this Act shall be recovered and applied as in the case of the recovery of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, incurred under the before-mentioned recited Act.

No. 11.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. 13 April 1842.

— No. 11. —

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 13 April 1842.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a despatch which has been received from the Lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone, covering an Act supplementary to the Passengers' Act.

I am, &c.

(signed) *James Stephen.*

No. 12.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 13 May 1842.

— No. 12. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,

Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 13 May 1842.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, transmitting for our report a supplementary Passengers' Act, which has been passed in Sierra Leone, and been transmitted to this country in the Lieut.-governor's despatch, No. 8, of 27th January 1842.

We have the honour to report that the former Act, to which this is supplementary, simply extended the British Passengers' Act to Sierra Leone, in the same way as it had been extended to the West Indies by the Act of the Imperial Legislature, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 21. The present Act makes further provisions of a special kind, applicable to the circumstances of the colony; and we find them to be in general conformity with the instructions of the Secretary of State, founded on a Report from our Board, of the date of the 1st January 1841.

1. The first clause requires that not less than one-third of the adult emigrants from Sierra Leone shall be females, except in the case of Kroomen, or passengers proceeding coastways. This proportion of the sexes was sanctioned by Lord John Russell, in his despatch to the Governor of Sierra Leone, dated 20th March 1841; and it is the same proportion which is allowed by the Immigration Act of the Jamaica Legislature, as well as by a recent Order in Council, regulating the emigration of Africans to Trinidad. The expediency of exempting from any rule on the subject the Kroomen, who are accustomed to emigrate without their wives, was also pointed out in the same despatch from Lord John Russell; but no exception in their favour is made in the West Indian Immigration Acts. There would seem some reason to apprehend, therefore, that though under the Act we are now considering they would be permitted to leave Sierra Leone unaccompanied by any females of their race, yet the expenses of their conveyance to the West Indies could not be paid for by the local governments, consistently with the Acts which provide for immigration at the public expense. We do not mention this, however, as any objection to the Sierra Leone Act, but merely as a point that may render necessary some further communication with the several governments concerned in the West Indies.

2. The second clause inflicts a penalty of from 5 *l.* to 10 *l.* upon the master

of

of any ship taking away children or persons under age without the written consent of their parents or guardians; or, should they be liberated Africans, without the concurrence in writing of the assistant superintendent of liberated Africans.

The Governor states that the practices to which the emigration agents had resorted rendered this clause necessary; and it appears to us very proper that it should be enacted.

3. The third clause enacts that no liberated African located in any of the villages of the colony shall remove from such village for the purpose of emigrating, until notice in writing shall have been given to the manager of the district at least 10 days previously to such departure, and at the expiration of that time the manager is authorized to certify that such notice had been given. In default of the party neglecting to give the notice, he or she shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine of from 10 *s.* to 20 *s.*

We think that some alteration might be desirable in this clause. The party by whom the required notice is to be given would appear to be the liberated African who is about to emigrate, and should he fail to give the notice, he is to be subject to a fine. A liberated African, however, would probably be ignorant of the law, and certainly not be able himself to give the requisite notice in writing. It would seem hard, therefore, to subject him to a fine for violating the law. It would, perhaps, be fairer to require that the person engaging to find the passage should be answerable for giving the notice to the manager of the district, as in this country agents employed in collecting emigrants upon colonial bounties are required to send in to our office the names and description of all persons whom they propose to remove. We think also that the manager of the district should not only be authorized, but should be required, upon demand, to grant a certificate of the notice having been given to him.

In case Lord Stanley should approve of these suggestions, we have prepared a clause, in conformity with them, which is herewith enclosed, and which we would submit to his Lordship as a substitute for the third clause of the Act under consideration.

4. The fourth clause enacts that no persons shall emigrate from the colony who have not resided within it for a period of at least six weeks, and the Government agent for emigration is authorized to remove from the vessel any person found on board who shall not have been resident for that period. We think that there should be added an authority to the same officer to remove any person being a liberated African, who shall not be in possession of the certificate from the manager of his district mentioned in the preceding clause. We have enclosed the form of additional words which it would be necessary to insert in the clause for this purpose.

5. This clause makes the clearing of the vessel dependent upon the issue of a certificate from the Government emigration agent, that he is satisfied that all provisions of the law have been carried out. It further requires the master of every vessel to notify to the Government emigration agent when his vessel is ready for inspection; to be prepared to produce a certificate of the medical examination of the emigrants; not to let the vessel get under weigh until such inspection shall have taken place; and, after the final inspection, not to take on board any more passengers, under a penalty for each and every offence of from 5 *l.* to 10 *l.*

The provisions of this clause appear to us to be very proper. The only alteration which we would suggest is, that the master of the vessel shall be punishable by fine on account of every additional person whom he shall take on board after the passengers have been finally inspected and approved. As the clause is at present drawn, the taking any number of additional passengers would seem only to be one offence, and subject the master merely to a fine of from 5 *l.* to 10 *l.*, which the profit upon the passage-money even of a single person might cover. The offence is one from which the worst consequences might ensue, and which it would be easy to commit. We would accordingly recommend that it should be dealt with in a separate clause in the manner suggested in the enclosed amendments.

6. The sixth clause imposes a fine of from 10 *l.* to 20 *l.* upon any person

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who shall induce another to emigrate, or dissuade another from emigrating, by false and delusive representations.

This clause appears to us open to objection. It would be difficult to establish by legal proof that a man had been induced to emigrate by certain misrepresentations, and it would be still more difficult to prove what it was which had upon the whole induced a person not to emigrate. It would further be difficult to establish, in either case, the falseness and delusiveness of the representations, which, moreover, though false, might be made in ignorance, as in the case of the agent for one of the West Indian colonies, who though, in perfect accordance with his instructions, yet raised expectations in intending emigrants which were not realized upon their arrival in the colony. We think therefore that the clause would either be inoperative, or would be vexatious and unjust in its operation. It is to be remarked that the agents for the different West Indian colonies who might be supposed to exaggerate the advantages of their respective colonies, act under official responsibility; and at the same time the vigilance of the emigration agent of Sierra Leone will, we hope, enable him to check the dissemination of false statements, and in some measure to remove the impressions which they may create. On the other hand, it is contemplated that a small number of those who have emigrated shall from time to time be sent back to Sierra Leone for the sake of conveying information to the labouring classes upon which they would be willing to rely, relative to their prospects in the colonies to which they may emigrate; and the statements furnished by these parties will probably prove the best means of counteracting the endeavours which may be improperly made in Sierra Leone to prevent emigration from the colony. We would therefore submit for Lord Stanley's consideration the expediency of omitting the sixth clause of this Act.

7. The seventh and last clause provides for the recovery of penalties, upon which we have no remark to offer.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Encl. in No. 12.

Enclosure in No. 12.

CLAUSE proposed to be substituted for Clause 3.

AND be it further enacted, that any person who shall provide or engage to provide a passage on board any such ship as aforesaid for any liberated African located in any of the villages of this colony, shall give to the manager of the district wherein such liberated African is located at least 10 days' previous notice in writing of the intended departure of such liberated African; and at the expiration of the time mentioned in such notice, the said manager shall, and he is hereby required to grant upon demand to such liberated African a certificate that such notice has been given; and if any such person as aforesaid shall neglect to give such notice as aforesaid, he shall in respect of each and every such offence be liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*

CLAUSE proposed to be substituted for Clause 4.

And be it further enacted, that no person shall be allowed to leave the colony or its dependencies, for the purpose of emigrating, until he or she shall have resided within it for a period of at least weeks; nor if any such person be a liberated African located in any of the villages of this colony, unless he or she shall have obtained from the manager of the district in which he or she was located such certificate as hereinbefore is mentioned; and the Government agent for emigration, or person acting in his stead, is hereby authorized and required to remove from any ship or vessel any person or persons found on board who have not been residing in the colony for such time as aforesaid, or who, being a liberated African, as aforesaid, has not obtained such certificate as aforesaid.

CLAUSE proposed to be substituted for part of Clause 5.

And be it further enacted, that after such final inspection of any such vessel as aforesaid, no additional passenger or emigrant shall be taken on board thereof; and that in case any such additional passenger or emigrant shall, contrary to the prohibition on that behalf herein contained, be taken on board any such vessel, the master thereof shall in respect of each and every such additional passenger or emigrant be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*

— No. 13. —

No. 13.
Despatch from Lord John Russell to John Carr, Esq. or the Officer administering the Government, 30 August 1841.

19 August.

(No. 83.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to *John Carr*, Esq. or the Officer administering the Government of Sierra Leone.

Sir, Downing-street, 30 August 1841.

I TRANSMIT to you enclosed an extract of a letter which has been addressed to me by Mr. Marryat, suggesting certain alterations which he conceives should be made in the scale of rations which the late Governor's (Sir John Jeremie) proclamation of the 1st of April last, directs to be provided for emigrants leaving Sierra Leone; and I have to desire that you will bring Mr. Marryat's suggestions under the consideration of the Council of Government, with a view to the correction of the errors which the late Governor's proclamation is alleged to contain, if you and the Council shall be satisfied that such errors exist.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Russell.*

Enclosure in No. 13.

Encl. in No. 13.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. *Marryat* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Laurence Pountney-lane, 19 August 1841.

I REGRET to have again to address your Lordship on matters relating to emigration to Trinidad, but the subject is of such vital importance to that valuable colony that I trust your Lordship will excuse me for so doing.

The points to which I now beg to call your Lordship's attention are, first, the proclamation of Sir John Jeremie, dated 1 April, fixing the scale of rations to be provided for emigrants leaving Sierra Leone.

I submit that by some of its provisions vessels are subjected to much unnecessary expense, whilst no additional comfort or advantage is secured to emigrants, as has been proved by experience in the late expedition, and I consequently take the liberty of submitting to your Lordship's consideration the following alterations, which are founded on the report of Mr. Hamilton.

1st. That the two gills of palm oil ordered daily should be reduced to a quarter of a gill, the former quantity having been proposed by Mr. Hamilton by mistake (which, by some extraordinary oversight, was not detected by Sir John Jeremie), and the latter quantity being in conformity with the Government allowance made at Sierra Leone to the captured Africans, whilst in receipt of rations. Of the quantity of this article obliged to be shipped in the Elizabeth and Jane under the order, the great bulk was landed at Trinidad, whence it has been reshipped to this country, there being no sale for it there.

2d. That instead of one and a half gallon, old measure, of water daily, the quantity fixed by the Passengers' Act (and which is equal to the allowance to troops to the East Indies), viz. five imperial gallons per week should be substituted, or if the former quantity be retained, the length of the voyage to Trinidad, which is fixed by said proclamation at eight weeks, should be reduced to six weeks, in accordance with the Trinidad and Demerary ordinances, as sanctioned by Her Majesty. The length of the voyages may be fixed by laws of the colony for which the emigrants are intended. At present no distinction is made in Sir John Jeremie's proclamation between the length of the voyage from Sierra Leone to Jamaica and that to Trinidad, although the former is full a week longer. Assuming, therefore, that the quantity of water ordered for the former is sufficient, vessels going to the latter are required to take an unnecessary quantity. In the case of the Elizabeth and Jane, although she left England supplied with considerably more casks than required by the Passengers' Act and the Trinidad ordinance, Mr. Hamilton, in consequence of the proclamation in question, was compelled to double the quantity at a great expense at Sierra Leone, which proved perfectly useless, for on his arrival at Trinidad, after 28 days' passage, the emigrants had not consumed much more than half of the quantity shipped in London. No doubt every precaution should be taken to insure an ample supply of so necessary an article; but, on the other hand, no good can arise from compelling vessels to take such an excessive quantity as that required by Sir John Jeremie's proclamation.

3d. That the clause requiring every emigrant ship to have at least one pound of yams per day for each passenger be expunged altogether, it being disadvantageous both to the emigrant and shipowner, because yams after a week or ten days begin to decay, and consequently a great part of what is shipped must necessarily be spoiled and wasted before the expiration of the voyage, whilst the circumstance of their being on board is an inducement to the ship-master to continue to issue them longer than they ought to be consumed. A former clause of the proclamation allows yams to be given as an equivalent for rice and biscuit, and it appears highly impolitic to insist on any other provision; for, seeing that yams are always the cheapest farinaceous food, there can be no doubt that ship-masters will take as many as will keep good; and should, from any unusual circumstance, that article be scarce, it must evidently be injurious to the colony to enforce a large exportation of the daily food of its population, besides the emigrants themselves appear much to prefer biscuit.

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No. 14.
Despatch from Lieut.-governor Fergusson to Lord Stanley, 27 January 1842.

— No. 14. —

(No. 9.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor *Fergusson* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Sierra Leone, 27 January 1842.

IN compliance with the directions contained in Lord John Russell's despatch, No. 83, dated 30th August 1841, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that having convened the members of the Council, and laid the subject before them, I have, by their advice, issued a proclamation (six copies of which are herewith forwarded) to replace that issued by Sir John Jeremie, and adverted to in Lord John Russell's Despatch.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Fergusson*,
Lieutenant-governor.

Encl. in No. 14.

Enclosure in No. 14.

PROCLAMATION.

BY his Excellency *William Fergusson*, Lieutenant-governor of the Colony of *Sierra Leone* and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

William Fergusson.

WHEREAS it is deemed necessary that an alteration in the scale for dieting emigrants as fixed by the proclamation of the late Governor, Sir John Jeremie, bearing date the 1st of April 1841, should take place:

And whereas the Lieutenant-governor is required to substitute, by proclamation, for the articles of food and provision specified in the Act of Parliament, passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, for "regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," such other articles of food and provisions as shall be equivalent for the same, having regard to the average duration of the voyage, and to the number of passengers to be conveyed in any such ship, in such manner that the proportion prescribed in the said recited Act between the probable number of days to be occupied by the voyage and the number of days during which provision is made for the subsistence of the passengers shall be preserved:

The Lieutenant-governor now proclaims that the following scale for victualling adult emigrants from Sierra Leone shall be established, in lieu of that set forth in the beforementioned proclamation; viz.:—

One quart rice, or 1 lb. biscuit; ½ lb. salt meat, or salt fish, or herrings, and not less than one-half of the daily ration to be meat; ½ gill palm oil; ¼ gill salt; 1 gallon water (old measure). For children in the proportions settled by the Act.

And it is ordered, that the passage from Sierra Leone, and from the Gambia to Jamaica, shall be considered likely to endure eight weeks, and from any part of the Gold Coast 11 weeks; and the passage from Sierra Leone and from the Gambia to Trinidad or Demerara shall be considered to endure six weeks, and from any part of the Gold Coast nine weeks.

Given at Government-house, this 17th day of January in the year of our Lord 1842, and Her Majesty's reign the fifth.

By his Excellency's Command.

N. W. Macdonald,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 15.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 13 April 1842.

— No. 15. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 13 April 1842.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a despatch which has been received from the Lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone, covering a proclamation regulating the scale for victualling emigrants from that colony.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

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— No. 16. —

No. 16.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 13 May 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 13 May 1842.

IN obedience to Lord Stanley's directions, contained in your letter of the 13th ult., we have perused the despatch therein contained, from the Lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone, dated the 27th of January, covering an amended proclamation upon the scale of victualling emigrants from that colony to the West Indies.

This measure appears to have originated in a letter from Mr. Marryat as agent for Trinidad, dated the 19th of August 1841, pointing out some particulars in which he considered that the original proclamation at Sierra Leone on this subject admitted of amendment. Lord John Russell forwarded Mr. Marryat's letter to the Lieutenant-governor, with a view to the correction of the errors which the previous proclamation was alleged to contain, should the Lieutenant-governor and Council be satisfied that such errors did in fact exist. The points to which Mr. Marryat drew attention, were the allowances of palm oil and of water, the nature of the regulation as to yams, and the computed duration of the voyage to the West Indies. We find that in each of these particulars some alteration has been introduced by the Lieutenant-governor in Council, though in none of them exactly the same alteration as was proposed by Mr. Marryat.

On the subject of palm oil, we were long since satisfied that the allowance of two gills was excessive, and had probably been named by mistake; and when we were called on to define the conditions of the removal of liberated Africans from St. Helena to the West Indies, we proposed that the allowance should be reduced to one-third of a gill of palm oil per diem, which we understood to be the issue to liberated Africans living on shore at Sierra Leone. The quantity named in the present proclamation is half a gill. The difference, it will be observed, is not material. We are not aware of any reason to object to the allowance thus fixed.

The Lieutenant-governor has reduced the allowance of water from a gallon and a half per diem to one gallon, old measure. This is equal to about 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ quarts imperial measure; but the allowance in the Passengers' Bill now before Parliament is three imperial quarts; and we would suggest that the same should be the rule in Sierra Leone.

In the former proclamation it was stated in one place that 3 lbs. of yams or cocoas might be considered as an equivalent for 1 lb. of biscuit; and in another place it was required that a proportion of at least 1 lb. of yams or cocoas per diem must be laid in for each passenger. We think that Mr. Marryat showed very forcible reasons against this latter clause, rendering a certain supply of yams imperative. He pointed out that this article was very liable to spoil after the first few days of the voyage; and that, from its cheapness, it was one which shippers might be reasonably expected to lay in to as large an extent as was advisable. He suggested, therefore, that it was enough merely to leave it permissive, as laid down in the previous part of the proclamation, to substitute yams for rice and biscuit. But we observe that the Lieutenant-governor has gone further, and has not merely omitted the clause imperatively requiring the use of yams, but has also no longer left an option of substituting that article for biscuit and rice. It is very possible that there may be sufficient reasons for this course; but we have thought it right to notice the distinction, not being ourselves aware of any objection to allowing yams to be substituted for the other articles, provided only that some definite proportion at least, as for instance one-half, were required to consist of the more durable kinds of food. We think it would be desirable that the Lieutenant-governor should be requested to report expressly his opinion on the subject, with the reasons.

We perceive that the computed length of the passage to Trinidad or Demerara has been reduced to six weeks from Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and nine weeks from the Gold Coast. Adverting to the information which was obtained

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at the time the arrangements were made in the early part of this year for the transit of liberated Africans from St. Helena to the West Indies, and observing also that six weeks from Sierra Leone is the length of passage assumed in the Trinidad ordinance on this subject, which has already been sanctioned by the Government, we see no reason to object to the rule which has been adopted on this subject by the Lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Frederick Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

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— No. 1. —

(No. 92.)

No. 1.
Despatch from Governor Middlemore, C. B. to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 18 February 1841.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Major-General *Middlemore*, C. B. to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord, St. Helena, 18 February 1841.

I HAVE the honour to report, that on the 7th instant a Portuguese schooner, the Louise, prize to Her Majesty's brig Brisk, arrived in these Roads, having left the coast 14 days previous, with 420 slaves on board, of whom 82 died on the passage, from small-pox and dysentery.

The only eligible place in which accommodation could be found for those whom I have reported to your Lordship, was in Lemon Valley, and the small tenements in which they are located, confined and contracted.

I have therefore directed that the newly arrived should be divided among the three prize vessels now lying at Lemon Valley, until some buildings at Rupert's Valley, the property of the Ordnance department, can be placed in sufficient repair for the reception of those whom I reported to your Lordship, on the 6th instant, might be released from quarantine on the 2d proximo.

I transmit a report and estimate by Captain Alexander, the commanding engineer, of the proposed repairs to render these buildings habitable, the expense of which amounts to the sum of 148 *l.*; and as this service is one of absolute necessity, I have directed it to be executed without delay.

It would be impossible to accommodate any larger number than those now here, without incurring considerable expense for additional buildings; at the same time I am apprehensive that the present number, 470, is greater than can be employed amongst the inhabitants as apprentices. Should this opinion be confirmed, I have the honour to request your Lordship will be pleased to furnish me with instructions as to their future disposal.

I have in the meantime deemed it necessary to address a letter to the senior naval officer of the station, requesting he will order any prizes taken with Africans on board, to be despatched to some other destination; and I shall, in conformity with your Lordship's instructions, in the event of others arriving, direct them to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Middlemore*, Major-General.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Sir, Royal Engineers' Office, St. Helena, 16 Feb. 1841.

IN obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Governor, I have the honour to transmit herewith enclosed, a Return of the Buildings at Rupert's Valley, showing their present condition, occupation, and the number of prize negroes they can be made to accommodate by effecting certain repairs, the expense of which is included in an estimate, also transmitted, amounting to 148 *l.* 8 *s.*; an abstract of which, on the face of the return, shows the expense proposed to each building.

By this return it appears that accommodation can be afforded at Rupert's Valley for one overseer and 148 adults. As many of the negroes now under quarantine at Lemon Valley are children and infants, it is probable that the whole now at that place may be removed to Rupert's when the period of quarantine shall have expired, and the repairs shall have been completed.

The buildings at Rupert's Valley referred to in this return are the property of the

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Master-general and Board of Ordnance; they are not at present required for military purposes, with the exception of two sheds, which are occupied by the commanding officer of the royal artillery for the stowage of ammunition and side-arms, which that officer states can be removed under the sanction of his Excellency the Governor.

There does not appear, therefore, any objection to the occupation of these buildings by the prize negroes, under the authority of his Excellency; and as the repairs to be effected will be considerable, no rent will be required, it is presumed, by the Master-general and Board, to whom the proposed occupation must be reported.

I have submitted this subject to the consideration of the respective officers, who concur with me in this opinion.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. C. Alexander,*
Captain Royal Engineers.

W. H. Seale, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Seale.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

RETURN showing the Number and Description of BUILDINGS in *Rupert's Valley*, with the Accommodation they will afford to Prize Negroes, and the probable Expense of placing them in Repair.

Description of Building and present Occupation.	Internal Dimensions.	Nature of Structure.	Capable of Containing	Present State of Repair.	Estimated Expense of Repairs required.
					£. s. d.
Soldiers' guard-house (now occupied by an invalid).	20ft. 6in. by 14ft.	- - Stone walls; cement covering on roof; two stories high; the upper floor boarded, the lower of earth.	50	- - In tolerable repair; the lower floor requires to be boarded.	17 17 -
Two sheds, filled with side-arms and shot.	each 14 ft. by 10 ft.	- - Stone walls, cement roofs, clay floors.	14	- - The floors require to be boarded.	9 3 4
Barrack (D.) in ruins -	44 ft. by 16 ft.	Stone walls - -	50	- - The boarding of the roof, the greater number of the rafters, and the board floor of the larger room, are wanting; two windows in the smaller room require shutters, three doors to be fitted with locks, and the woodwork requires painting.	91 - 3
Cooking-house (unoccupied).	14 ft. by 9 ft.	- - Stone walls, cement covering on roof, clay floor.	6	- - In tolerable repair; the floor requires to be boarded.	5 19 4
Barrack (E.), occupied by an invalid.	20 ft. by 10ft. 6in.	- - Ditto - -	12	- - Ditto - -	12 16 5
Side-arm shed, (unoccupied).	16ft. by 10ft. 6in.	- - Ditto - -	1 overseer	- - Ditto - -	9 5 6
Barrack (F.), occupied by artillery-man in charge.	17 ft. by 14 ft.	- - Stone walls, clay covering on roof, boarded floor.	16	- - In good repair; requires to be whitewashed.	2 6 2
		TOTAL - -	1 Overseer and 148 Adults.	TOTAL - - £.	148 8 -

Royal Engineers' Office, St. Helena,
13 February 1841.

(signed) *C. C. Alexander,*
Capt. R. Engineers.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Seale.*

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Despatch from Lord John Russell to Governor Middlemore, C. B. 25 Feb. 1841.

10 October.

(Circular)

COPY of DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor Major-General *Middlemore*, C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 25 February 1841.

I TRANSMIT for your information and guidance the copy of a communication addressed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Commissioners of Customs, London, on the subject of the expenses incurred by their officers in the colonies for the maintenance of liberated Africans.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 10 October 1840.

THE attention of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury has been called to the arrangements it may be proper to make for the reception and disposal of Africans captured under instructions which have been issued in regard to the Portuguese slave trade, or under circumstances which may render it necessary that they should be landed in the nearest British colony, or where no court competent to adjudicate on the capture may exist, and that immediate provision should be made for their temporary maintenance. With reference to this subject, as it appears to my Lords that certain instructions which have been conveyed to the Governors of colonies, have tended to interfere with the regulations by which the charge of Africans, landed from captured slave vessels, would devolve upon the officers of your department at the place of debarkation, they have signified to Her Majesty's Secretary of State their opinion that the collector of Customs is the fittest person for that charge, especially in cases in which the expense of maintaining the people landed is to fall on the funds of this country; but that when employment has been found for Africans thus landed, and they have become denizened in the colony, the duties of the collector of the Customs, as regards them, terminate. The Secretary of State having concurred in these views, instructions in conformity therewith will be conveyed to the officers in charge of colonial governments. I am further to acquaint you, that steps will be taken for ascertaining what colonies will be prepared to make provision from colonial funds for defraying the expense of the reception and temporary maintenance of captured Africans, and for preventing as far as may be practicable the landing of Africans where that provision has not been made; but if necessity should, nevertheless, occasion their being so landed, the expense must be defrayed as heretofore, by bills on this Board, which the Governors will draw under the existing regulations in favour of the collector of Customs: and, in this case, it would be the duty of the collector to take immediate measures, under the directions of the officers in charge of the local governments, for the transfer of the people to the colony in which provision for receiving them has been made. I am likewise to desire you will cause the officers of your department in the colonies to be apprised of the intention of this Board and the Secretary of State, in the several respects above adverted to, for their guidance.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. Gordon.*

Commissioners of Customs.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Despatch from Governor Middlemore, C. B. to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 4 March 1841.

(No. 95.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Middlemore*, C.B. to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord, St. Helena, 4 March 1841.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that on the 1st instant a Portuguese schooner, the Merzianna, arrived at this port, prize to Her Majesty's brig Brisk, with 280 slaves on board, having lost 61 by deaths, from small-pox and dysentery, during her passage in 13 days from Benguela.

In consequence of their sickly state, I desired a Medical Board to take into consideration whether, under such circumstances, this vessel could with safety proceed to some other destination, agreeably to my intention of directing vessels arriving with slaves so to do, as communicated in my despatch to your Lordship of the 18th February.

The Board having reported, that from the sickly condition in which these unfortunate people were, arising principally from their close confinement in

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a vessel of less than 80 tons, that a still more serious mortality might be expected, were they sent on either to Sierra Leone or the Cape, I have deemed it unavoidably necessary (notwithstanding the difficulty of finding suitable accommodation) to receive them here.

Fortunately the term of the quarantine, prescribed for the Africans who arrived on the 16th December, having expired on the 2d instant, they have been removed to Rupert's Valley, whilst those by the prize Louiza, who have been kept hitherto entirely in the three prize vessels, have been landed at Lemon Valley, and the recently arrived are distributed in the prize vessels anchored at that place.

The expense of erecting buildings, had I not availed myself of these vessels, would have been considerable; and from their having been used entirely for the reception of the sick, and having no intercourse with the shore, I have reason to attribute from this cause the prevention of small-pox being communicated to the inhabitants.

I must, therefore, submit for your Lordship's consideration, if it is intended that the captured slaves should continue to be sent to this port, whether it would not be advisable that the hulls of some of the prizes should be retained, and fitted up as receiving vessels.

In reference to your Lordship's circular despatch of the 23d September 1839, adverting to directions therein stated to have been forwarded, under date of the 14th January 1839, "for obtaining employment for Africans liberated by the capture of slave vessels," I beg to inform your Lordship that the instructions alluded to have never been received.

I have herewith the honour to forward a detailed statement of the total number of liberated Africans now in the colony.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. Middlemore*, Major-General.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

A RETURN of the Number of AFRICANS who have arrived from the Commencement, viz. 11th June 1840, to 1st March 1841.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Apprenticed out	10	3	9	2	24
Unapprenticed	1	-	-	-	1
Prize vessel, name unknown, prize to Her Majesty's brig Water Witch, arrived 16th December	36	26	67	34	163
Per Luiza, prize to Her Majesty's brig Brisk, arrived 6th February 1841	79	85	74	55	293
Per Merzianna, prize to Her Majesty's brig Brisk, arrived 1st March 1841	69	56	75	56	256
TOTAL Number of Africans now at St. Helena	195	170	225	147	737

(signed) *John Young*,
Collector Customs.

(True copy.)
Wm. Hy. Seale, C. S.

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— No. 4. —

(No. 128.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor *Middlemore*, C. B.

No. 4. Despatch from Lord John Russell to Governor Middlemore, C. B. 8 May 1841.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 May 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, No. 92 of the 18th of February, and No. 95 of the 4th of March, reporting the arrival at St. Helena of the Portuguese schooners Louise and Merzianna, with, as I understand your statements, 618 slaves on board, although the return annexed to your despatch No. 95, mentions only 549 as having arrived by these vessels.

My circular despatch of the 25th of February last, which has probably reached you by this time, will have apprised you of the arrangements which are to be made for the reception and disposal of the Africans generally who may have been captured under the instructions issued in regard to the slave trade carried on under the Portuguese flag. It is unnecessary, therefore, to impart to you a copy of Lord Glenelg's circular instructions of January 1839, to which you advert.

With regard to the difficulty which you apprehend may be experienced in providing in the island for the Africans who are now there, you will understand that you are authorized to avail yourself of any opportunity which may offer for sending them to the Cape of Good Hope, or to any other British colony from which offers may be made to you to pay the expense of their passage thither; assuming always that due precautions are taken for the health and comfort of the people, and that they shall consent to their removal from St. Helena.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

— No. 5. —

(No. 151.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Middlemore*, C.B., to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 5. Despatch from Governor Middlemore, C. B. to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 23 December 1841.

My Lord, St. Helena, 23 December 1841.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that an opportunity having offered of sending some of the liberated Africans to British Guiana free of expense to Government, upon the application of Captain Webb, commanding the British ship Mary Hartley, upon the part of the colonists of that country, I directed, in conformity with your Lordship's despatch, No. 128, of the 8th May 1841, the collector of customs to take the necessary measures for conforming to your Lordship's directions.

One hundred and eleven males and 29 females have been embarked; and I forward for your Lordship's information the copy of an agreement which was entered into by Captain Webb, with the various reports of the collector of customs, in which are detailed the steps which have been taken to render them as comfortable as possible on their passage.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Middlemore*, Major-General.

Enclosures in No. 5.

(1.)

Encl. in No. 5.

Island of St. Helena. } KNOW all men by these presents, that I, James Webb, master of the ship Mary Hartley, British built, and registered at Liverpool 15 November 1836, navigated with 20 men, and being of the burthen of 480 tons, now riding at anchor in the port of James Town, in the Island of St. Helena, for myself and on behalf of Clark & Sons, of Liverpool, the owners of the said ship, am held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of 1,000 *l.* of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, to which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself and the aforesaid owners of the ship Mary Hartley, jointly and severally for and on the whole, our heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents sealed with my seal, dated this 22d day of December, in the 5th year of the reign of Her said Majesty, and in the year of our Lord 1841.

WHEREAS the above bounden James Webb has made application to his Excellency Major-General Middlemore, Commander of the Bath, and Governor for the time being of the

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the island aforesaid, to be permitted to convey to either of the three ports in the British colony of Guiana, 140 liberated Africans, who with their own free will and consent have embarked on board of the said ship Mary Hartley, to be landed at either of the said ports in the said colony of Guiana; and whereas his Excellency aforesaid has been pleased to comply with the said application, and the said James Webb has signed articles of agreement hereunto attached, to provide the said liberated African negroes with sufficient space for each negro, and good and wholesome food, medicines, and other things necessary for medical treatment, and that previously to the embarkation of the said negroes, he, the said James Webb, did furnish two suits of proper clothing and a blanket for the use of each negro during the voyage from St. Helena aforesaid, to either of the said ports in the colony of British Guiana aforesaid. Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden James Webb, for himself and on the behalf of the owners of the British ship Mary Hartley, shall and will afford and continue to supply to the said 140 liberated Africans, throughout the whole duration of the voyage to the said British colony of Guiana, such good and sufficient accommodation, food, medicines and clothing, and shall deliver to the collector of the customs at either of the said ports aforesaid, in the said colony of British Guiana, at which he shall first arrive, the said liberated Africans, with a list in duplicate of the number and description of the said liberated Africans embarked at this port, and a true account of the casualties, and causes thereof, which may or shall occur during the voyage, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

(signed) *James Webb*, Master of the Mary Hartley.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
Robert Clarke, jun.
John Young.
S. F. Pritchard.

(2.)

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made and entered into between *John Young*, Collector of Customs at the island of *St. Helena*, on the one part; and *James Webb*, Master of the British ship Mary Hartley, on the other part.

WHEREAS the said James Webb hath contracted and agreed with the said John Young, to supply the liberated Africans such articles, and in such manner, and in such proportion and quantities as are stated in the certificate, diet roll and list of medicines, and other necessaries hereunto annexed:

Now this agreement witnesseth that the said James Webb, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree, with and to the said John Young, the collector of customs for the time being at the said island, in manner following; that is to say, that he the said James Webb shall and will, from the day of the embarkation of the 140 liberated Africans, and to the period of disembarkation at either of the ports of British Guiana, well and truly supply and deliver such quantities of the goods so mentioned in the said diet roll and list of medicines, and other necessaries, as shall be required by the Africans aforesaid. In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 22d day of December 1841.

(signed) *James Webb*, Master of the Mary Hartley.
John Young, Collector of Customs.

Witnesses.
Robert Clarke, jun.
S. F. Pritchard.

(3.)

Custom-house, St. Helena, 22 Dec. 1841.

RETURN of LIBERATED AFRICANS embarked on board of the British ship Mary Hartley, *James Webb*, Master, bound to either of the Ports of *British Guiana.*

SEX.	AGE.		TOTAL.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Under 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.		
Males - - - -	50	61	111	Several of the Africans are of the same kindred.
Females - - - -	6	23	29	
	56	84	140	

John Young, Collector of Customs.

Received

Received from John Young, esq. collector of the customs at this port, the above stated 140 liberated Africans, who, with their own free will, have embarked on board of the Mary Hartley, under my command; and whom I have engaged to deliver an account of to the collector and controller of the first port in British Guiana at which the Mary Hartley shall arrive.

James Webb, Master of the Mary Hartley.

(4.)

St. Helena, 20 December 1841.

DIET ROLL for the Liberated Africans embarked on board the Mary Hartley, British Ship.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Biscuit	½ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.
Rice	½ lb.	-	½ lb.	½ lb.	-	½ lb.	½ lb.
Pease Pudding	-	½ lb.	-	-	½ lb.	—	
Salt Beef	½ lb.	½ lb.	-	½ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	—
Fresh Meat	-	-	½ lb.	-	-	-	½ lb.
Vinegar	-	2 oz.	-	-	2 oz.	—	
Vegetables	½ lb.	-	-	½ lb.	—		
Coffee	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Sugar	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Water	3 quarts.	3 quarts.	3 quarts.	3 quarts.	3 quarts.	3 quarts.	3 quarts.

Each negro above the age of eight years to receive the above allowance; all under, to receive the one-half.

(signed) *Geo. M'Henry*, M.D. C.M., Surgn Supdt Lib. Af. Estabt.
H. R. Solomon, Surgn Inspector Eastern Station.
Stephen F. Pritchard, 1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, H. M. Customs.

(True copy.)
(signed) *Jno. Young*, Cr Customs.

(5.)

A LIST of MEDICINES required for 140 Negroes during the Voyage from *St. Helena* to *Demerara*.

Balsam of copaiba, half a pint.
Calomel, four ounces.
Cubebs, half a pound.
Adhesive plaster, two yards.
Blistering plaster, half a pound.
Powdered ipecacuanha, two ounces.
Soap liniment, half a pound.
Linseed meal.
Epsom salts, five pounds.
Powdered rhubarb, four ounces.
Castor oil, one pint.
Olive oil, one pint.
Sugar of lead, one ounce.
Tincture of rhubarb, four ounces.
Tincture of opium, six ounces.
Simple ointment, one pound.
Surgeon's lint, half a pound.
Spatula, one spatula.
Flannel, two yards.
Calico, three yards.
Brandy, two gallons.

(signed) *G. M. Henry*, M.D.C.M. } Surgeons, Liberated
H. R. Solomon, } African Establishment.

St. Helena, 21 December 1841.

(True copy.)
(signed) *Jno. Young*, Cr. Customs.

(6.)

Gentlemen, Custom-house, St. Helena, 20 December 1841.

HIS Excellency the Governor having been pleased to sanction the embarkation of about 100 negroes from the Liberated African Sation at Rupert's, to be conveyed with their consent in the British ship Mary Hartley to the British colony of Guiana, you are requested to furnish a certificate embracing the following particulars, viz.

1st. That there is a height of five feet between decks of the Mary Hartley.

2d. That there is 15 clear superficial feet for each negro.

3d. That there has been subjected to your inspection the food to the amount, or in the proportion following, that is to say:

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Water, five gallons per week for four weeks.
Bread, 7lbs. ditto - - ditto, or an equivalent of rice and vegetables.

4th. That there be medicines and other things necessary for medical treatment (under your directions) adequate in amount and kind to the probable exigencies of the voyage.
5th. That they are furnished with proper clothing (two suits for each negro).
6th. That they have a blanket given to each negro.
7th. That they embark with their free will and consent.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jno. Young*,
Collector.

G. M'Henry, Esq., H. R. Solomon, Esq.
Surgeons of the Liberated African Establishment.
S. F. Pritchard, Esq.
1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, Customs.

(True copy.)
(signed) *Jno. Young*, Cr. Customs.

(7.)

Sir, St. Helena, 21 December 1841.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of yesterday's date, respecting the examination of the food, clothing, and accommodation for the liberated Africans about to be embarked on board the Mary Hartley, we have proceeded on board that vessel, and having instituted a thorough examination, have found to our perfect satisfaction,

1st. That there is a height of five feet and upwards between decks.
2d. That there is ample accommodation for the number to be embarked.
3d. That there is a sufficiency of water, bread, rice, meat, and provisions generally.
4th. That there is an ample stock of medicines and medical comforts.
5th. That each negro has been provided with two suits of clothing.
6th. That each negro has been furnished with a blanket.
7th. That every negro embarked has done so with his own perfect free will and consent.

We have, &c.
(signed) *George M'Henry*, M. D.,
Surgeon Super. Lib. Africans, Lemon Valley.
Henry R. Solomon,
Inspector of Rupert's Station.
S. F. Pritchard,
1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, H. M. Customs.

John Young, Esq.
Collector of Customs, &c. &c.

(True copy.)
(signed) *Jno. Young*, Cr. Customs.

(8.)

List of Clothing supplied on Board the English Ship Mary Hartley, Capt. *Webb*, for the Use of 140 Liberated Africans, Passengers in that Vessel for *Demerara*.

Men :—100 shirts, 50 frocks, 100 trowsers, 50 hats.
Boys :—100 shirts, 50 frocks, 100 trowsers, 50 hats.
Women :—46 gowns, 46 shifts, 23 flannels, 23 handkerchiefs.
Girls :—22 gowns, 22 shifts, 11 flannels, 11 handkerchiefs.

(signed) *Jno. Scott*,
Contractor for supplying Lib. Africans with Clothing, &c.

St. Helena, 22 December 1841.

(True copy.)
(signed) *Jno. Young*, C. Customs.

No. 6.
Letter from G. W. Hope, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 19 February 1842.

23 Dec. 1841. No. 151.

— No. 6. —

Copy of a LETTER from *G. W. Hope*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 19 February 1842.

I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a despatch and of its enclosures which have been received from the Governor of St. Helena, reporting that he had granted permission for the removal of 140 liberated Africans to British Guiana.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

— No. 7. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Honourable *E. E. Villiers*, to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 7. Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 26 February 1842.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 26 February 1842.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing for any suggestions or observations which we may have to offer a copy of a despatch and of its enclosures which have been received from the Governor of St. Helena, reporting that he had granted permission for the removal of 140 liberated Africans to British Guiana.

Having examined the scale contained amongst the documents forwarded by Major-general Middlemore, we do not find any reason to alter the scale recently established for ships sailing for a similar purpose from England. We would suggest that this latter scale, of which a copy is enclosed, be sent to the Governor for his information, and with a view to its adoption in any other ships that may be dispatched under his authority. We observe that in the case of the Africans already gone, the shippers paid for their clothing, but we believe that it is more consistent with the general views of Government not to follow this precedent, and not to leave upon the importing colonies any other than the charges of transport.

The enclosures of the Governor's despatch are returned as directed.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

SCALE of DIET for Male and Female liberated Africans from *St. Helena* to *West Indies*; Children in proportion.

To be allowed daily:	To be allowed daily:
1 quart or 2 lbs. of rice, or 1 lb. of biscuit.	⅓ gill of palm oil.
½ lb. of salt beef, or salt pork, or salt fish*.	¼ gill or 1 oz. of salt.
½ oz. of coffee or cocoa.	3 quarts of water.
1¼ oz. of sugar.	To be allowed weekly:
1 oz. of lime juice.	
⅔ oz. of sugar (for mixing with the above).	½ pint of vinegar.

There is also to be on board each ship, in charge of the surgeon, ½ cwt. of sago, and ½ cwt. of chloride of lime.

* *N.B.*—The salt fish not to be issued oftener than on alternate days.

— No. 8. —

No. 8. Despatch from Lord Stanley to the Governor of St. Helena, 8 March 1842.

(No. 29.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Governor of *St. Helena*.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 March 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 151, of the 23d of December last, with its enclosures, explaining the circumstances under which you have permitted a number of liberated Africans to remove themselves to British Guiana.

I enclose for your information and guidance a copy of the scale of provisions which has been established for the ships which have recently sailed from this country, for the purpose of conveying liberated Africans from St. Helena to the West Indies. You will cause that scale to be adopted in any other vessels which may convey Africans from the island with your authority. *In Land Commissioners' letter of 26 Feb. 1842.*

You will also understand that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to make the persons shipping the Africans pay for their clothing; you will have collected, indeed, from a preceding instruction, that such clothing is to be supplied at the public charge.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

No. 9.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 29 January 1842.

Mr. Burge, 20 January 1842.
Colonial Office, 27 January 1842.

— No. 9. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 29 January 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit for your information and guidance the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Burge, the agent for Jamaica, and this department, on the subject of the removal to the West Indies of the liberated Africans at present residing at St. Helena.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Encl. in No. 9.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Paper-buildings, Temple, 20 January 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which, by your Lordship's desire, was addressed to me on the 15th instant by Mr. Hope, on the subject of the permission which the Governor of St. Helena was instructed to give to the emigration of the captured Africans from thence to Jamaica, and other parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

As it was very desirable that those who represented Jamaica, Trinidad, and Demerara, the only colonies interested in or enabled to avail themselves of that permission, should act in concert, and thus avoid a fruitless expense which might be incurred by a competition, and in ignorance of each other's proposed arrangements, I have been in communication with the agents of Trinidad and Demerara. It appeared advisable to send one ship for each of these three colonies. In endeavouring to procure the necessary shipping, we have been required by the persons who are disposed to furnish it, to satisfy them on the following points:—First, that no other vessels would be allowed to take away the Africans from St. Helena but those sent by us under this arrangement; and, secondly, that the Governor should be instructed to cause the Africans to embark on board the vessels thus sent by us.

It has been already submitted to your Lordship that the clause in the Passengers' Act, relative to the proportion of passengers on board ships crossing the Line, is inapplicable to this case. An assurance to this effect is required on the part of the persons disposed to supply the shipping.

It is considered indispensably necessary that, before the vessels sail, it should be perfectly understood what are the provisions, &c. and the quantity of water which will be prescribed for the voyage from St. Helena, as of course the provisions, &c. and water-casks must be procured in this country.

As it is understood there has been a considerable mortality amongst the Africans at St. Helena, it is of great importance to ascertain its cause, and the present state of the health of the survivors according to the latest returns, in order that we may be able to judge whether they are in a state to be removed with advantage to the colony.

The gentlemen connected with Trinidad and Demerara and myself will be very glad to be afforded an opportunity of personally conferring with your Lordship on the points which form the subject of this letter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Burge.*

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir Downing-street, 27 January 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant on the subject of the removal to the West Indies of the liberated Africans at present residing at St. Helena.

In reference to the first of the questions proposed in that letter, I am directed to state that instructions will be given to the Governor of St. Helena, to permit the embarkation of none of the Africans in question in any vessels excepting those to which you refer, before the arrival of those vessels, or before they shall have taken on board as many of the people in question as they may be able properly to receive. It must, however, be clearly understood, that this engagement is made on the condition that the vessels to be despatched on behalf of the colonies of Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad, shall proceed on their respective voyages with all practicable despatch, and shall complete them within such a period as may reasonably be consumed in the direct voyage from England to St. Helena.

On understanding that the average length of a voyage from St. Helena to any one of the three colonies above mentioned does not exceed six weeks, Lord Stanley will instruct the Governor of St. Helena not to insist on more than a space of 12 superficial square feet for each passenger.

With regard to the provisions to be taken on board for the use of the passengers, as such provisions could not be obtained at St. Helena without great inconvenience and expense,

Lord

Lord Stanley will instruct the Governor of that island to consider as adequate for the occasion any provisions put on board in this country, which the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners may certify to be equivalent for the present purpose to those required by the Ship Passengers' Act; that is, the Commissioners will determine what quantity of such substituted provisions should be put on board for the use of each passenger, and it will remain with the Governor to ascertain that the whole amount bears at least that proportion to the whole number of such passengers.

You are aware that the Africans brought to St. Helena, or rather such of them as have survived or escaped the disease generated in the slave ships, do not consist of males and females in the proportions required by the laws of the different colonies. Lord Stanley will therefore do everything in his power to obtain, in this instance, a relaxation of those laws on that particular subject, so far as the exigencies of the case may really require it; this concession is, however, made on the understanding that the passengers to be taken on board each vessel at St. Helena, shall contain such proportions of females to males as may be necessary for preventing an undue proportion of either being left behind on the island. It is almost superfluous to observe, that every effort will be made to prevent the separation of members of the same family, or of persons peculiarly connected or attached to each other, as this is a stipulation which Lord Stanley is well aware would be insisted on by yourself, and by the gentlemen with whom you are associated in this country, as well as by the colonies for which you and they respectively act.

With reference to your last inquiry, I am to inform you, that with a view to the health of the inhabitants of St. Helena, every possible precaution has been taken, by quarantine and other sanitary regulations, to separate from the general body of liberated Africans such of them as were affected by any contagious maladies; and his Lordship is aware of no reason for doubting that on the arrival of the vessels at St. Helena, the liberated Africans will be found in a good average state of health.

It is almost superfluous to add, although, for the prevention of a possible mistake, it appears to Lord Stanley desirable on the whole to record, that his Lordship disclaims, on the behalf of Her Majesty's Government, any right to compel the negroes at St. Helena to quit that island, and the Governor will be distinctly instructed that no such coercion must be employed. On the other hand, as those people are unable at St. Helena to find any employment profitable to themselves or the public at large, and by remaining there must continue a burden on funds which they do not contribute to increase or maintain, the legitimate influence of the local government will, of course, be employed in every fair and reasonable manner to induce them to avail themselves of the opportunity to be offered to them, of resorting to colonies where they will rise from the class of mere paupers to that of independent labourers, and will enjoy all the comforts of life in a much higher degree than it is possible that they should possess them at St. Helena.

The gentlemen connected with British Guiana and Trinidad, with whom you are associated on this occasion, will have the goodness to consider this letter addressed to themselves as well as to you.

I have, &c.

Wm. Burge, Esq. &c. &c. (signed) *G. W. Hope.*

— No. 10. —

No. 10.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq. 31 January 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers*, to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,

Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 31 January 1842.

WE have the honour to report, for Lord Stanley's information, that in conformity with the directions contained in your letter of the 29th instant, marked "immediate," we have been in communication with Mr. Marryat, on behalf of himself and the other gentlemen about to engage in the removal of liberated Africans from St. Helena to certain colonies in the West Indies.

Mr. Marryat has transmitted to us the substance of a victualling scale, which is stated to coincide with that established at Sierra Leone, under proclamation by Sir John Jeremie, except in the particulars of water and palm oil. But before we can form any opinion on the alteration proposed in the latter article, it is necessary that we should seek some further information than we yet possess. Mr. Marryat states that the allowance of two gills a day was first mentioned by Mr. Hamilton in mistake, but that he did not discover the error until too late, the proclamation (which was in a great measure founded on Mr. Hamilton's representations) having been already issued; and in confirmation of the sufficiency of an allowance of a quarter of a gill per diem, Mr. Marryat refers to the Government ration for liberated Africans at Sierra Leone. We would therefore request the favour of being supplied with a copy of that ration, should it exist in the Colonial-office. We would also request a

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copy of Sir John Jeremie's proclamation, establishing the allowances for emigrants from Sierra Leone, which document formed one of the enclosures of your letter of the 30th June last, but was returned.

Another material point to which Mr. Marryat has drawn our attention, is the length of voyage for which it would be proper that the ships carrying emigrants from St. Helena should be victualled. As the peculiar circumstances of that island render it desirable that they should take in their supplies in England, it becomes necessary to know at once what will be the estimated duration of the passage, instead of waiting for it to be fixed, according to the more general practice, by the Governor of the place where the people are to embark; and we apprehend that, under these circumstances, Lord Stanley will consider it quite reasonable to endeavour to fix the period in England, as requested. But, since there has been no usual transit of emigrants hitherto upon this passage, we have no information in our office which would justify our undertaking to name the period that ought to be assumed. We would take the liberty, therefore, of submitting that it might be expedient to request the opinion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, what number of weeks it would be proper to assign, for the purposes of the regulations now in question, to the passage from St. Helena to Jamaica, to British Guiana, and to Trinidad.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

(N. B.—*The following Correspondence ensued in reference to the subject of No.* 10.)

C. Marryat, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Lawrence Pountney-lane, 27 January 1842.

UNDERSTANDING that it will be referred to you to fix a scale of rations for some liberated Africans, whom it is proposed to convey from St. Helena to the West Indies, I beg leave to submit the following, which was recommended by Mr. Hamilton, now emigration agent for Trinidad at Sierra Leone; it being founded on the experience furnished by his voyage from the latter to the former colony in March last, on which occasion he had the superintendence of 160 free black emigrants:

1 Imperial gallon water - - - - - -	Daily for each adult, and for children in proportion.
2 lbs.=1 quart rice - - - - - - -	
or 1 lb. biscuit - - - - - - - -	
½ lb. salt meat, or ½ lb. salt fish } half to be meat - - - - - -	
¼ gill=1 ounce salt - - - - - - -	
¼ gill palm oil - - - - - - - -	

On reference to Sir John Jeremie's proclamation, dated Sierra Leone, 1st April last, it will be found that it varies from that scale in the following items only:

1st. As regards water, of which it is considered that the quantity now named is ample, being two gallons per week more than is required by the Passengers' Act.

2d. In the quantity of palm oil, which was fixed at two gills instead of one-fourth of a gill, by an error of Mr. Hamilton himself, but which it was too late to correct at Sierra Leone, in consequence of its not having been discovered till after a copy of the proclamation had been sent home officially by Sir John Jeremie. The quantity now named is in accordance with the allowance made by Government to the captured negroes at Sierra Leone, as long as rations are issued to them, which, no doubt, can be ascertained on reference to the Colonial Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Marryat.*

S. Walcott, Esq. to *C. Marryat,* Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 10 February 1842.

IN reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, and to the conversations which have since occurred, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to acquaint you that they agree to the substance of the scale proposed by you, which indeed, as you observe, nearly coincides with that established by Sir John Jeremie at Sierra Leone; but that the Board consider that an allowance of coffee or cocoa and sugar should be added, which articles the liberated Africans are now receiving at St. Helena; and further, that vinegar should be issued, and an allowance of lime-juice and sugar, as a precaution against scurvy. On the other hand, the Commissioners will not render it imperative to give more than three quarts water per diem, and they think that the allowance of palm oil

oil may be fixed at one-third of a gill per diem, which has been ascertained to be the quantity assigned to liberated Africans living on shore at Sierra Leone. Thinking that it may save trouble, the Board have drawn up a table, which is annexed, stating exactly the issues of food that will be required. After communication with the proper authorities at the Admiralty, the length of voyage for which provision has to be made from St. Helena to Trinidad and British Guiana is fixed at seven weeks, and the voyage to Jamaica eight weeks. It will be required that the ship should carry a surgeon, and be supplied with a proper medicine chest. There ought also to be in charge of the surgeon about half cwt. of sago, and half cwt. of chloride of lime. The necessary mess utensils for the use of the passengers should be furnished by the ship; a list of them may be had at Lieutenant Lean's office. There should be also mats for the people to sleep upon. The vessels will be fitted and supplied under the inspection of Lieutenant Lean, R. N., the Government emigration agent at the port of London. It will probably be found the proper course that they should clear out under the Passengers' Act, but Mr. Lean will be prepared to grant also a certificate, stating the number of passengers which the ship is capable of carrying, and for which she is victualled, and recording that she has been duly inspected by him, and has his approval. In conclusion, I am directed by the Commissioners to state that they have addressed a communication to Lord Stanley, requesting that the Governor of St. Helena may be instructed to see that the proper supply of clothing is issued to the liberated Africans before they embark.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

SCALE of DIET for Male and Female Liberated Africans, from *St. Helena* to *West Indies*. —Children in proportion.

To be allowed daily:

1 quart or two lbs. rice, or 1 lb. biscuit.
½ lb. salt beef, or salt pork, or salt fish*.
½ oz. of coffee or cocoa.
1¼ oz. of sugar.
1 oz. of lime juice.
¾ oz. of sugar (for mixing with the above).
⅓ gill of palm oil.
¼ gill or one ounce of salt.
3 quarts of water.

To be allowed weekly: half pint of vinegar.

There is also to be on board each ship, in charge of the surgeon, half cwt. of sago and half cwt. of chloride of lime.

* *N. B.*—The salt fish not to be issued oftener than on alternate days.

LETTER to AGENTS employed in sending Liberated Africans from *St. Helena* to the *West Indies*.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Gentlemen, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 11 February 1842.

UNDERSTANDING that you are engaged in preparing for the conveyance of liberated Africans from St. Helena to the West Indies, I am directed by the Board to communicate to you the following rules for your information.

The enclosed scale will show the supplies of food which are required to be issued during the passage.

The length of voyage from St. Helena is to be assumed as seven weeks to Trinidad and British Guiana, and eight weeks to Jamaica.

Each ship must carry a surgeon and medicine chest.

She must also have mats for the emigrants to sleep upon, and the necessary mess utensils for the use of emigrants; of which articles a list may be obtained at the office of Lieut. Lean, East Smithfield.

The ships must be fitted and supplied under the inspection of Lieut. Lean, who upon their departure will give a certificate of the numbers which they are fit to carry, and for which they are victualled, as well as for the fact that they have been duly inspected by him and have his approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

N. B.—The scale enclosed was the same as the one annexed to the preceding letter to Mr. Marryat.

ST. HELENA.

— No. 11. —

(Immediate.)

No. 11.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers, to J. Stephen, Esq. 10 February 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers*, to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 10 February 1842.

WITH reference to the arrangements which are in progress respecting the conveyance of liberated Africans from St. Helena to the West India colonies, and adverting to accounts which have reached us of the cold that at times appears to be felt by these people from the sea air, we beg leave to suggest for Lord Stanley's consideration the expediency of instructing the Governor of St. Helena to take measures for causing them to be provided, before they embark, with a proper supply of clothing, including at least two blankets, or one blanket and a rug for each passenger, together with two Guernsey frocks for each male, and two woollen gowns for each female, and such quantity of other articles as may be suited to the habits which have been formed on the spot. Having communicated to the several parties concerned in the ships the regulations which appear to us necessary, and understanding that it is proposed to despatch some of them, if possible, on Saturday, we have taken the liberty of marking this letter "Immediate," thinking that Lord Stanley might probably desire his directions upon it to go by the first of these vessels that shall sail.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 12. —

(No. 24.)

No. 12.
Dispatch from Lord Stanley to the Governor of St. Helena, 12 February 1842.

10 February.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Governor of *St. Helena.*

Sir, Downing-street, 12 February 1842.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 23, of the 7th instant, and to the letter from the Land Board, of which a copy is enclosed, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government are now sending out the following quantities of warm clothing for the use of the liberated Africans who are to be removed from St. Helena to the West Indies, viz. 1,000 blankets, or rugs; 1,000 Guernsey frocks, (600 of the full men's size, and 400 of a smaller size,) and 250 woollen gowns.

It is presumed that these articles, in addition to those which may be in store at St. Helena, will be sufficient for the purpose intended.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

— No. 1. —

(No. 19.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Napier* to Lord *John Russell.*

No. 1.
Despatch from Governor Sir Geo. Napier to Lord John Russell, 15 March 1841.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
My Lord, 15 March 1841.

IN my despatch (No. 62) of the 16th September last, I apprized your Lordship that at a public meeting held in Cape Town on the 1st of July preceding, it had been resolved to present a Memorial to your Lordship, praying that the principle recognized in your instructions to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, respecting the disposal of Crown lands, may be acted on with respect to this colony.

I have now the honour to transmit that Memorial, which has been placed in my hands for that purpose, with a request that I would support its prayer; it is signed by more than 1,000 persons; but when it is known that upwards of six months' exertion throughout the whole colony were required to produce this result, and that in several of the districts scarcely a signature could be procured, it may be reasonably doubted whether a majority of the inhabitants are favourable to the importation of labour at the expense of the colony, to the complete hindrance of all works of local improvement and advantage, and otherwise to the serious injury of the local government.

Without date: received 7 January 1841.
No. 1.

But, however this may be, it is fit that, declining as I do to support this Memorial, I should acquaint your Lordship with my reasons generally for so doing. I do not go the length of soliciting that its prayer may be disregarded, because I feel satisfied that the decision of the question will altogether depend upon the result of that impartial consideration which it is certain to meet at your Lordship's hands.

That there is a general want of labour in the colony is admitted; but I leave it to those who take an exaggerated view of that want to account for the fact that the common run of wages to agricultural labourers is from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per month, in addition to food and lodging. It may be that there is a wide field for the profitable employment of fresh capital in this colony; but, in my opinion, there is not a sufficient degree of certainty in this respect to warrant a large importation of labour at the public expense. I am unable to comprehend the assertion of the Memorialists that, for the advantageous employment of the labour already in the colony, a large supply of imported labourers is required.

I scarcely deem it necessary to advert to the marked difference between the circumstances of this colony, in regard to labour, and those of other colonies to which the new principles of colonization have been applied, because, although the Cape possesses a very considerable class of the labouring population, partly aboriginal and partly emancipated, it would be unfair to check enterprise by forbidding the importation of fresh competitors for hire, in order that that class should be secured in their monopoly of the labour-market.

In regard to wages, I greatly doubt whether those agriculturists who have joined in this Memorial are at all prepared to raise the present rates in favour of imported labourers. That they will not pay more to the present labouring class is certain; indeed there is no reason why they should; for if the supply be increased, the demand remaining the same, the probability is, that even the present low rates would fall still lower. If labour be thrown in, and capital lag behind, I put it to your Lordship, whether the emigrants would be likely to consider their condition improved by the change.

It would also be unjust to entice the British labourer to this colony without acquainting him of the true position in which he would be placed on becoming a servant to a colonial farmer; for if the labourer comes out here, allured by the high colouring given to the wages he is to get, and the comforts he is to enjoy, by those whose interest alone governs them, he will be most sadly mistaken; and when undeceived he finds himself far away from all his friends, and the social intercourse of

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an English village, with no church, no school, no comfortable cottage and garden, no doctor if sick, low wages, and a master speaking a language of which he understands nothing, he will certainly get dissatisfied, and probably take to drinking as his only comfort; or, if proof against that vice, most difficult to be withstood in a wine-growing country, he will leave his place and reside in the towns and villages; and thus the great object of the proposed importation would be defeated.

In regard to Crown lands still undisposed of, I believe they do not fall short of 50,000,000 of acres, of which 5,000,000 only are considered in any degree fit for occupation. The whole colony contains about 87,000,000, so that considerably more than a half consists of mountain or wilderness. Now as it happens that the remaining available portions of land are to be found either intervening between the portions already occupied, in patches generally unsuitable for the formation of new farms, or interspersed amongst the 64,000 square miles of utterly useless country, your Lordship will readily perceive, that the operations of finding them out, surveying and bringing them to sale, cannot fail to require much time and expense.

In stating the proportions of available and worthless land yet ungranted, I refer to a statement made at the public meeting, which I have reason to know was based upon information derived from the surveyor-general, whose opportunities of forming a tolerably correct judgment upon the subject were certainly greater than those of any individual there present; I believe, however, that the colony actually contains 11,000,000 of acres more than stated by that officer. As the statement was not disproved, I leave it to your Lordship to judge, whether the description given of the still unoccupied portion of the colony, as being "for the most part sterile and unfit for settlement," requires even to be qualified, much less withdrawn.

Judging of the value of the available ungranted land by that of land already granted, as indicated by the average of quit-rents, I greatly doubt whether it would amount to 5*s.* per 100 acres, after paying the costs of survey; for in most of the distant districts, quit-rents exceeding the rate of 5*d.* or 6*d.* per 100 acres are loudly complained of, as being ruinously high. Vast tracts have been granted, at rates from 50 to 80 acres, for 1*d.* of rent; being probably quite as much as they are worth.

I cannot, therefore, concur in opinion with the Memorialists, that a large sum could be raised annually from the sale of the waste Crown lands in this colony.

But supposing that a considerable sum could eventually be raised by such sales, the question arises whether the local government is justly called upon to forestall those receipts by admitting a present and annual charge upon its revenue to the serious amount of 12,000*l.* a year. My Lord, the government of this colony could not be carried on with such a charge upon its revenue. It may suit the purpose of declaimers at public meetings to aver, that if the land revenue were fairly and impartially collected, the government would derive an income of 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* from that source alone. Those who indulge in such statements may even believe in their truth; but they are gross misrepresentations nevertheless. While on this subject, however, I may as well enclose for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter addressed by Colonel Bell to the Committee of Emigration, pointing out a very material error in the Memorial; together with a copy of the letter by the chairman of the committee in explanation of the inaccuracy.

4 February 1841. No. 2.

12 February 1841. No. 3.

But there is another, and, in my opinion, a more legitimate mode of employing the proceeds of such sales.

The perplexities occasioned in the land department by the villainy or gross inefficiency of several of the surveyors formerly employed in the districts is abundantly well known in your Lordship's department; and to the rectification of their surveys the whole attention of the surveyor-general's office has been and must long continue to be directed; for until these matters are set to rights, the lands yield no revenue whatever. From what I know of the extent of these mismeasurements, and from what I have seen of the expense of remeasurement, even at the reduced scale of remuneration allowed to the surveyors, I am much inclined to believe that it will absorb the greater part, if not the whole, of the proceeds of the waste land to be sold hereafter. It is needless to inquire by whose mismanagement these gross errors and villainies were overlooked or perpetrated, for none of the parties, if alive, could make good the loss. It appears to me that the root of the evil

evil lay in the adoption of the principle of granting lands on perpetual quit-rent, after actual admeasurement, without the previous establishment of a competent surveyor-general's department. Swarms of ignorant persons were admitted as surveyors, and employed under the district boards, themselves still less acquainted with the principles of the science. There was no previous general survey or plan on which the several grants could be laid down correctly with reference to the whole and to each other, and the consequence was, what might have easily been foreseen, general inaccuracy and confusion. It is to the remedy of these evils that I think the proceeds of future sales should in the first place be devoted rather, than allow the charge to fall on the general revenue, diminished, as it is proposed to be, by the subscribers to the Memorial now before you.

I hope to have proved, that the circumstances of this colony forbid the application to it of those principles on which your Lordship's instructions to the Land and Emigration Commissioners were based; and I would further remind your Lordship, that as the church establishment, the magistrates, police, &c., and, though last, not least in importance, the general provision for education, have kept pace with the gradual increase of land grants, and the increase of revenue derived from that source; and as no local rates whatever are levied for those or any other purposes, it would seem but just, even were it not absolutely necessary, that the land revenue should continue to flow into the public treasury, and to be applied for general purposes for so long as those establishments shall be maintained at the public expense; and I am the more impelled to this view of the subject by the conviction, that whatever desire may really exist to advance the prosperity of the colony by an increase of its power by cultivation, there is also an equally strong desire to enhance, by the prospect of that measure being carried through, the value of all the lands already granted, freehold as well as quit-rent. It is evident from several speeches made at the meeting, that little or no reliance is placed on the proceeds of sales of lands still belonging to the Crown, so that the advantages will be almost entirely with the existing private proprietors, the Government bearing the whole expense.

There is another point intimately connected with this subject which must not be lost sight of; namely, the construction and repair of roads, without which it is admitted by all, that an increase of labour would be in a great measure unavailing. However unreasonably, the call on Government for the execution of such works will be just as urgent after as before the abstraction of so large a portion of its revenue, for I do not believe there is any considerable number of individuals amongst the thousand that signed the Memorial who would not object to the imposition of any local rates for that purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Napier.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

To the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell*, M. P., &c. &c. &c., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, whose names are hereunto subscribed;

Respectfully sheweth,

That Memorialists have seen with great satisfaction in a copy of the Instructions addressed by your Lordship to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, a distinct recognition of the principle, that the Sovereign holds the waste or unappropriated land in the colonies in trust for the public good, and cannot, without a breach of trust on the part of the responsible ministers of the Crown, be advised to make to any person a gratuitous donation of any such property, and that it must be appropriated to public uses for the public benefit.

That Memorialists firmly believe that the principle thus distinctly acknowledged by your Lordship will be inflexibly observed by Her Majesty's Government with respect to the disposal of the waste lands in this colony.

That of the public uses to which the sums raised by the sale of waste lands in this colony can be appropriated with the greatest public benefit at the present time, the chief in importance and urgency is the conveyance to this place of emigrants from the United Kingdom.

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That there is, in this colony, a wide field for the profitable employment of fresh capital and labour, and that for the advantageous employment of the capital and labour already in the colony, as well as for the profitable employment of fresh capital, a large supply of imported labourers is required.

That to obtain a supply of common labourers and mechanics from the great sources of emigration, it is necessary for this colony to provide for them a free passage.

That there is in this colony much land still held by the Crown, from the sale of which a large sum could be raised annually, and that by the employment of this sum to the importation of common labourers and mechanics, the value of the remaining portions of such lands would rapidly increase.

That Memorialists are of opinion that the rent derived by Government from the lands in this colony granted to private parties on quit-rent; all sums derived by Government as charged for the temporary use of lands still held by the Crown; and all sums derived by Government from the public woods and forests; and generally all sums derived by Government from the sale or hire of public lands and natural productions, fall within the principle now recognized by the British Government, of devoting the revenue raised by the sale of public lands, when the ordinary charges of the local government have been adequately provided for by other means, chiefly to the importation of common labourers and mechanics.

That in this colony the sums annually derived by Government, under the present system, from lands granted on quit-rent, for the temporary use of public lands, from woods, forests and natural productions, are on an average of five years, 17,612*l.* (seventeen thousand six hundred and twelve pounds), and that from the revenue derived from all these sources of income, Memorialists are of opinion that a sum of not less than 12,000*l.* (twelve thousand pounds) could be annually set apart for the importation of common labourers and mechanics from Europe, without prejudice to the public service, and without for a moment embarrassing the local government in the discharge of its ordinary functions.

That Memorialists, from personal observation and from other sources of information within their reach, are fully satisfied of the truth of the representations they have thus presented to your Lordship; but should your Lordship wish to have evidence on these various points laid before you in a more formal or official shape, Memorialists have to state that they have requested his Excellency the Governor to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, for the express purpose of collecting and arranging such evidence for your Lordship's satisfaction.

Memorialists, therefore, earnestly solicit from your Lordship an early decision on this subject, and that the wishes and pressing wants of the inhabitants of this colony, as above set forth, may receive the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and that the sum of 12,000*l.* (twelve thousand pounds) be devoted annually to the service of providing a free passage for emigrants from the United Kingdom to this colony.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, Cape Town, 4 February 1841.

In the Memorial to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting emigration to this settlement, which was lately put into the Governor's hands, with a request that it may be transmitted with his favourable recommendation, there is a passage to the effect that in this colony the sum annually derived by Government from lands granted on quit-rents, for the temporary use of public lands, from woods, forests and natural productions, is, on an average of five years, 17,612*l.*

Satisfied that this sum exceeded the real average amount of sums received under the above-mentioned heads, from 1835 to 1839 inclusive, I requested the Auditor-general to prepare an exact statement of the receipts in each year, which having been done, it appears that the land-rents received during that period amounted to 54,564*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; and the aggregate of receipts for waste lands, loan places and erven sold in the several divisions, as well as for redemption of quit-rents, to 6,452*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* only. The sums paid in redemption of quit-rents included also the redemption of the annual receipt stamp; and the proceeds of certain erven at Malmesbury, which were found to belong to the church there, having been afterwards assigned to the consistory, the truth lies below what I have stated; but be this as it may, it is difficult to understand how the proceeds of property sold or converted into freehold can properly be brought into account as receipts for the temporary use of these lands.

Supposing, however, that these last-mentioned receipts may fairly be made applicable to the object in view, it is evident that, added to the land-rents, they will only produce 61,016*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* for the five years, or an annual average of 12,203*l.* 7*s.*, instead of 17,612*l.*

I deem it impossible that his Excellency, when made aware of this fact, should consent to forward the Memorial without some explanation on the part of the Memorialists; and, under the impression that you, in their behalf, will take such steps as you shall deem the occasion to require, I have taken it upon myself to trouble you with this communication.

I have, &c.

To the Committee for Emigration. (signed) *John Bell.*

Enclosure

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Encl. 3, in No. 1.

Sir, Cape Town, 12 February 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th instant, in which you have had the kindness to draw the attention of the Commission, of which I am chairman, to an apparent error in the petition now in his Excellency's hands, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and to signify the necessity of accompanying it with some remarks by his Excellency, or some explanation by the parties by whom it was drawn up and signed.

In the petition it is stated, that in this colony the sums annually derived by Government from lands granted on quit-rents, for the temporary use of public lands, from woods, forests and natural productions, is, on an average of five years, 17,612*l.*

Upon inquiry you have found that the average of income from those sources for five years, from 1835 to 1839 inclusive, is only 12,203*l.* 7*s.*

It is impossible for the Commission, to whom I have submitted your note, to alter or formally explain a petition passed by a public meeting, and signed by the public; but it appears to us, that the statement in the petition has been founded on the official returns contained in the Blue-books for the years 1835 to 1839, in which we find the following items:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1st.—CROWN LANDS AND FINES:						
For 1835	8,818	18	8			
1836	11,326	6	7			
1837	14,506	6	–			
1838	14,435	13	10			
1839	10,721	9	2			
				59,808	14	3
2d.—PROCEED OF THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:						
For 1835	2,548	18	8			
1836	4,240	4	5			
1837	9,847	5	5			
1838	7,624	2	1			
1839	3,982	19	8			
				28,243	10	4
Making a Total of				£.88,052	4	7
Average of Five Years				£.17,610	8	11

As among these items some have been included that do not strictly arise from land-rents, &c., the mistake appears to have been unintentional, as the item of "Sales of Land" has also inadvertently been omitted in the petition.

The principle of the petition does not, however, appear to be affected by these inaccuracies or omissions. The prayer is simply that as large a proportion as can be spared from the revenue (estimated by you at 12,000*l.*) derived from land should be devoted to the promotion of immigration, according to the suggestions of the Secretary of State, in the instructions addressed to the Land and Emigration Board.

I have, &c.

The Honourable Colonel Bell, C.B. (signed) *J. B. Ebden.*
Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

—No. 2.—

(No. 20.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Napier* to Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,

My Lord, 15 March 1841.

No. 2. Despatch from Governor Sir Geo. Napier to Lord John Russell, 15 March 1841.

IN connexion with my despatch (No. 19) of this date, I have the honour to transmit a Memorial, signed by about 250 landed proprietors, merchants and other inhabitants of the Eastern districts, praying that they may participate in those advantages which have been conceded to, and are actually enjoyed by, other of Her Majesty's colonies, by appropriating the revenue derived from quit-rents and sales of lands, still held by the Crown to the purpose of emigration, the Memorialists being of opinion that a grant of 8,000*l.* per annum would be adequate to the wants exclusively of those districts.

I have already submitted at considerable length my opinion upon the general question of emigration, and have pointed out to your Lordship to what purposes I conceive the revenue derived from quit-rents, or from the sale of Crown lands, ought more legitimately to be appropriated. It does not occur to me, therefore,

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in transmitting this Memorial, to trespass further upon your time and attention with reference to this subject, except to bring under your Lordship's notice the fact that the inhabitants of the Eastern division suffer infinitely more inconvenience from the want of labour, and from the idleness and caprice of their servants, than the inhabitants of the Western division, a state of things incident on the nature of the country and the scattered population, the means of procuring a dishonest livelihood being easily obtained, and the risk of punishment comparatively small. The population of the former division, and particularly of the district of Albany, being in many parts exclusively English, the objections on the score of dissimilarity in ideas and language between master and servant, which would render the success of any general scheme of emigration to the rural districts questionable do not apply with such force to that portion of the colony; but from my late inquiries while resident on the frontier, I am not at all prepared to say, that agricultural labourers either do or would receive a higher rate of wages there than in this division of the colony, excepting of course those who, possessing a knowledge of the rearing of sheep, turn that knowledge to account.

With these few remarks, I leave the whole subject in your Lordship's hands, being well convinced that a question which has occupied so much of the public attention will receive that consideration which its importance justly entitles it to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Napier.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

To the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell*, M. P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Encl. in No. 2.

The Memorial of the undersigned Landed Proprietors, Merchants and other Inhabitants of the Eastern Division of the Cape of Good Hope;

July 13, 1840.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists are induced to bring before your Lordship the pressing necessities of this colony, arising from the scarcity of labour.

That in consequence of this scarcity, the public improvements of the country cannot be carried out; that those improvements which have been effected are fast going to decay; and that, without the speedy introduction of fresh labour, it is their firm conviction that great loss and embarrassment must speedily ensue both to the inhabitants and to the Government.

That your Memorialists beg to direct the attention of your Lordship to the Third Report of the Emigration Committee of 1827, as published in the Parliamentary Papers, No. 550, and more especially to that part of it where it is remarked, in reference to this and the other colonies named:—

"On the subject of an emigration solely intended to supply the demands of labour, your committee would particularly call the attention of the House and his Majesty's Government, to the evidence which has been given with respect to the demand for labour in the colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and the Cape of Good Hope.

"The advantages that may be expected to accrue to those colonies from the supply of a commodity, that is, labour, for which the most intense demand exists, will, your committee doubt not, be fully appreciated by the House.

"An examination of the valuable evidence taken before your committee upon this subject will show that there is no cause which so much retards the progress and improvement of those colonies as the want of labour to bring their resources into full developement; and will also establish the fact, that if a supply of labour be afforded them, carefully adjusted to the real demand, the claims which their necessities now enforce upon the mother country will be progressively diminished; and that in the satisfactory application of that simple principle will be involved a degree of improvement in the colonial system of this country which can scarcely be anticipated by the most sanguine person."

That Memorialists deem it their duty here to state to your Lordship, that the necessities of this country, as set forth in the above extract in 1827, are now greatly aggravated; and that the advantages which it is shown would follow as the result of relief in the way proposed are in perfect accordance with the experience and deliberate opinions of Memorialists.

That it is a source of great satisfaction to Memorialists to find that your Lordship's sentiments so perfectly coincide, on every material point, with the opinions expressed in the above-cited extract; that your Lordship has been pleased, accordingly, to appoint a Commission for the sale of the waste lands of the Crown throughout the British colonies, and for applying the proceeds of such sales towards the removal thither of emigrants from the parent country; and that in your Lordship's instructions to the Commissioners thus appointed, the great want of labour in the colonies, and the advantages of promoting emigration thereto from the parent state are distinctly admitted and enforced.

That

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That your Memorialists are also grateful to your Lordship for having fully recognized the principle, that the waste or unappropriated lands in the colonies can only be appropriated legitimately to public uses for the public benefit; one of which, and of the most important and urgent character, is the promotion of emigration from the parent state to the transmarine possessions of the empire, as before stated.

That Memorialists beg to represent to your Lordship, that although the more valuable lands of this colony have been granted without reference to the important principle now generally admitted and clearly laid down by your Lordship, yet that there is still a sufficient extent of country unappropriated, which, if sold judiciously at intervals, might, and unquestionably would, materially assist in the furtherance of the important object under consideration.

That Memorialists submit also to your Lordship, that the quit-rents hitherto paid to Government on lands which have been ceded gratuitously, and all revenue derived by Government from lands still held by the Crown, or from natural productions, are also sources from whence a fund for the purposes of emigration may be legitimately created.

That your Memorialists are of opinion that a grant of 8,000*l.* per annum, and which might be partly derived from the sale of unappropriated land, as before stated, would be adequate to the wants exclusively of the Eastern division of this colony; and they submit to your Lordship with the utmost confidence, that were this sum so applied, it would be more than covered by the enhanced value of property; by the increased production of exportable articles, the natural consequence of an augmentation of the amount of labour; by a more powerful impetus to commerce; by a larger consumption of British manufactures; and by the addition to the revenue which such increased activity and consumption would necessarily occasion.

That your Memorialists are unanimous in opinion that this colony offers a most advantageous field for the employment of capital and labour; that it possesses a climate equal for salubrity to any in the world; a fertile soil, suited to the production of corn, wine, wool, and many other articles which are in great request, as well as a source of considerable revenue to the parent country; and, therefore, that it is deserving of, and entitled to, the fostering care and favourable consideration, in the matter in question, of Her Majesty's Government.

Memorialists humbly pray, therefore, that their case may be duly considered, and that they may participate, as in equity they conceive they are entitled, in those advantages which have been conceded to, and are actually enjoyed by, other of Her Majesty's colonies.

—No. 3.—

(No. 187.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor Sir *George Napier*.

Sir, Downing-street, 26 June 1841.

No. 3. Despatch from Lord John Russell to Governor Sir Geo. Napier, 26 June 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches (Nos. 19 and 20) of the 15th of March last, reporting on the two Memorials therein enclosed from certain inhabitants of the Western and Eastern districts of the colony under your government, who pray that the principle recognized in my instructions to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, respecting the disposal of Crown lands, may be acted on with respect to the Cape of Good Hope.

It results from your report, that of 50,000,000 of acres of land in the colony not disposed of by the Crown, not more than 5,000,000 are in any degree fit for cultivation.

This quantity of land, however, if really saleable, in a good climate and with means of communication, might be quite sufficient to furnish means for the conveyance of labourers to the Cape.

But it further appears:—

First, that a quit-rent of 6*d.* per 100 acres is considered ruinously high, and that a price of 5*s.* per 100 acres, after paying the cost of survey, would not, in your opinion, be attained.

Secondly, that there are no sufficient inducements to attract labourers to the Cape.

Thirdly, that a deduction of 12,000*l.* a year from the revenues of the colony would be a source of financial embarrassment.

In these circumstances I cannot assent to the proposal of the Memorialists to apply the quit-rents and land revenues in the manner suggested by them.

The real want of the colony is the introduction of capital. There can be little doubt that with roads, harbours, and many millions of acres of improvable land, capital might be employed to advantage in the colony.

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But we must not begin by crippling the executive government, which has to sustain heavy charges for churches, public works, education, and other expenses.

The best mode of introducing improvement would be by imposing local taxes, both on existing towns, and on new settlements, for local improvement, police, schools, and roads. If this were done, a considerable part of the land revenue might become available for emigration.

You will state these views to the Memorialists, and you will assent to the prayer of the Memorialists of the Western districts, for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to consider "of the best modes of promoting the internal improvement of the colony."

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

—No. 4.—

No. 4.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, dated 2 July 1841.

26 June 1841.

I HAVE received Lord John Russell's directions to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which his Lordship has addressed to the Governor of the Cape, relating to the difficulty of disposing of lands in that colony, and I am to state to you, that his Lordship cannot proceed further until he learns from you that there are likely to be purchasers of these lands.

—No. 5.—

No. 5. Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 16 November 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 16 November 1841.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you herewith, for your consideration, a copy of a letter which has been received from Captain Van Renen, suggesting the propriety of encouraging Emigration from the Highlands of Scotland to the Cape of Good Hope.

1 Sept. 1841.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure in No. 5.

My Lord, Cape Town, 1 September 1841.

Encl. in No. 5.

PERCEIVING by the public prints that the peasantry in the Highlands of Scotland and the Western Isles are in a most abject state of destitution from want of employment; whereas in this colony it is quite the reverse, and steady labour of any description is not to be procured at any price, so much so that I am fearful that our agriculture will in a few years in a manner cease, from a want of hands to till the soil properly, and prepare it in due season to receive the seed:

Such being the case, I have again taken the liberty of intruding on your Lordship's time, in the hope that some steps will be taken by the Home Government to remove these unfortunate beings from actual starvation there to this colony, where no man need suffer want who is moderately industrious and willing to work.

The plan I propose is, that the Government of England would (as in the case of South Australia) authorize the Emigration Commissioners to borrow a certain sum on the security of the colonial revenue or quit-rent on land, sufficient to keep up a regular stream of industrious labourers of good character, by despatching regularly every month a shipful to Table and Algoa Bay, of 300 to 400 in each, and which I dare venture to say will as regularly be absorbed before the arrival of the vessel in the following month, until such time as the labour-market in this colony is completely stocked.

The principal want at present are common labourers and farming servants; shepherds as well as domestic attendants are hardly to be procured; and I should, therefore, recommend that single men and women, together with young couples without, as well as elder people with large families of grown-up children not under eight years of age, would be preferred, and sure to obtain employment readily; to which might be added a small proportion of mechanics and fishermen or boatmen, with also large families, but not too young.

From the Memorial sent home on the subject of emigration, your Lordship is aware that this colony is well fitted for the introduction of labourers from the British Isles, and I humbly suggest that the Highlanders would answer better here than the common peasant of England.

I trust

I trust I need not point out to your Lordship that as the revenue is now to be derived principally through the Custom-house, every one landed here is at once made a consumer of British produce, and with better means of purchasing the same than if he had remained in his own country; and I am convinced that the increase alone in that branch would more than reimburse, in a few years, the amount laid out to bring them here.

If 20,000 persons were thus introduced in three years, for about 10*l.* per head, it would be amply sufficient to supply the present dearth; and by which time my proposal in regard to the juvenile offenders (if carried into effect) would then come into full play, when this immigration might then cease.

In a political point of view, my Lord, I consider it the bounden duty of Government to fill this colony with a loyal and moral body of people, born in the British Isles, whose fidelity need not be doubted in case of war, or even to take the place of those who have emigrated to Port Natal, leaving the frontier districts completely denuded of inhabitants, and quite indefensible in case of another Kaffir invasion; or at all events there would be no fear, if the Cape Mounted Rifles were composed wholly of this description of men, that they would be tampered with in the manner that has happened with the Hottentots now composing it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Van Renen,*
late Captain Bengal Army.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 6. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Sir, Westminster, 26 November 1841.

No. 6.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 26 November 1841.

IN pursuance of Lord Stanley's directions, conveyed to us by your letter of the 16th instant, we have perused and considered Captain Van Renen's letter, suggesting a scheme for promoting emigration to the Cape.

Captain Van Renen proposes that we should be authorized to borrow money, to be expended on the conveyance of emigrants from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland to the Cape, and that the colonial revenue or the quit-rent on land should be given as security for the repayment of the money:—20,000 persons are the number whom it is proposed to send in the course of three years, and 200,000*l.* the estimated cost of their conveyance.

Upon this plan we have only to remark, that we apprehend Her Majesty's Government are indisposed to sanction emigration loans, even in the case of colonies where the land-fund is applicable to emigration, and where not only is labour much wanted, but the means for remunerating it are abundant. But at the Cape the Governor has reported strongly against the practicability of diverting the land revenue from the general purposes of government, and has stated that from a scheme of systematic emigration he could anticipate nothing but difficulty, and a great deal of distress to the emigrants themselves. These expressions, moreover, he uses when writing of a plan for introducing 1,000 emigrants in the year; whereas Captain Van Renen proposes that nearly seven times that amount should be sent to the colony within the same period. In another despatch, dated 15th March 1841, the Governor has further stated, that the common rate of wages to agricultural labourers is only from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per month, in addition to food and lodging. And the account he gives of the prospects generally of a British emigrant in the colony is so discouraging, that we conceive that, until advices of a contrary nature be received, any scheme of systematic emigration to the Cape must be entirely out of the question; and at that conclusion, we were instructed by your letter of the 2d July last, that the Secretary of State had arrived.

We have, therefore, to report, that Captain Van Renen's scheme of raising money for purposes of emigration to the Cape is one to which objection would be felt on principle, and that the extensive emigration which he contemplates is not adapted to the existing circumstances of the colony.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

— No. 7.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Napier* to Lord *John Russell*, dated Government House, Cape Town, 26 August 1841.

No. 7.
Extract Despatch from Governor Sir Geo. Napier to Lord John Russell, 26 August 1841.

GREAT complaints are made of the scarcity of labour and the high rate of wages; much has been said and written upon this subject; and many schemes for the promotion of emigration have been proposed, and have fallen to the ground for want of support. The Government has hitherto avoided entering into any arrangement for bringing free labourers from the mother country to this colony; and an impartial view of the subject will show that the course pursued by the Government has been the wisest and the most honest.

The average rate of wages for prædial servants, according to the returns in the Blue-book (excluding Cape Town and district) is 22*s.* per month, with food and clothing; this average is certainly very high, and confined to a few districts; but the current wages of the country may be fairly stated at from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per month, with food and clothing. The farmers have no accommodation suitable to be occupied by English emigrants; and many of them prefer the natives of the country to imported European labourers; and add to this, that the temptations held out to intoxication by the cheapness of wine and brandy are so great that they are withstood by few of this class who have found their way to this country.

For some time after the emancipation of the slaves, great difficulty was experienced from the want of servants, and the impossibility of retaining their services for any definite time, but the latter are gradually becoming more steady and industrious, and the truth is becoming every day more apparent to them, that their interests are identified with the prosperity of their masters, and their comfort better secured by habits of industry and sobriety: some of those farmers who best understand their own interests have begun to locate their servants upon their estates, thus giving them an interest in the soil and also the habits of a settled life.

In the diminished criminal returns is likewise evidence of the improved condition of the labouring population. Much anxiety is evinced by many to procure the means of education for their children; and with all their acknowledged faults, arising chiefly from want of education, with all the admitted inconveniences to which the masters have been subjected, still the change for the better is perceptible, and perhaps even more speedy than could have been expected from an ignorant population placed at once in the possession of liberty and free to follow their own devices.

With a population, then, becoming every day more industrious, to whom the luxuries of life are of little importance, and who can afford to sell their labour cheaper, would it not be a dangerous experiment to introduce into the colony, upon the faith of Government protection, a number of people who, in the event of failure, would look to the Government for support? Any scheme of emigration is to be deprecated which does not clearly bear, as an essential feature in its character, not only the transplanting of the emigrants, but likewise the adoption of such measures and the foundation of such institutions as will provide for the religious education and civil government of such emigrants. The judicial, religious and educational establishments of this colony are barely sufficient for the wants of the present population, and it is not easy to determine from what sources the means of any increase to these necessary establishments are to be obtained.

It must not be inferred from this that every class of emigrants should be deterred from proceeding to this country. Industrious and sober mechanics and handicraftsmen will always find, not only ample means for comfortable subsistence, but in time may aspire to comparative affluence; without sobriety, however, any class of emigrants would be a drawback instead of a benefit to the colony.

Should Government, therefore, sanction any scheme for the introduction of agricultural labourers into this colony, it would be necessary not only to increase the establishments above referred to, but to provide the means of maintaining such as are reduced by debauchery or other misfortunes to a state of destitution. None of the schemes proposed contemplate the additional expense of a poor law, but such would be the necessary consequence of the promiscuous introduction of any considerable body of British agricultural labourers.

GRANTS OF LAND.

No new or gratuitous grants of land have been made, although many have been completed; but in some instances, where small and isolated portions which would bring nothing at a public sale have been applied for, they have been granted at a valuation; and in some instances where public sales of such detached pieces have been tried, the value of the land did not pay the expenses of the sale.

— No. 8. —

(No. 103.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Napier* to Lord *John Russell*, dated Government House, Cape of Good Hope, 13 October 1841.

No. 8. Extract Despatch from Governor Sir Geo. Napier to Lord John Russell, 13 October 1841.

THUS, my Lord, it is proved that it is not labour which we want, but rather, in the first place, capital, to render that labour which we have profitable; and thus, by developing the resources of this colony, prove, that in competition with other colonies we can offer a favourable rate of wages: until this is shown by positive proof, I assert that any emigrants brought here from England would become a discontented rather than a thriving class of the community.

— No. 9. —

(No. 143.)

No. 9. Extract Despatch from Governor Sir Geo. Napier to Lord Stanley, 21 December 1841.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Napier* to Lord *Stanley*, dated Government House, Cape of Good Hope, 21 December 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the enclosed letter from Mr. Phillips, chairman of a public meeting held in Graham's Town on the 30th of October last, transmitting a copy of the resolutions passed on that day upon the following subjects:

No. 1. 30 Nov. 1841.

1st. Emigration to this colony.
2d. The importance of a Legislative Assembly.
3d. The present imperfect border system.
4th. The necessity of the occupation of Natal.

Having already in my despatches (No. 136, of the 6th, and No. 141, of the 20th instant) fully entered into the discussion of the second and fourth subjects adverted to at the said meeting, it is my intention to confine my remarks to the question of emigration to the colony and to the present border system.

Immediately upon the receipt of the despatch of your Lordship's predecessor, Lord John Russell (No. 187, of the 26th of June last), I communicated a copy thereof to the gentlemen who had previously signed the Memorials, praying that a certain sum should annually be set aside from the revenue of this colony for the purpose of introducing British agricultural labourers. Shortly after this, a motion was made in the legislative council for the production of copies of my despatches on this subject, which, having been subsequently published, have been very generally commented upon, although this is the only public meeting that has been got up for the purpose of again bringing the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I think it but justice to myself to transmit a copy of a local journal, containing a report of the speeches delivered upon that occasion; and also to explain more fully than formerly my views upon this subject; because I am aware that many persons consider that in making a report so unfavourable to the scheme of emigration as proposed in those Memorials, I acted in a manner detrimental to the interests of the colony.

No. 2. Graham's Town Journal, 4 Nov. 1841.

Having no object in view but to furnish your Lordship with a statement of facts, and of opinions deduced from those facts, in order that from them you may form your own conclusions, and to prevent, by disclosing the truth, the Government from falling into irremediable errors, I shall trespass upon your Lordship's time as shortly as possible, in attempting to show whether or not I have made statements and hazarded opinions which are not based upon a correct knowledge of the resources and the value of this country.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

I have looked to the speeches delivered at that meeting in the hopes of finding some data whereon to found the first resolution. I had expected to see a host of facts adduced to disprove my statements; but I have looked in vain. One or two isolated cases are mentioned, indeed, where the rate of wages quoted in my despatch, as the usual rate paid to agricultural labourers, is lower than those actually paid by the individuals who make the statements; but my statement was with reference to the general average, and not to particular places.

The returns in the Blue-book show a higher average than that specified in my despatch; but this I account for by the circumstance that the Civil Commissioners make these returns from the rates paid in the neighbourhood of the towns and villages as well as in the more distant parts, and thus raise the averages considerably higher than what I stated; my statement referring more particularly to agricultural districts.

In my despatch I drew a distinction between the Eastern and Western districts as a field for British labour, but at the same time I stated that the rate of wages was not, generally speaking, higher in that division than in this. I said so advisedly, after making many inquiries upon the subject while resident on the frontier, and from a knowledge of the staple articles of produce in those districts as well as in the colony generally.

The chief articles of colonial agricultural produce are corn, wine and wool.

There are many portions of this colony capable of producing the finest wheat, which at present lie uncultivated and unproductive, not because there are not labourers to till the soil, but simply because there are no roads to bring the corn to market, or because the expense of transporting it so great a distance to a market town, over roads of a very bad description, leaves, after the payment of wages and other expenses, little or no profit to the farmer.

The wine farmers, in the same way, are not able to pay remunerating wages to their labourers; indeed it is difficult to see how, with the present prices of their wine, they can exist at all, even if labour were to be had for nothing.

The wool-growers can and do pay higher wages to those who possess that knowledge of sheep-rearing which, combined with sobriety and steadiness, qualifies them to be overseers: but for all the purposes of tending cattle and sheep, the native population of this country is admirably adapted. The sort of wandering life and little bodily exertion required render the care of animals peculiarly agreeable to this class; and with the exception of a few of the children sent out by the "Children's Friends' Society," I believe that few or no Europeans are employed in the mere office of tending sheep; certainly none who have arrived at mature years.

It is therefore, generally speaking, only in the towns and villages that English labourers would at present find employment at such wages as would repay them; and of course this field for the employment of additional imported labour is a very limited one. At the same time, however, handicraftsmen of every description earn a fair rate of wages in comparison with the price of the necessaries of life. But were a large supply of masons, carpenters, &c., introduced, the effect would be that the wages would be lowered. The habits of the Malays and other coloured persons here are such, and their wants are so easily satisfied, whether in the shape of food or house accommodation, that they could with ease, and without undergoing privation, undersell the English mechanic in the labour-market.

In my despatches above mentioned, however, I referred more to the class of common agricultural labourers, having also in view the general habits and ideas of the particular class of employers for that description of labour.

The farmers of this colony, generally speaking, are persons who, until the last few years, were in the possession of slaves. These slaves were kept in tolerable comfort, and their wants supplied; but the farmer had not to pay annually a certain sum for wages. The consequence was that they fancied the labour cost them nothing; they did not calculate the deterioration of the slave, or the expense of maintaining him while a child, and of feeding and clothing him after he arrived at manhood; consequently they were unaccustomed to the idea of paying money-wages; and such is the force of habit and prejudice, that I verily believe (speaking of them as a class) the great body of the South African farmers would rather maintain a native servant with his wife and children, paying him from 10*s.* to 20*s.* a month, than pay to an English labourer a rate of wages

wages a little higher in appearance, but less in reality, when the expense of the incumbrances of the other is taken into account.

So that unless an agricultural labourer is willing to work here for his food and lodging, and a low rate of money-wages, he had better remain where he is; because I am convinced that no considerable number would find employment at a rate of wages which they would consider satisfactory, and no considerable body of the employers will, for a time at least, be brought to perceive that a higher rate of money-wages does not necessarily involve a greater expense in the maintenance of their farms.

It is not for me, as administering the government of this colony, to determine whether a population starving in Ireland, or in the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, would be benefited by removing to a country where the necessaries of life are cheap, where pauperism does not exist, unless brought on by debauchery, and where the climate is so genial, that many things which in Great Britain are considered necessary to comfort, are not so essential here. That is a question totally unconnected with my province, and seems rather to affect the mother country; but I am of opinion that, if I did support the prayer of the Memorial, it would be incumbent on me to show that the revenue of this colony can afford a deduction of 12,000*l.* per annum, to be applied to this specific purpose; that, until the emigrants have obtained masters suitable to their tastes and capacities, the local government has the means of employing them in the public works, at such wages as would keep them from starving; and, above all, being of opinion that the mere landing and employment of these emigrants is not the only responsibility which a government incurs when it enters into measures of this nature, I should be prepared to show, not only that the means of providing for their bodily wants and comforts are at my command, but also that there are sufficient laws and magistrates to protect, and if need be, to restrain them, and that we can place within their reach, as far as the nature of the country will admit, the means of affording both moral and religious instruction to their offspring, and thus render them fitted for the higher duties of responsible and accountable beings.

Public works for local improvement, and establishments for the purposes of religion or of education, add to the expenses of a government; and, under the present circumstances of this colony, where I am without the means of opening up the communications to the interior, and of improving those roads already in existence, so as to render those parts which are capable of further improvement available for the expenditure of fresh capital and labour, I am totally at a loss to know how 12,000*l.* a year could be taken from our revenue, and applied to the purpose contemplated by the meeting at Graham's Town, even were it ascertained, beyond the possibility of question, that this colony was a good field for British emigrants.

It is upon this ground that I object to their importation at the expense of the government; but I have never opposed any scheme of introducing more labourers, or a better description of servants, by private individuals, at their own expense.

I have given the subject my best consideration. I am sorry that my opinions do not coincide with those of so many of the British inhabitants of this country; but I may also inform your Lordship that they are participated in by many who have, probably, equal if not superior knowledge and experience of the resources of the colony, the character of the great body of the employers, and of the present rural population, as any of those gentlemen who attended the meeting in question.

When I laid those despatches before the legislative council, I likewise publicly stated that, as my opinions seemed to be considered by many as detrimental to the interests of the colony, it would afford me much pleasure to forward any representations which might be made at public meetings to be convened for that purpose. As the meeting held at Graham's Town is the only one which has been so convened, I may be warranted in believing that the public in general acquiesce in the justice of my remarks.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Encl. in No. 9.

(Extract.)

At a public meeting of landed proprietors, merchants and other inhabitants of the Eastern province of this colony, held at Graham's Town on the 30th day of October 1841, in pursuance of permission granted by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and in compliance with a requisition signed by forty individuals, in order to take into consideration the propriety of addressing the Right Honourable the Secretary of State on the following important subjects, viz.

1st. On the necessity of promoting emigration from the parent country to this colony:
2dly. On the want of a Legislative Assembly, elected by the people:
3dly. On the working of the existing frontier system:
4thly. On the existing relations of Natal with this colony:

when the following Resolutions were proposed, seconded, supported, and carried unanimously:—

Resolution on Emigration.

That this meeting has seen with feelings of surprise, regret and apprehension, copies of despatches from his Excellency the Governor, Sir George Napier, to Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the Memorials to him from this settlement, praying for assistance towards the conveyance of emigrants hereto from the parent country. That this meeting, after mature consideration, is of opinion that his Excellency has, in these despatches, been led to make statements and to hazard opinions which are not based upon a correct knowledge of the resources and value of this country; that such statements and opinions, however, emanating as they do from the head of the government, are calculated to have a most injurious effect upon its future progression, to dry up one of the most prolific sources of its prosperity, and by staying emigration, and preventing those reciprocal benefits which would flow therefrom, to inflict injury upon the parent state, as well as upon this colony. Under these circumstances, this meeting is of opinion that the prayer contained in the Memorial in question should be again addressed to Her Majesty's Government for re-consideration, together with this expression of opinion on the report which his Excellency has been pleased to make thereon.

* * * * * * *

Resolution V.

That the Resolutions of this meeting be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Chairman, together with a copy of the Memorial on the subject of emigration recently forwarded from this division, and in which his Excellency has reported in his despatches referred to.

(signed) *Thomas Philipps*, Chairman.

Graham's Town, 28th November 1841.

To the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell*, M. P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the undersigned Landed Proprietors and Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the Eastern Division of the Cape of Good Hope, determined on at a General Meeting held at Graham's Town, on the 13th of July 1840;

(Similar to Memorial enclosed in Sir *G. Napier*'s Despatch, 15 March 1841, page 491.)

—No. 10.—

No. 10.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 25 February 1842.

21 Dec. 1841, No. 143.

Copy of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 25 February 1842.

I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed despatch and its enclosures which have been received from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, so far as they relate to the subject of emigration.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Stephen.*

— No. 11. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 9 May 1842.

No. 11. Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq., 9 May 1842.

IN pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 25th February, we have perused and considered that portion of Sir George Napier's despatch and its enclosures therewith transmitted to us, which related to emigration to the Cape of Good Hope.

As Lord Stanley is aware, much difference of opinion has prevailed between the Governor and some portion of the inhabitants of the Cape, first, as to the amount of the public funds which might be applied to the introduction of emigrants, and, next, as to the real and effective demand which existed on the part of the land-owners and capitalists in the colony for a further supply of labour. The statements made by the colonists have been considered and reported on by the Governor, and the despatches written by him on the subject having been made public, his opinions also have been fully discussed by the colonists: further information, therefore, is probably not to be expected from the colony; and it may be convenient that we should briefly review the arguments and statements which have been adduced on either side of the question.

At a public meeting held at Cape Town on the 1st July 1840, it was resolved to present a Memorial to the Secretary of State upon the subject of immigration. In the Memorial which was accordingly adopted, it was stated that the full recognition by the British Government of the principle of selling the waste lands of the colonies, and appropriating the proceeds to public uses, had been regarded with the most lively satisfaction;—that of the public uses to which the sums raised in the Cape by the sale of the waste lands could be applied, the chief in importance and urgency was the conveyance to the colony of emigrants from the United Kingdom, as, for the profitable employment of the labour and capital then in the colony, a large importation of fresh labourers was required;—that in addition to the proceeds of the sales of land, a sum might annually be taken from the general land revenue and applied to emigration;—and the sum so to be taken having been fixed by the Memorialists at 12,000 *l.*, they prayed that Her Majesty's Government would sanction its annual appropriation to that purpose. They further added, that the statements advanced by them rested in part upon personal observation; but that if any doubt arose as to their accuracy, they prayed that a Commission of Inquiry might be appointed to collect evidence upon the subject. This Memorial was signed by 1,000 persons.

On the 13th July 1840, a public meeting was also held at Graham's Town, in the Eastern division of the colony, and a Memorial to the Secretary of State agreed to, complaining of the great want of labour, and being in fact the same in substance, and almost in expression, as that which had been adopted by the meeting at Cape Town. The Memorialists considered that 8,000 *l.*, if applied exclusively to immigration into the Eastern division, would meet the annual demand for labour in that part of the colony. This Memorial was signed by about 250 proprietors, merchants, and other inhabitants of the Eastern division of the colony.

In forwarding the first Memorial, the Governor remarks, that though there are 1,000 signatures affixed to it, they were only procured by exertions made throughout the colony during six months, and that in several of the districts scarcely a signature could be obtained. He then very fully enters upon the reasons for which he can neither concur in the statements made in the Memorial, nor support its prayer. He doubts the existence in the colony of capital which would afford the means of employing fresh labourers. He states as a fact, that the common run of wages to agricultural labourers is only from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per month, in addition to food and lodging. This rate, however, it may be remarked, does not quite agree with that given in a subsequent despatch, wherein it is stated, "that the current wages of the country may be fairly stated at from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per month,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

with food and clothing." He mentions also, that in most of the distant districts, quit-rents, exceeding the rate of 5*d.* or 6*d.* per 100 acres, are loudly complained of, as being ruinously high; and adds, "that vast tracts have been granted at rates from 50 to 80 acres, for 1*d.* of rent, being, probably, quite as much as they were worth." It is admitted to be possible that there is a field for the employment of fresh capital; but the Governor is of opinion, that there is not sufficient certainty in this respect to warrant a large importation of labour at the public expense; and he is afraid of the condition of the emigrants, "if labour should be thrown in, and capital lag behind." A great doubt is expressed, whether the agriculturists who have signed the Memorial are at all prepared to raise the present rate of wages in favour of imported labourers; they certainly will not to the labouring class at present in the colony. The Governor thinks that it would be unjust to entice the British labourer to the colony, where he will be deprived of all the comforts and enjoyments of his native village, be paid low wages, work for a master to whom his language is unintelligible, and either fall a victim to habits of intoxication, or abandon his rural employment and resort to towns, where his description of labour is not required.

Then, as regards the means for defraying the expense of immigration, the Governor is of opinion that a large sum could not be raised annually from the sale of the waste lands. He greatly doubts whether the net price of land would amount to 5*s.* per 100 acres, or rather more than one halfpenny per acre; and it is inferred, from several speeches made at the meeting at which the Memorial was adopted, that little or no reliance was placed by the colonists upon the proceeds of the annual sales. The whole sum, therefore, which is requisite would have to be taken from the general revenue, or from what the Memorialists would distinguish as the ordinary land revenue, such as the proceeds of quit-rents, rents for the temporary use of land, &c. No portion, however, of this revenue, the Governor states, can be spared; and, if the sum asked for by the Memorialists were taken, the government of the colony could not be carried on. If it were granted, the local establishments for religion, for education, for police, would equally remain to be provided for. The expenses, moreover, attending the construction and repair of roads would still be thrown upon the general revenue, for there is no reason to believe that, amongst the thousand who signed the Memorial, any considerable number would consent to the imposition of any local rates for that purpose. From this despatch, then, it would appear, that an effective demand for fresh labour, on the part of persons having the means of paying for it, does not exist generally throughout the colony; and that, were it otherwise, the means could not be provided out of the public funds for defraying the expenses of its introduction.

In forwarding the other Memorial which had been adopted by the public meeting at Graham's Town, the Governor admits that the inhabitants of the Eastern division suffer infinitely more inconvenience from the want of labour, and from the bad character of their servants, than the inhabitants of the Western division; and, further, that, as the population of this division, particularly of the district of Albany, is English, the objection to the introduction into it of labourers from this country, on the ground of dissimilarity of ideas and language, does not apply. At the same time having made personal inquiries while resident on the frontier, he is unable to say that agricultural labourers either do or would receive a higher rate of wages in the Eastern than in the Western division of the colony.

The reports which were thus made upon these Memorials, having been moved for in the legislative council, were subsequently published; and Sir George Napier then stated, that, as his opinions seemed to be considered by many as detrimental to the colony, he would undertake to forward to the Secretary of State any representation which might be made at public meetings concerning them. A meeting was subsequently convened at Graham's Town, on the 30th October last, and certain resolutions relative to immigration and other matters were passed, which have been transmitted through the Governor, and form one of the enclosures to his despatch, which is now under consideration.

The resolution which refers to the subject of immigration expresses the regret felt by the meeting at the communications upon the subject which had been made to the Secretary of State by the Governor, and the conviction which the meeting

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meeting entertained that the opinions of the Governor, to which, nevertheless, the greatest weight must necessarily be attached, were not based upon a correct knowledge of the resources and value of the country. It was, therefore, resolved, that the former Memorial should be again addressed to Her Majesty's Government for re-consideration, together with this expression of opinion upon the report which the Governor had made on it. The Governor, in forwarding these resolutions, transmits with them a copy of a local journal, containing a report of the speeches delivered on the occasion. He states, that he had looked in vain to those speeches for any statistical returns adduced to disprove his statements; those statements he had made advisedly, and he adheres to them. He adds, that he has considered the subject with reference to the three staple articles of agricultural produce in the colony, corn, wine and wool; and he finds that, as regards the first, much of the land best suited for wheat cannot be used, because it is inaccessible through want of roads; as regards the second, that the low price of wine would render it impossible for the growers to pay remunerating wages to their labourers; and, as regards the third, that, except for the business of overseers, the natives are admirably adapted for the employment of tending sheep and cattle, and Europeans would not be required for such employment. To these considerations must be added, that the farmers, long accustomed to the possession of slaves, are extremely indisposed to the payment of money-wages. The Governor concludes, therefore, that it is only in the towns that a moderate supply of European labourers would be required, and then they would be subject to the competition of the Malays. He, moreover, expresses his opinion, that, if an emigration were sanctioned at the public expense, it would be incumbent on the government to provide for the bodily wants and comforts of emigrants, if they could not procure employment, or, as it is expressed in a subsequent despatch, to provide the means of maintaining such as are reduced by debauchery or other misfortunes to a state of destitution; to place them under the protecting and the restraining power of local magistrates, and to put, as far as possible, within their reach the means of moral and religious instruction for their families. It is again, however, repeated, in the despatch before us, that the money required for emigration cannot be spared from the revenues of the colony. The whole question is thus again referred to the consideration of the Secretary of State.

We cannot hesitate to say that the opinions of the Governor appear to have been deliberately formed upon full consideration of the subject, and after much inquiry, and that the statements advanced by him in the despatches that were made public have not been disproved by facts. Of the five persons at the meeting at Graham's Town, who are reported to have spoken on the resolution concerning emigration, one only stated that he knew of any proprietor who gave a higher rate of wages than that mentioned by Sir George Napier. The individual thus alluded to, himself addressed the meeting, and said, that he had obtained some shepherds and labouring men from England, to whom he paid high wages; although it should be mentioned that in calculating their wages he appears to have included the cost of their passage to the colony. Other speakers confined themselves to general assertions of the incorrectness and want of foundation of all which had been alleged by the Government; but upon the material point of the actual price of labour, no more positive information was elicited. It may indeed be contended that it is not easy for individuals, especially in so scattered a community, to collect general returns of the facts which bear upon the question. It is, however, for that very reason, that weight should be attached to the authority of the Governor, who possesses greater means, extending more or less to every part of the colony, of obtaining information, and whose statements, moreover, are made under the responsibility which attaches to all his proceedings.

Such appearing to be the result of the meeting at Graham's Town, it may be right to mention that Sir George Napier remarks, that this was the only meeting held on the subject after the publication of his despatches; from which he concludes that the public in general acquiesce in the justice of his remarks; and he further informs Lord Stanley, that his opinions "are participated in by many who have probably equal, if not superior, knowledge and experience of the resources of the colony, the character of the great body of the employers, and of the present rural population, as any of those gentlemen who attended the meeting in quesion."

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It does not, therefore, remain open to us to doubt that in his general view of this question the Governor is correct. At the same time it is difficult to conceive that 1,000 persons, proprietors of land and others, in one part of the colony, and 250 in another, should have addressed Memorials to the British Government, setting forth in the strongest terms the expediency of introducing a fresh supply of labourers into the colony, and urgently praying that some measure might be adopted for the purpose, unless there were at least individuals amongst them who had suffered from the want of labour, and who were prepared to employ it, and pay for it if it were to be obtained. Supposing, therefore, that there had been funds for the purpose, it might have been desirable, we think, to have ascertained the truth by actual experiment; and, beginning upon the most moderate scale and with the greatest caution, to have tried the effect of introducing a few labourers whose trades or callings were the most in demand in the colony. The limit to the experiment ought then, we think, to have been the effective demand which might be proved to exist by the employment of the immigrants at remunerating wages. For we cannot fully concur in the opinion which has been expressed, that the Government should not encourage the removal of labourers from this country to the colonies, unless there have been previously secured for the persons so removed provision at the public expense, in case they fell into want, whether by their own vices or by the want of employment; and unless there had been prepared the requisite machinery for the administration of the laws on whatever spot they might be placed, and establishments had been formed for moral and religious training. Legal provision for the poor in new countries is obviously, we think, inexpedient. The other adjuncts to civilization mentioned by Sir George Napier are most desirable, but cannot at once be attained; and the want of them is perhaps less severely felt in a new country than in an old. To require them as essential preliminaries before any labourers should be removed from this country would be to stop a great part of the emigration which is at present going on to the colonies in different parts of the world, with so much benefit to the individuals, and to the countries to which they proceed.

But in the case of the Cape, the Governor distinctly says that money cannot be spared out of the public revenues for the purposes of emigration, that is to say, unless the colonists should consent to local assessments for the construction of roads and bridges, for police, and other strictly local purposes. And here we may remark that the Governor has pointed out the best and fairest method of relieving the general revenue by taking from it charges which are always better defrayed by the inhabitants of a district for whose direct benefit they are incurred, and thus leaving a balance applicable to what is represented to be so great an object of desire as the introduction of labour.

If this means should be adopted for diminishing the general expenditure of the Government, there would then be no portion of its present revenue which could perhaps with greater advantage be appropriated to purposes of immigration than the sums which may from time to time accrue from the redemption of the quit-rents. It is desirable to promote their redemption, as they may often prove a source of irritation between the Government and the settlers; they are also small in amount, and troublesome and expensive to collect. And if labour be really wanted by the proprietors of lands, and by those who are chargeable with these rents, the knowledge that the money they may pay for redeeming them will be expended on immigration may induce them to profit by the advantageous terms upon which it appears that the redemption may at present be effected. We have no means of estimating the probable amount of this fund. Upon the precise nature of the terms themselves, and also upon the desire which exists among the proprietors to free their estates from these charges, some discrepancy is apparent in the official reports from the colony. The surveyor-general, in his report of 9th April 1841, states that the quit-rents are redeemable at from eighteen to twenty-three years' purchase, according to the character of each case, and that the applications to be allowed to redeem them increase in number daily. But the Secretary of the Colony, in his report of the 5th February 1841, states that they were at that time actually redeemable at seventeen years' purchase, and that the terms vary according to the current rate of interest; that the proprietors, moreover, are not anxious to change the nature of their tenures.

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In the next place, we think, as we stated in our report of the 27th January, that it is desirable that some system, upon the continuance of which reliance could be placed, should be established for the sale of the waste lands in the colony; and should that object be effected and lands be sold, then, as in other colonies, it might be desirable that as large a portion as possible of the fund arising from such sales should be applied to emigration. If fresh land be bought, it is an evidence that there is capital seeking a profitable investment in land, and it affords security that, at least to the extent of the land so purchased, there would be an effective demand for labour. The Governor, indeed, has recommended that should any money be obtained from the future sales of land, it should be spent in meeting in various ways the wants of the community, and especially in preparing title-deeds of lands long since granted, in the business of re-surveying farms already granted, and investigating the endless questions which have arisen out of the ignorance and dishonesty of former surveyors. But it is by no means impossible that the indisposition to buy fresh lands, which the Governor and the surveyor-general have remarked in their reports, may arise from this very determination of the local government to apply the purchase-money, when obtained, to other purposes than the introduction of labour. The circumstance has not perhaps been considered that persons cannot be compelled to buy waste lands as they are compelled to pay taxes, and unless the money is expended in such a manner as to contribute to the profitable occupation of the land, it is probable that no purchase will be effected.

With reference, then, to the suggestion which we have made for a different application of the proceeds of future land sales, it remains for us very briefly to consider what is the amount of available land yet remaining in possession of the Crown, and the probability that any fund may be created by the sale of it. Upon the first point some discrepancy appears in the various official reports which have been made from the colony.

As regards the extent of the Crown lands, the Governor, in his despatch of the 15th March 1841, says that it does not fall short of 50,000,000 acres, of which, 5,000,000 only are considered fit for occupation. The whole colony, he considers, may contain about 87,000,000.

The Secretary of the Colony, in his report of the 5th February 1841, says, that it had been stated, upon the authority of the surveyor-general, Major Mitchell, that of the 76,000,000 of acres of which the colony consists, 30,000,000 were already granted, and of the remainder, only 5,000,000 were fit for sale.

The surveyor-general himself, in his report of the 9th April 1841, says, that the colony covers an extent of 75,000,000 of acres, and that, although, after making the usual deductions of the granted and the barren portions, there may remain scarcely more than 5,000,000 of available land, or that, assuming the district of Clanwilliam to have been drawn on the map as less extensive than it is, even then the whole quantity cannot be safely calculated at being more than from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 of acres.

The acting surveyor-general again, in the absence of Major Mitchell, and who is represented by the Governor to have taken considerable trouble in the preparation of his returns, considers that the area of the colony is 83,000,000 acres, and that no more than 2,161,952 acres of available land remain at the disposal of the Crown.

Next, as regards the character and position of the lands available for occupation, the Governor states, that they are interspersed in patches, neither extensive nor well watered, among the occupied land, or amongst the worthless land, and that much time and expense would be required to find them out, and survey them, and bring them to sale. The surveyor-general confirms the opinion of what he considers "the very detached nature of the still unappropriated Crown lands." But the acting surveyor-general states, that the available land will principally be found in large tracts scantily supplied with water, in the divisions of Beaufort and Clanwilliam; and also in the George division, principally covered with forest.

Lastly, the Governor says, that these patches of land adjacent to the granted land, if exposed to sale, would fetch little or nothing, on account of the absence of competition; while the surveyor-general appears to think that justice to the

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neighbouring proprietors requires that they should not be put up to sale, lest they should be bidden up above their value, and either be granted to others, or imparted to them at a price above their real value.

From the discrepancies observable in these reports, it is probable that very accurate knowledge upon the subject may not at present exist; nor is it, perhaps, likely that it will soon be obtained; for it appears from several despatches received from the Governor, that the considerable arrears of various kinds in the surveying department completely engross the time even of the increased establishment, and we presume, therefore, it is not possible that any further survey of the still ungranted lands of the Crown should for the present be undertaken. There would, accordingly, appear to remain no other means for enabling persons to purchase fresh land but by allowing them to have the survey of such land as they may be allowed to select, made at their own expense by surveyors approved by the Governor, and to effect the purchase by private contract, or to bid for the land at public auction, should the Governor think proper to effect the sale of it by that means. When any system was established, it would then, we think, be desirable that the same facilities should be afforded, as in the case of the Australian colonies, to intending purchasers in this country, to deposit money and to nominate their labourers for a free passage.

We have taken the liberty of throwing out these general views for the consideration of Lord Stanley, and, in case he might think it desirable to consult the Governor upon the expediency of adopting them. As regards the particular Resolutions and Memorial proceeding from the meeting at Graham's Town, which the Governor transmits in the despatch now referred to us, we cannot recommend that the prayer of the Memorial should be complied with, because the Governor is distinctly of opinion that the sum applied for to be expended on emigration cannot, without detriment to the public good, be withdrawn from the general revenue.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
10 January 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 10 January 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit herewith, for your consideration and report, a draft of an order which it is proposed to submit to the Queen in Council, for regulating emigration from British India to the Island of Mauritius.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Stephen.*

For Order in Council as issued, vide Papers relative to the Mauritius, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 15 Feb. 1842, No. 26, p. 34.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to J. Stephen, Esq.
31 January 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Honourable *E. E. Villiers* to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 31 January 1842.

WITH reference to your letter, enclosing the draft of an order in Council for regulating emigration from British India to the island of Mauritius, we have the honour to report, for Lord Stanley's information, that we find that those parts of this draft which relate to shipping, are adopted from similar regulations in an order already in force for the island of Trinidad; of which last measure the provisions on the subject were founded almost entirely on the Imperial Passengers' Act. Having, in our recent letter of the 19th instant, submitted in considerable detail the amendments we would recommend in this Act, together with the reasons on which they are founded, it will, probably, be unnecessary that we should trouble Lord Stanley further on the present occasion, than by enumerating the corresponding alterations which it would be necessary to embody in the order in Council, should those amendments have met his Lordship's approval.

For Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners' Letter, 19 January 1842, vide Papers relative to Passengers' Act, presented by Command 1842.

We apprehend then, that instead of requiring that the number of passengers and crew should not exceed the proportion of three to every five tons, the crew should be omitted, and the proportion of passengers be fixed at one for every two tons; that the tonnage should be "register" tonnage, as in the Imperial Act; that the proportion of passengers to space should be one to every twelve superficial feet; that the height between decks should be six feet, and the platform never be so laid as to allow the projection of the lower beams, that in computing the number of passengers, all children under 14 years of age, without exception, should be reckoned at two to one adult; that the rule giving passengers a claim to maintenance on board the ship for 48 hours after arrival, should be expressed absolutely, and not accompanied by an exception, in case of any contract to the contrary; and that the exemption of ships be confined to ships of war or transports.

With regard to the duration of the voyage, we would observe that this must be much affected in India by the Monsoons, a circumstance which would render it the more difficult to fix on one general average for the whole year. Perhaps there might be two averages for the two seasons. Again, at some times of the year, adverting to the question of hurricanes, in addition that of the direction of the winds, emigration ought not to be allowed at all. These are all points that no authority, perhaps, could settle so well as the Government of India; and to that authority, accordingly, we would suggest that it be referred to determine the present question, and declare what should be the computed length of voyage to the Mauritius.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. F. Elliot.*
E. E. Villiers.

GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
4 May 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 4 May 1841.

No. 45, 26 March.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you herewith, for your information and consideration, an extract of so much of a despatch which has been received from the Governor of Gibraltar as relates to the state of the indigenous population of that garrison; and I am to state to you, that it appears to his Lordship to be desirable that you should communicate the purport of the Governor's remarks on that head to the agent for Jamaica, as well as to any persons who may be engaged in seeking a supply of labourers for British Guiana and Trinidad.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

POPULATION.

Enclosure in No. 1.

THE increase of the indigenous population is a subject of importance and of anxiety. The youth of the lower classes of both sexes, when employed at all, work as cigar-makers. Any great diminution in the demand for cigars would reduce them to hopeless want, as there is no other occupation here to which they could apply themselves; and it may be a question how far it might be practicable to induce emigration to any of the new colonies; for although, as I have formerly stated, that the native population were not of industrious habits, yet they are generally a shrewd and intelligent class of people, and, being removed from their parents, and the immoral example of the neighbourhood, might become useful members of society.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Letter from S. Walcott, Esq. to Messrs. Beckford and Rankin.
14 May 1841.

COPY of a LETTER from *S. Walcott*, Esq. to Messrs. *Beckford* and *Rankin*.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Gentlemen, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 14 May 1841.

Extract as sent in Colonial Office letter.

THE Commissioners of Land and Emigration having understood from Mr. Burge that you were appointed by Mr. Barclay to act as immigration agents for the Island of Jamaica, have directed me to transmit to you the enclosed extract of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar, relative to the indigenous population of that garrison, which has been forwarded to this Board by desire of Lord John Russell, with a recommendation that the Governor's remarks should be communicated to the agent for Jamaica.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Walcott.*

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— No. 1.—

No. 1.
Despatch from Govrnor Sir H. F. Bouverie to Lord John Russell.
8 April 1840.

(No. 35.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. F. Bouverie*, K. C. B. to Lord *John Russell*.

My Lord, Malta, 8 April 1840.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the transcript of an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance for further regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels to places out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea," passed by me in Council on the 6th, and promulgated on the 8th instant, as law in these possessions.

This Ordinance is an amendment of the Ordinance, No. X. transcript of which accompanied my despatch to your Lordship of the 27th of July 1839, No. 94, and embodies all the particulars pointed out in your Lordship's despatch of the 7th of November 1839, No. 17, as being deficient in the last-mentioned Ordinance; I therefore trust that the two Ordinances, completing the measures on the subject of emigration, which I was directed to carry into effect here, by Lord Glenelg's despatch of the 5th January 1839, No. 325, may now obtain Her Majesty's sanction and allowance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. F. Bouverie.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

(L. S.) (signed) *H. F. Bouverie*, Governor.

ORDINANCE No. II. OF 1840.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of *Malta*, with the Advice and Consent of the Council of Government thereof, for further regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels to places out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea. Enclosure in No. 1.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the provisions of the Ordinance, No. X. of 1839, intituled, "An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Malta, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels to places out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea," it is ordained and enacted, by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows: Preamble.

1. No merchant ship having passengers on board shall be permitted to clear out for any place out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea, or to the eastward of Cape Spartel, on the coast of Africa, if, besides what is enacted in the first section of the said Ordinance, No. X. of 1839, any such ship shall have more than two tiers of berths, nor unless, in any such ship having two tiers of berths, there shall be an interval of six inches at the least between the deck or platform and the floor of the lower tier, throughout the whole extent thereof. Ships carrying passengers to have only two tiers of berths; the floor of the lower tier to be six inches above deck.

2. There shall not be laden on board any such ship any quantity of spirits or strong waters exceeding the tenth part over and above the quantity which is usually taken for the use of the crew. Ships carrying passengers not to export spirits, &c. as merchandize.

3. The master of every such ship shall cause a table to be drawn up of the respective prices at which any provisions or stores that may be sold by any person on board to any of the passengers during the voyage are to be supplied; and a copy of the same, printed or written in a fair and legible manner, shall be affixed in some convenient and conspicuous part on board the said ship, so that continual reference may be had thereto during the whole time the passengers shall remain on board; and no higher prices than are stated in such table shall in any case be charged or exacted; provided, nevertheless, that nothing contained A table to be made of the price of provisions to be sold on board.

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in this section shall be construed as requiring the master of any ship to provide provisions or stores for the purpose of sale to any passenger or passengers who may have contracted to victual themselves.

Masters of vessels to enter into bond for due performance of the regulations prescribed by this Ordinance, and Ordinance No. X. of 1839.

4. Before any such ship shall be allowed to clear out, the master thereof shall enter into a bond to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, with one good and sufficient surety, to be approved by the superintendent of quarantine and marine police, in the sum of 1,000*l.* sterling, the condition of which bond shall be that the ship is seaworthy, and that all the rules and regulations made and prescribed by the said Ordinance, No. X. of 1839, and by the present Ordinance, shall be well and truly performed before and during such intended voyage; and that all penalties and fines which the master of the said ship may be sentenced or adjudged to pay for or in respect of the breach or non-performance, before or during such voyage, of any such rules and regulations, shall be well and truly paid.

Penalty in case of infringement of enactments contained in 2d and 3d sections of this Ordinance.

5. In case of the infringement of any of the enactments contained in the 2d and 3d sections of the present Ordinance, the master of the ship shall be liable for every such offence to the payment of a fine of not less than 5*l.* nor more than 20*l.* sterling.

Sections 15, 16, 17, and 18 of Ordinance No. X. of 1839, to be common to this Ordinance.

6. The provisions contained in the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th sections of the said Ordinance, No. X. of 1839, shall be common and applicable to the present Ordinance.

This Ordinance to be in force from its promulgation.

7. The present Ordinance shall be in force and have effect immediately on its being promulgated.

By command,

(signed) *H. Greig,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Passed 6th April 1840,

(signed) *Wm. Sim,*
Clerk of the Council.

We do hereby certify the foregoing to be a faithful transcript of an Ordinance intituled, "An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Malta, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for further regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels to places out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea," passed on the 6th April instant.

Given under our hand, and the seal of the Government of the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, this 8th day of April 1840.

(signed) *H. F. Bouverie,*
(L. S.) Governor.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *H. Greig,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
12 May 1840.

In No. 35, 1840.

— No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen,* Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 12 May 1840.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you herewith, for your consideration, an Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Malta, with the advice of the Council of Government of that island, making certain regulations in respect of the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels to places out of Europe, beyond the regulations contained in a preceding Ordinance, of which a copy is also enclosed; and I am to request that you will report to his Lordship whether you perceive any objection to the first of these Ordinances being confirmed by Her Majesty.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 2.

(L. S.) (signed) *H. F. Bouverie,* Governor.

ORDINANCE No. X. OF 1839.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of *Malta,* with the Advice and Consent of the Council of Government thereof, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels to places out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea. Enclosure in No. 2.

WHEREAS instructions have been received by the local government from the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, directing that provision should be made for the safe conveyance of passengers in merchant vessels from this island to distant places out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea, it is ordained and enacted, by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows: Preamble.

1. No merchant ship having passengers on board shall be permitted to clear out from this island, for any place out of Europe, and not being either within the Mediterranean Sea or to the eastward of Cape Spartel, on the coast of Africa, unless the height of such ship between decks, or between the deck and any platform that may be laid beneath the same, shall be at least five feet six inches English measure. Height between decks of ships carrying passengers to be 5½ feet.

2. There shall be actually laden on every such ship, over and above the ordinary victualling of the crew, a supply of good bread, biscuit, paste, or other bread stuffs, to the amount of seven rotoli, Malta weight, and pure water to the amount of half a Maltese barrel, to every week of the computed voyage, for every passenger; but when the ship is destined to call at a place in the course of her voyage, for the purpose of filling up her water, the supply of water taken at this island may be computed according to the distance of such place of calling. A certain quantity of water and provisions to be on board at time of sailing.

3. The number of weeks necessary for the voyage shall be computed as follows:—

To North America, 12 weeks; to South America, on the Atlantic Ocean, or to the West Coast of Africa, 13 weeks; to the Cape of Good Hope, 16 weeks; to the Mauritius, 19 weeks; for any other voyage, 24 weeks; the Bahama Islands, and all places in America southward of the same, shall be deemed to be in South America, for the purposes of this Ordinance. Computed number of weeks requisite for voyage.

4. There shall be also actually laden, and on board the ship, a sufficient supply of medicines and other things necssary for the medical treatment of the passengers during the voyage; and if the number of passengers shall exceed 50, there shall, in such case, be rated upon the ship's company, and actually serving on board the ship, a physician or surgeon duly qualified, who shall moreover take with him a medicine chest, instruments, and other things necessary for whatever medical or surgical treatment may be wanting during the intended voyage. A supply of medicines to be on board, and, in certain cases, a medical practitioner.

5. If any doubt shall arise whether the ship is seaworthy, so as to be fit for her intended voyage, it shall be lawful for the superintendent of quarantine and marine police, to cause the ship to be surveyed by two skilful and competent persons, and the ship shall not be cleared out until such doubt be removed, or the ship be rendered seaworthy. Ship to be surveyed, in case of doubt as to her sea worthiness.

6. The number of persons on board any such ship shall not exceed the proportion of three persons for every five tons of her registered burthen, the master and crew included. Two children under the age of 14, but above seven years of age, or three children under the age of seven years, shall be computed as one person only; and children under the age of 12 months shall not be included in this computation. Provided that, whatever may be the burthen of the ship, the number of passengers shall not exceed the proportion of one person, computed as above, for every 10 superficial feet of the lower deck or platform unoccupied by goods or stores (not being the personal luggage of such passengers), if such ship shall not have to pass the Line on her voyage, nor the proportion of one person for every 15 such clear superficial feet, if such ship shall have to pass the Line. No ship to sail with more than three persons for every five tons of burthen.

7. The master shall deliver to the said superintendent a list, in duplicate, signed by himself, specifying the names, ages, and professions or occupations, of all the passengers, with the name of the place at which he has contracted to land each of them; and one of the said lists, verified and signed by the said superintendent, shall be returned to the master. Master to deliver list of passengers to superintendent of quarantine.

8. The master shall exhibit the last mentioned list to, and cause it to be noted by the collector or other chief officer of Her Majesty's Customs, at any place in Her Majesty's possessions, or Her Majesty's consul at any foreign port at which the passengers, or any of them, shall be landed, and shall deposit such list with such collector, chief officer, or consul, at his final port of discharge. Counterpart of list of passengers to be exhibited by the master at the port of landing.

9. One or more copies of this Ordinance (or abstracts of the same), shall be delivered by the said superintendent to the master, who shall, from time to time, cause the same to be read by or to the passengers, that they may be fully informed of its contents. Copies or abstracts of this Ordinance to be kept on board for the perusal of passengers.

10. Before the final clearance of the ship the said superintendent shall verify the quality and quantity of the provisions, the sufficiency of the medicines, the qualifications of the The superintendent of quarantine to see that

the preceding enactments are complied with.

physician or surgeon, and also that the regulations contained in the preceding sections have been punctually complied with.

Ship not sailing on the day fixed, the master bound to pay 1 *s.* a day to each passenger.

11. If the ship shall not put to sea (unless she be detained by stress of weather, or other unavoidable cause) on the day appointed by any contract made with the passengers, the master shall pay to each and every passenger on board and ready to proceed on the voyage (reckoning such passengers according to the computation contained in the sixth section) the sum of 1 *s.* for each day until the departure of the ship; or, if he shall have contracted to victual the passenger on the voyage, he shall victual him during such detention.

Passengers not to be landed except at the place contracted for.

12. The master shall not land any passenger, without his or her consent, at any place other than the place at which he may have originally contracted to land such passenger.

Passengers to be maintained on board for 48 hours after the voyage is ended.

13. At the close of the voyage every passenger shall be allowed to remain on board during the space of 48 hours next after such arrival, and be maintained in the same manner as during the voyage, unless it shall have been stipulated to the contrary, or unless the ship shall proceed on the ulterior prosecution of her voyage within the said 48 hours.

Penalties in case of infringement of this Ordinance.

14. In case of the infringement of any of the enactments contained in the first, second, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, 12th, and 13th sections of this Ordinance, the master of the ship shall be liable, for every such offence, to the payment of a fine of not less than 5 *l.*, nor more than 20 *l.* sterling, British money.

Prosecutions to be made before two magistrates.

15. All offences against this Ordinance, and all demands for the recovery of penalties or fines incurred under this Ordinance, shall be tried and determined in a summary manner by two magistrates of judicial police in this island.

Limitation of time for prosecution to one year.

16. No prosecution for any offence against the present Ordinance shall be instituted after the 365 days immediately following the day of the return of the ship to this island.

The right of action of passengers not to be taken away or abridged.

17. Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall take away or abridge any right of action that may accrue to any passenger in respect to the breach or non-performance of any contract he may have entered into with the master or owner of the ship, independently of what is enacted in the present Ordinance.

Exception of ships carrying only one passenger for every five tons.

18. This Ordinance shall not extend to ships carrying passengers not exceeding, according to the computation contained in the sixth section, one person for every five tons of the registered burthen of the ship.

This Ordinance to be in force from its promulgation.

19. The present Ordinance shall be in force and have effect immediately on its being promulgated.

By command,

(signed) *H. Greig*, Chief Secretary to Government.

Passed 22d July 1839, (signed) *Wm. Sim*, Clerk of the Council.

We do hereby certify the foregoing to be a faithful transcript of an Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Malta with the advice, and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels to places out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea," passed on the 22d July instant.

Given under our hand, and the seal of the Government of the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, this 27th day of July 1839.

(L. S.) (signed) *H. F. Bouverie*, Governor.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *H. Greig*, Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 3.
Letter from T. F. Elliot and R. Torrens, Esqrs. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers, to J. Stephen, Esq. 20 May 1840.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot* and *R. Torrens*, Esqrs. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers*, to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Sir, Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 20 May 1840.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 12th instant, accompanied by an Ordinance enacted by the Governor and Council of Malta, containing some additional regulations on the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels from that island to places out of Europe. The provisions of this Ordinance appear to be

be in entire conformity with a Report of the Agent-general of Emigration on the previous law, dated 1st November last. We are happy to perceive that it was found expedient to adopt his suggestions, and we have the honour to state that we see no objection to the confirmation of this law.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Robert Torrens.
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 4. —

(No. 64.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor Sir *H. F. Bouverie*, K.C.B.

No. 4.
Despatch from Lord John Russell to Governor Sir H. F. Bouverie. 20 May 1840.

Sir, Downing-street, 20 May 1840.

I HAVE laid before The Queen the Ordinance, No. II. of 1840, transmitted in your despatch, No. 35, of the 8th ultimo, intituled, "An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Malta, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for further regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels to places out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea;" and I have it in command to acquaint you, that Her Majesty is pleased to sanction and allow the said Ordinance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emigration to the Brazils.

No. 1.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 29 March 1841.

15 March.

Emigration to the Brazils.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 29 March 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to forward to you the enclosed letter from Lord Leveson, together with a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, communicating the wish of the Brazilian government to encourage emigration to that country from the United Kingdom, and I am to request that you will favour Lord John Russell with your opinion on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

Sir, Foreign Office, 15 March 1841.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the information of Lord John Russell, a copy of a despatch which has been received from Mr. Ouseley, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, stating that the Brazilian government wishes to encourage immigration into that country from England.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Leveson.*

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 4.)

My Lord, Rio de Janeiro, 12 January 1841.

ON more than one occasion, the present minister for foreign affairs, S^r^ Aureliano, has requested personally my advice and assistance, in furtherance of the wishes of the Imperial Government, to encourage emigration from Great Britain to this country. His Excellency stated that it was his earnest desire to promote the colonization of Brazil by Europeans, not only on a general view of the advantages which would thus accrue to the empire, and possibly to the colonists, but particularly as one of the surest means of putting an end to the slave trade, and hereafter possibly to slavery, by the substitution of free labour for that of negro slaves.

Although, in general terms, I have not failed to encourage this idea, and to point out the best means, as far as I can judge, of carrying it into effect, I have hitherto declined taking any active or public steps in an official character to further it. One of the plans suggested in the course of conversation on this subject was that of calling a general meeting of the British and other foreign residents, particularly those engaged in the import trade, with a view to propose that shipowners and merchants should agree to give or procure a passage for a certain number of emigrants, or families of colonists, by every vessel that trades to this port, according to its capacity; the sale of such public or other lands to these colonists as could be absolutely disposed of, under certain conditions, &c.

There is little doubt that much good might be effected by the adoption of this or a similar plan; but I pointed out to S^r^ Aureliano, that the past experience of those who had come to this country as colonists on the faith of agreements with agents of this government had not been such as to encourage others readily to follow their example; and, under any circumstances, taking into consideration the extensive colonization and emigration from Great Britain called for by the wants of Her Majesty's colonial possessions, I did not think myself authorized to come forward to promote this plan, at least as respects British subjects, otherwise than as any foreign resident might do, in order to be provided with domestic or other servants.

The moral effect of the late measures of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of slavery has undoubtedly begun to influence this capital, if not the country generally. The Imperial Government have lately published instructions and proposals respecting colonization,

tion, and the agitation of the question of the legality of the employment, by British associations, of slaves, has turned public attention to the means of supplying free labour. The late instructions also from your Lordship, forbidding those in Her Majesty's service from profiting by slave labour, have powerfully contributed to the feeling of the expediency, if not the advantage, of encouraging the immigration of European and free population.

I shall, until otherwise instructed by your Lordship, continue to abstain from taking an active part in the promotion of any scheme for bringing English colonists to this country.

I have, &c.

Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B. (signed) *W. G. Ouseley.*
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot* and *R. Torrens*, Esqrs. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers*, to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 2.
Letter from T. F. Elliot and R. Torrens, Esqrs. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers, to J. Stephen, Esq. 21 April 1841.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 21 April 1841.

IN obedience to Lord John Russell's directions contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, we have considered the despatch therein enclosed from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, on the subject of the emigration from this country, which the Brazilian government is anxious to encourage.

Upon this subject we observe that Mr. Ouseley very prudently adverted, among other considerations, to a doubt whether the scheme might be compatible with the extensive emigration required by Her Majesty's colonial possessions. It is to be remarked, however, that though the want of labour in the British colonies is extreme, yet the means of conveying it from this country are, comparatively speaking, limited, while at the same time not even any means which the public funds of this country could be expected to supply, would satisfy the demands of those who, in every part of the United Kingdom, are desirous to emigrate. We therefore should not see sufficient reason, on this ground, for refusing to sanction any scheme for British emigration to foreign countries, provided that sufficient security could be obtained for the good treatment of the emigrants, and provided there were a clear and ascertained prospect of their improving their condition by the change.

But on the former of those points, it is not to be denied that there never can be the same certainty where the people are to pass from under the dominion of their own Government; and in the present case, Mr. Ouseley, we perceive, felt himself obliged to point out to the Brazilian minister, "that the past experience of those who had come to this country as colonists on the faith of agreements with the agents of this government, had not been such as to encourage others readily to follow their example." This certainly is far from satisfactory; and unless strong grounds should be adduced for believing that in future all promises held out by official authority to intending emigrants would be fully and faithfully performed, we apprehend that it would not be safe or proper to give any countenance or encouragement to the proposed undertaking.

Next are to be considered the general prospects of the emigrants. The chief ground upon which the Brazilian minister requested the advice and assistance of Her Majesty's representative in encouraging emigration from Great Britain to that country was, that "it is the surest means of putting an end to the slave trade, and hereafter possibly to slavery, by the substitution of free labour for that of negro slaves." And Mr. Ouseley, writing from Rio de Janeiro, further remarks, "that the moral effect of the late measures of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of slavery has undoubtedly begun to influence this capital, if not the country generally." And again, "that the late instructions forbidding those in Her Majesty's service from profiting by slave labour, have powerfully contributed to the feeling of the expediency, if not the advantage, of encouraging the immigration of European and free population." Any measure which can be represented as likely to militate against the slave trade, or conduce to the extinction of slavery, is undoubtedly placed upon the footing which best entitles it to consideration. Looking, however, to the climate and staple produce of the Brazils, it is impossible to think that the present demand for slave labour in that country can or ought to be met, to any considerable degree, by the immigration of labourers from Europe.

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We confess that, on the whole, we think that the plan of an extensive removal of British labourers to Brazil is one to which it would not be advisable that the Government should, in the present state of our information, give encouragement.

Should Lord John Russell, however, be of opinion that the subject ought to be further investigated, we would venture to name the following as points upon which it would be desirable to obtain any further information which Her Majesty's Representative at Rio can afford. In the first place, it would be useful to receive copies of the instructions and proposals which Mr. Ouseley states in his despatch that the Imperial Government have lately published respecting colonization. It would also be desirable to know how far it was clearly in the contemplation of the Brazilian government that the immigrant labourers from Great Britain should be placed in that portion of the empire which lies within the tropics; and if in that situation, whether on high lands, where the climate would be more temperate; also whether it is contemplated that their services will be available in the cultivation of sugar. Next, it would be a question whether allotments of ground, and a house, or the materials for building one, should be granted to each labourer and his family. Another point on which it would be well to learn the opinion of the British Representative, is whether emigrants attached to the Protestant faith would be under any disadvantages in settling in the Brazils.

But the most important subject of all as to the practicability of the scheme, and one which seems quite imperfectly provided for in the communications of the Brazilian minister, is the means of paying for the conveyance of the emigrants. Mr. Ouseley says, that it has been thrown out in conversation that the shipowners and merchants, trading to Rio de Janeiro, might agree to give or procure a passage for a certain number of emigrants or families of colonists, by any vessel that traded to the port of Rio de Janeiro, according to their capacity. It does not appear, however, what inducement there is to be offered to these individuals to grant such free passages, nor who is to be at the expense of supporting the emigrants during the voyage. It may perhaps be the intention of the Brazilian government to make grants from the public lands of the empire to such persons as shall be at the expense of conveying the emigrants, in proportion to the number whom they may introduce; but nothing very explicit appears upon the point.

We have thought it right to mention these as some of the necessary topics of inquiry, should it be deemed necessary to enter further into this subject. But if the plan is to apply to those parts of the Brazils which lie within the tropics, we are prepared to submit our opinion to Lord John Russell, that there are sufficient grounds already for the conclusion, that while the effects of employing English labour in the tropics remain still to be seen in the British colonies, where every progressive step can be reported on by British officers, and be modified by British legislation, it would not be wise to encourage the extension of so anxious an experiment to countries situated without Her Majesty's dominions.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Robt. Torrens.
Edward E. Villiers.

No. 3.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 11 Feb. 1842.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 11 February 1842.

1 February.

WITH reference to your report of the 21st of April last, respecting the overtures which had been made by the Brazilian government, with a view to the encouragement of emigration to that country from the United Kingdom, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, transmitting the copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Rio de Janeiro, forwarding a correspondence

a correspondence which has passed between himself and the Brazilian government, in consequence of the suggestions contained in your above-mentioned report.

Lord Stanley will be happy to receive any observations which you may think it necessary to make upon these documents.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure in No. 3.

Sir, Foreign Office, 1 February 1842.

WITH reference to a letter from the Colonial Office of the 29th of April last, enclosing a report from the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration on the subject of emigration from this country to Brazil, I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you, for Lord Stanley's information, a copy of a despatch which has been received from Her Majesty's minister at Rio de Janeiro, forwarding copies of a correspondence which has passed between him and the Brazilian government upon the subject in question.

Encl. in No. 3.

Mr. H. Hamilton, No. 11, of 1841.

I am, &c.
G. Hope, Esq. M. P. (signed) *Canning.*

(No. 11.)

My Lord, Rio de Janeiro, 29 November 1841.

WITH reference to Viscount Palmerston's despatch, No. 8, on the subject of emigration from Great Britain to Brazil, I have the honour to lay before your Lordship the correspondence which, in furtherance of the instructions contained therein, has passed between Her Majesty's Legation and the Imperial Government, together with another communication on a subject connected therewith from the Chamber of Senators, and my answer.

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Lord Palmerston's despatch covered a report made on the subject of emigration by the Commissioners of Colonial Lands, &c., and this report is the groundwork of my note to the Brazilian government, asking for information on the different points referred to by the Commissioners.

In his reply, the minister pleads that he is not sufficiently prepared, considering the importance of the question, to afford the required information; but explanations are promised in due time; and he then calls my attention, in the interim, to a project of law on colonization, enclosed in his letter, which had been presented by him to the Chamber of Deputies, and which, having been duly reported on by a committee, is now on the table of the Chamber, awaiting discussion.

The communication from the Senate submitted several questions relative to a body of unfortunate emigrants to South Australia, who had been driven by distress into the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, in the ill-concealed hope, perhaps, that it might be possible to induce them to remain in this country permanently.

I was anxious that my answer, which was made subsidiary to my note, Enclosure, No. 1, should divert the Imperial Government from any attempt to hold out such inducements; and my object was attained I believe.

It appears necessary to explain here, that the first part of the note from S^r Aureliano, Enclosure, No. 2, refers to a note of mine, sent in obedience to Lord Palmerston's Slave Trade despatch, No. 18, which covered a circular letter to British functionaries in slave-holding countries, interdicting them from hiring and maintaining slaves, and from engaging in undertakings in which slave property is concerned, of which "circular" I was instructed to transmit a copy to the Imperial Government.

I have, &c.
The Earl of Aberdeen. K. T. (signed) *Hamilton Hamilton.*
&c. &c. &c.

Rio de Janeiro, 15 October 1841.

MR. OUSELEY having, when charged with Her Majesty's legation at this Court, referred to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the wishes and opinions of the Brazilian government, as expressed to him verbally at different times by S^r Aureliano, &c., on the subject of emigration from Great Britain to Brazil, the undersigned, &c. has been instructed to state to his Excellency that it appears to Her Majesty's Government very doubtful whether it would be expedient for the British Government to give any encouragement to the emigration of British subjects to a country where it would be difficult, if not impossible, to afford them adequate protection. For the probability is, that they would find the engagements made with them broken, and would expect the British Government to see them righted; whereas the British Government would be quite unable to investigate the justice of their complaints; and if it undertook to obtain redress for them, it would enter into a most inconvenient course of interference in the internal affairs of Brazil.

As the Government of Her Majesty, however, is at all times most sincerely desirous to

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give mature consideration to any plans directed to the amelioration of Brazil, on which its opinion may be asked, and, therefore, to obtain regarding them the most accurate and complete information, and even to facilitate them so far as may be consistent with a due regard to the welfare and interests of Her Majesty's subjects, Mr. Ouseley's despatch concerning emigration from Great Britain to Brazil was passed to the British Colonial Department, and this department has deemed it expedient, after careful examination of the said despatch, to submit the following as points on which, with respect to colonization, it would be desirable to obtain further and more explicit information.

The nature of the instructions and proposals on this matter published by the Imperial Government.

How far it might be in the contemplation of the Imperial Government that emigrant labourers from Great Britain should be placed in that portion of the empire which is situated within the tropics; and if in that situation, whether on high lands, where the climate would be more temperate; also, how far their services might be considered available in the cultivation of sugar.

Whether allotments of ground and a house, or the materials for building one, would be granted to each labourer and his family.

Whether emigrants attached to the Protestant faith would, with reference to their religion, be under any disadvantages when settling in the Brazils.

And finally, and which is nearly the most important subject of all, as to the practicability of any immigration scheme, what are the means of paying for the conveyance of the immigrants.

Such are some of the more necessary topics of inquiry which seem to call for more minute investigation, in case it should be deemed advisable to enter more particularly into the subject. Yet, still, with such information as the British Colonial Department has already in its possession, the following considerations present themselves:

That though it may be doubted whether, looking to the extensive emigration which is required by Her Majesty's colonial possessions, a scheme of emigration to foreign countries be fairly compatible with it, still it is to be remarked, that the means which Great Britain possesses for satisfying this demand with regard to her colonies are comparatively limited; so that on this ground no adequate motive can be said to exist for refusing to sanction any scheme of emigration of this description to foreign countries, provided that competent security be obtained for the good treatment of the emigrants; and provided a clear and ascertained prospect exist that by the change their condition would be improved.

But with respect to emigration to Brazil, unfortunately the past experience of those individuals who have come to this country as colonists, on the faith of agreements entered into with the agents of the Imperial Government, has not been such as to encourage others readily to follow their example.

That, however the shipowners and merchants trading to Rio de Janeiro might agree, as the Imperial Government seems to anticipate they would do, to give or procure a passage for a certain number of emigrants, or families of colonists, by any vessels trading to this port, according to their capacity; still it does not appear by what inducement these individuals would be led to act in this manner, nor by whom the expense of providing for the emigrants during the voyage is to be supported.

And that, though it may really be the intention of the Imperial Government to make grants, from the lands of the empire, to such persons as shall be at the expense of conveying the emigrants, in proportion to the number whom they may introduce, still nothing very explicit appears on that point.

That, though to encourage emigration from Europe to Brazil is to apply one of the most powerful agents possible to the destruction of the slave trade, and hereafter, possibly, of slavery, by the substitution of free labour for that of negro slaves; and though any such measure is placed undoubtedly on the footing which best entitles it to consideration, still, looking to the climate and the staple produce of the Brazils, it is impossible to think that the present demand for slave labour in this country can be, or ought to be, met, to any considerable degree, by the emigration of labourers from Great Britain, more particularly if the plan is to apply to those parts in the Brazils which lie within the tropics. So long as the effects which may result from the employment of British labour in the British colonies lying within those regions are yet unknown there, where every progressive step can be reported on by British officers, and be modified by British legislation, so long it would hardly be wise to encourage the extension of so anxious an experiment to countries situated in those regions which are not under Her Majesty's dominions.

Requesting that Sr Aureliano will have the complaisance to communicate the information specified in the above, the undersigned has the honour, &c. &c.

To his Excellency
Sr Aurelo de S. e O. Continho,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Hamilton Hamilton.*

(Translation.)

THE undersigned, &c. took into his most serious consideration the subjects to which refer the notes Nos. 15 and 25, which Mr. Hamilton, &c. addressed to him on the 25th of September and 15th of October.

The undersigned laments that the peculiar circumstances of the empire do not permit the Imperial

Imperial Government to adopt every measure quickly to put an end to the traffic in slaves, and even to abolish slavery, like that of not hiring nor owning slaves for their service, which is indicated by Mr. Hamilton, and which is recommended by his Government to their agents. The impossibility of at present carrying into execution such a project is manifest to all, for it would cause incalculable evils, besides its obvious impracticability, from the deficiency of free labour in sufficient abundance to render it possible immediately to dispense with slaves; but the undersigned hopes in time, and by the measures which the Imperial Government will not cease to adopt, to attain the desired end, in accordance with the philanthropic principles which actuate the two governments; and, with reference to this, the undersigned calls the attention of Mr. Hamilton to the fact of a law having already imposed a tax on the slaves owned in the large cities of Brazil, and this with the view of gradually removing them to the country, and of inviting free labourers to these cities.

With respect to Mr. Hamilton's other note on the means of attracting colonists from Britain to Brazil, this subject being one of those which most merits the careful attention of the undersigned, he is not, however, yet quite prepared, on account even of the importance of the matter, to afford to Mr. Hamilton the explanations that he desires, as he will in due time hasten to do; and likewise on this matter the undersigned calls the attention of Mr. Hamilton to a project of law on colonization, which the undersigned presented to the Chamber of Deputies, and which, being reported upon by a committee, stands on list of questions that are to enter into discussion.

In this project, which the undersigned has the honour to transmit to Mr. Hamilton, the latter will at once perceive the ideas of the undersigned on this matter.

The undersigned renews, &c.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro,
3 November 1841.

(signed) *Aurel^o de S^a e O. Continho.*

(Translation.)

Colonization.—REPORT of the Commission of the House of Deputies.

THE commission named *ad hoc* by this august House, to review the project of law on colonization, which is under discussion, and the amendments offered by different members, has the honour to submit to the consideration of the House a new project, which it thinks may deserve its assent.

With the said project, the House will permit the commission to present some considerations which may serve as a basis to it, and which being anticipated, may facilitate the discussion, and being published by the press may greatly contribute to the grand end which the legislative body has in view.

The commission is persuaded that the resistance which the greater part of our landed proprietors have opposed to the treaty and the laws which prohibit the introduction of slaves into the country, arises not so much from their habit of cultivating their lands with them, as from not being able to find, promptly and at little expense, other hands, which bringing them into cultivation might render them valuable; and for this reason, the commission is of opinion that it is a duty incumbent on the government to facilitate by all means, although even at the cost of heavy sacrifices, the introduction of free labourers into the country in proportion as slave labour may become more difficult. The commission also thinks that it is necessary to bring the landowners in Brazil to feel how much it is to their own interest to begin at once to alter the present tenure of property. Putting aside considerations, by which it could be proved that the owner of land among us does not derive therefrom a real advantage by reason of the perishable capital, in the shape of slaves, which he is constantly obliged to employ and to renew; who are less efficient labourers also, and who disappear in a few years, the commission considers only that the difficulty which landowners may have to encounter in future in obtaining such hands will impoverish them (although rich as being landed proprietors), if they should not begin in time to alter the tenure of their property, that is, if they do not enter into contract with agricultural colonists either for the letting of their lands on lease, or for receiving from those colonists an adequate portion of the produce. Although by such contracts the lands produce less than what is now apparently derived from them, this produce will be clear gain, and not have to be employed in procuring new hands, which, from many causes, successively disappear.

The landholders in Europe, who grant leases, are comparatively wealthier than our great landowners. In the opinion of the commission, it is a mistake to suppose that our landowners could only derive advantage from the introduction of colonists, after such introduction shall have been carried to so great an extent, that, completely stocking the country, the colonists might then be able to hire themselves out for moderate wages. This without doubt will happen some, perhaps many years hence; but the Brazilian landowners, at least a very great number of them, may immediately, by setting the example to others, and encouraging voluntary and industrious settlers, derive from these colonies established in their own hands a most advantageous profit, not by hiring hands, but by entering into contracts with them, and rendering them indirectly proprietors.

It is, therefore, necessary not only to make our landholders feel these truths, and thus to encourage agricultural emigration, but also to facilitate by every possible means the simultaneous and continuous introduction of colonists and settlements, and at the same time to

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assist the landowners to carry into effect their contracts with them, and in deriving from them on their (the proprietors') lands such a profit as they never would have derived while constantly under the necessity of purchasing slaves; and which profit they will have still less chance of deriving in future, seeing the increasing difficulty attending their introduction.

That the state will gain prodigiously by such a change, which it is necessary to promote immediately, and, consequently, that all the sacrifices which may be made to obtain it will be light, appears so evident to the commission, any attempt to demonstrate it would be an offence to the good sense of the Chamber.

These sacrifices appear so light, it is generally considered the government ought to send to Europe for these colonists and locate them; and, making them grants of land at once, look on the expenditure as a loan. In fact, all the expense which the government may incur with these colonists, although not paid in a direct manner by them, will be so, indirectly, in a very few years, not only by the augmentation of the produce of their labour, but also by their consumption as well of the goods of this county as of others, the duties on which will increase in the same proportion as the consumers and producers. The state, then, would gain a great deal, even although it should not be repaid immediately, or in a direct manner, by the colonist, for whatever may have been expended in introducing and establishing him in the country.

The commission, however, is of opinion, that by the system adopted by it there would be obtained, without any great sacrifice on the part of the public funds, not only the introduction of colonists individually, but also the establishment of agricultural settlements on a plan more general and comprehensive, and by which the state and the landholders would gain immediately, which settlements it would in other respects be very desirable to augment by means of a gradual sale of national and waste (devolutos) lands, and by compelling, through indirect means, those who possess many leagues of land to carry to the market those which they cannot render productive.

The commission is also of opinion that, while foreign colonization is going forward, it would be very advantageous to promote national agricultural settlements, after the example of those which were established in 1818 and 1822, in some of the provinces of the Netherlands (in Holland and Belgium), by beneficent societies under the protection of the government. Among us the means of subsistence are wanting to a great many poor families, at the same time that the state possesses a great deal of land uncultivated; and, as the great Henry the Sixth said, a government cannot be well organized while there are men and lands alike unprofitable.

It is necessary, then, to protect these families, to provide them with land and with means to form, under certain conditions, agricultural colonies, with reference to those lands on national estates which lie contiguous to inhabited places. In fact, the necessity of free settlements, whether national or foreign, being self-evident, when the administration is providing for the gradual extinction of slavery, the commission considers it a shameful anomaly that the nation should possess estates and cultivate them by slaves, thereby deriving from them scarcely any advantage, when it ought itself to he foremost in setting an example in doing away with this kind of tenure. It would also be advisable that the government should be authorised to make trial, on those frontiers of our provinces which are most in need of defence, of military settlements, the advantage of which appears so evident to the commission that it is needles to enlarge upon it. Moreover, a necessity exists for the cultivation of the immense woods which form the frontiers, and they would be better defended by those who are interested in defending, at the same time, their own property.

There is one measure which the commission considers more especially necessary, not only to enable the government to effect the payment of the interest, and the extinction of a loan, which by this law it will be authorized to contract for the useful end in view, but also to compel, indirectly, the possessors of many leagues of uncultivated land, either to endeavour to render them productive, or to sell them to others who may be able to accomplish it. This measure is a moderate tax on the land in proportion to its value and extent. The commission is not ignorant of the difficulties of this tax; but it proposes an easy method for the contributors, when it leaves the valuation of the land to arbitrators, who, being themselves farmers and neighbours of the contributors, will assess them reasonably, in order that the tax should fall lightly on themselves. And supposing that at first, from the collection being difficult, it should not correspond with the views of the legislative body, still, being properly arranged, the commission considers that it would assist these views materially, and that contributing thereby to the introduction of labourers, it will become profitable to the contributors themselves.

But besides these measures, the commission proposes some others, which, notwithstanding they may appear foreign to the project, tend to the same end; such, for example, as the non-admission of slave artificers into certain public establishments subsequent to three years after the publication of this law; the exempting of companies, and ships employed in the coasting trade, from certain dues, if employing only free hands. Interpreters of the sentiments of all those Brazilians who have at heart the prosperity and the advancement of our country, the committee would wish to see substituted, ere long, at least in our maritime cities, free labour for that of slaves, and the greatest possible number of free colonists located throughout the country; it would wish to see maritime schools for free men employed in the coasting trade, for the advancement of the future destinies of Brazil; finally, it would desire to see our immense forests converted into industrious settlements, and furnishing ships to serve for the commerce and the defence of the state. But it must be late before these advantages will be obtained; it must be late before Brazil will see the prosperity and

greatness

greatness of which she is susceptible, if the administration shall not previously have promoted them by wise measures, although at some sacrifice. One of these measures is indisputably a good law, destined to protect and animate colonisation, whether national or foreign.

That which the commission has the honour to propose will, without doubt, become a good one, through the efforts and the wisdom of the representatives of the nation, when submitted to their consideration.

The General Legislative Assembly decrees :—

Art. 1. The government is authorised to contract a loan to the amount of 1,000 contos of reis annually, for five years, issuing gradually apolices (bonds), to be funded on the public debt, for the introduction of colonists, and the establishment of national and foreign settlements, and also for the location of wild Indians, dividing this sum among the provinces in which colonies and settlements may be the most needed.

Art. 2. It is further authorised to cause to be sold annually, at public auction, at sight, to individuals and to companies, that portion of waste land which may be compatible with the wants of the market and of colonisation ; and the price of which, fixed annually, shall never be less than 400$000 reis the square league.

Art. 3. A commission presided over, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, by the minister of the empire, and in the others by their presidents, and in which three citizens chosen by the government from among the most enlightened proprietors shall have a seat and a vote, shall fix annually the price at which the lands shall be put up, whatever they may be, and their quantity, and it shall take the other measures which may be necessary for the execution and objects of this law.

Art. 4. The sum voted, and those which shall be produced by the gradual sale of the lands, shall be employed in bringing from Europe industrious colonists of acknowledged good conduct, not exceeding 40 years of age, nor being less than 12, preference being given to those who are married ; in establishing agricultural settlements, as well of natives as of foreigners ; and in the religious instruction, and the location of wild Indians. Are excepted from this regulation as to age, the parents and the children of large families.

The commissions will contract with private individuals for the importation of colonists, according to the aforesaid conditions, giving a preference to the lowest offer, and only when there shall not be a sufficient competition shall they be conveyed for the account of government.

Art. 5. These colonists shall be distributed among private individuals, who shall contract for them, and pay the expenses incurred for them, at sight, or by giving approved bills at terms of 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The commissions shall provide for the colonists, on their arrival, a place of shelter, the necessary subsistence, and means of labour, until they shall be suitably distributed.

Art. 6. For the possessors of lands who may take upwards of 30 couple of these colonists, and shall contract to establish with them an agricultural colony on their estates, apart from their slaves, with the stipulation that such colonists shall never be allowed to possess slaves, under penalty of their being declared free ; for such proprietors, not only the terms treated of in the preceding Article shall be of one, two, and three years, but also there shall be no premium paid by them ; on the contrary, they shall be allowed a deduction of 30 per cent. on the sums which they may have engaged for, on proof being given that the said colony has been established on their estates, *bonâ fide*, more than two years, by a contract calculated to render it permanent.

If they shall take upwards of 60 couple for the above-mentioned purpose, and shall prove that they have founded the colony under the conditions and in the mode aforesaid, the abatement shall be 40 per cent. ; if upwards of 100 couple, the abatement shall be 50 per cent. ; if above 150 couple, 60 per cent. ; if upwards of 200 couple, 80 per cent.

The commissions shall have the option of preferring, in regard to these contracts, those owners of estates who shall offer the best guarantees for the effectual establishment of such colonies. The same commissions shall watch over these settlements, taking particular care that the contracts which these settlements may make with the owners of the lands be not injurious to the former before they are established.

Art. 7. To landed proprietors who, within 10 years from the publication of this law, and by contract previously concluded with the commissions, authorised for that purpose by the central commission, shall send for more than 100 couple of agricultural colonists to Europe, at their own expense, and shall establish them on their estates, under the conditions contained in the 4th and 6th Articles, a premium of 80 milreis per couple is guaranteed, which shall be paid to them as soon as they prove that the settlement has been founded in a durable manner.

Such premiums shall be ordered to be paid by the central commission, on information given, and a strict financial examination made by the respective commission, which, before payment, shall cause to be published the name of the founder of the colony, the place in which it is situated, and the number of couples of which it is composed.

Art. 8. But when private individuals or companies shall not undertake to establish these colonies in the manner above mentioned, or when they shall establish them in a small number, the government shall then try them as an experiment, having in view the following bases :

Paragraph 1. That they shall be established with preference in those national lands or estates nearest to towns or villages ; and should there be no land contiguous, or the govern-

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ment not be able to establish them with advantage in more remote districts, it may contract with private individuals for lands better adapted to the purpose. When they are to be established in remote districts, a part of the funds provided by this law may be appropriated to the expense of opening new roads, or of repairing old ones.

Para. 2. That the proprietorship of such part of the land as the colonists may be able to cultivate be granted to them, in proportion to the number of which the family consists, they being bound to pay, in 10 years at farthest, the price of the same, to be valued in conformity with the sales which may have been made of others under the same circumstances.

Para. 3. That they shall be provided with habitations, and during the first year a daily allowance for sustenance, and the means and instruments of labour; all which expense they shall begin to repay from the third year forward, in annual payments to be fixed by the commissions, bearing in mind the greater or less degree of prosperity of the colonist.

Para. 4. That the married colonists, and those of acknowledged good conduct and industry, shall be preferred for these establishments, and, once admitted, cannot again quit them without paying immediately, or some one on their behalf, the expense which may have been incurred on their account.

Para. 5. That slaves are not to be admitted in the colony, under penalty of their being declared free.

Art. 9. Besides these colonies, established either by the government or by private individuals, the government itself shall endeavour to establish, on the bases of the foregoing Article, agricultural settlements of those Brazilian families who may wish to unite for that purpose, rendering them all the assistance and protection they may require, in order to reach the locality of the colony.

Art. 10. In instructing and locating the Indians, the commissions for colonisation shall endeavour, not only that they may be as near as possible to inhabited places, but that social wants may be created among them by means of the introduction of commerce; and, with the consent of the parents, they shall cause the children to be distributed throughout the settlements, or among private individnals, who will educate them religiously, and accustom them to labour.

Art. 11. All these colonists and settlers shall be exempt from military service during 10 years. Foreign colonists shall enjoy, after the second year of their establishment in such settlements, the privileges of Brazilian citizens.

Art. 12. The government is further authorised to try the experiment of military agricultural settlements, either native or foreign, or both, on those frontiers of the empire where they may be most necessary, altering the above bases in such parts as may be incompatible with the discipline and government of these establishments; but it is prohibited to employ, on this object, more than a 10th part of the funds destined by this law for general colonisation.

Art. 13. The provincial commissions are to be subject to the central one, which shall be the director of the others, and through its president shall propose to the General Assembly whatever it may judge conducive to the purpose of this law.

Art. 14. The government shall give the necessary instructions, after having heard the central commission, for carrying this law into execution, and shall authorise the presidents of the provinces to alter them, in cases of urgent necessity, in those parts which the peculiar circumstances of each of them may require; provided always, that they separate and reserve the land necessary for the establishment of cities, towns, and villages, and for pasture-grounds and public establishments, as well as the forests, which abound in timber for building.

Art. 15. The presidents of the commissions shall have the nomination of the persons indispensable to the service of the said commissions, and shall award to them, and to the members of the said commissions, a remuneration, subject, however, to the approbation, or the intermediate alteration, of the central government, and to the definitive approbation of the General Legislative Assembly.

Art. 16. For the payment of the interest and the extinction of the capital of this loan, and to assist in paying other public debts, the following tax shall be imposed:

Art. 17. Every possessor of two leagues of land, beyond the line for town dues, shall pay annually one-fourth per cent. on its estimated value; he who possesses three leagues shall pay one-third per cent.; he who possesses four leagues shall pay one-half per cent., and so on, always paying one-fourth per cent. on the value of each league he may possess over and above the said four; provided, however, that the possessor of two leagues never pays more than Rs. 50$000 per annum; the possessor of four never more than Rs. 100$000; and the possessor of any greater number never more than Rs. 200$000.

Art. 18. The valuation shall be made before the respective justice of the peace by two appraisers, one nominated by the public authorities, the other by the proprietor of the land. When they disagree, the magistrate shall name a third. The parties concerned, or the public, may appeal from any valuation detrimental either to private individuals or to the national revenue to the junta of the peace (juntas de paz), or in their absence to the respective municipal chambers. The valuation to be renewed every 10 years, and the government to establish a regulation for the best and speediest collection of the tax.

Art. 19. At the end of three years, at the latest, after the publication of this law, no slave artificers shall be admitted into the establishments and public works, under the charge of the general government, which exist in cities and sea-port towns of the empire. The government shall take care also that colonists of the mechanical professions most wanted

wanted in these works and establishments shall be introduced, should there not be a sufficient number in the country.

Art. 20. The national slaves who may be in these establishments shall be freed within the said three years, on their offering to pay their own value, or be sold to whoever will give security to remove them from the cities in order to employ them in agricultural labour.

Art. 21. The same shall be put in practice, gradually, with the slaves of the national estates, where the government may please to establish free settlements, as is provided for by the 1st paragraph of the 8th Article of this Law.

The product of both one and the other shall be employed in colonization. This resolution is not intended to apply to the estates destined to the use of the emperor.

Art. 22. The government is bound to insist, as a condition in all contracts which it may enter into with individuals, or with companies having particular privileges, on the non-admission into them of slaves.

Art. 23. Those mining companies where works are carried on solely by free labour, shall pay one and a half less on the dues which they actually pay, or may have to pay hereafter.

Art. 24. Those vessels employed in the coasting trade which are manned by free men only shall be exempt from anchorage dues.

Art. 25. The offices of surveyors of the custom-houses shall be sold at public auction for three years, and 15 per cent. additional shall be given to those who will perform their duties with free men only.

Art. 26. If the government be not able to employ in the first year the sum of 1,000 contos, which is granted to it for the purposes contemplated by this law, it may expend it in the subsequent years, jointly with whatever may be conceded in those years, it being understood that it can emit the apolicies (bonds) of this loan only for the purposes of this law.

Art. 27. The government shall lay before the legislative body, at the beginning of each session, a circumstantial account of what it has done in execution, and towards the fulfilment of the object of this law.

Art. 28. All resolutions to the contrary are revoked.

(signed) *Aureliano de Souza e Oliveira Continho.*
Bernardo de Lonsa Franco.
Manoel Maria de Amanal.

Palace of the House of Deputies,
16th June 1840.

(Translation.)

(Confidential.)

Palace, Rio de Janeiro, 16 October 1841.

I HAVE the honour to address myself confidentially to Mr. Hamilton, &c., asking him the favour, should it not be inconsistent, or involve any secret, to afford me the information requested in the despatch from the Secretary of the Chamber of Senators, of which a copy is enclosed, in order that I may duly comply with the request made by that chamber.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Aurelo de Sa e O. Continho.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious Sir, Palace of the Senate, 13 October 1841.

THE Senate having approved of the motion of one of its members, that the following information should be asked of the Government:

1°. Whether the English colonists who on their voyage to Sydney were obliged to enter the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on account of a fire on board the vessel which carried them, are bound by any contract which prevents their remaining in Brazil, in case those colonists should wish to settle here, or enter into any engagements.

2°. If among the same emigrants there be any persons who have been sent out of their country on account of crime or bad conduct.

3°. What would be the expense of indemnifying those entitled thereto for the passage of these colonists, or the part of them which might choose to remain in Brazil, which I thus communicate to your Excellency in order that it may be made known to his Majesty the Emperor. God preserve your Excellency.

(signed) *Jozé Martiniano de Alencar.*

To Sr Candido Jozé de Aranjo, Vianna.

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Rio de Janeiro, 25 October 1841.

THE undersigned, &c. has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him on on the 16th instant, by Sr Aureliano, &c., requesting information on certain points indicated in an enclosure from the Chamber of Senators, relative to some British colonists proceeding to Australia, whose vessel had been driven by distress into this harbour.

In transmitting, as he hastens to do herewith, such information as he is able to give on these points, the undersigned takes advantage of the opportunity to address to his Excellency one or two other observations applicable to emigration from Great Britain to Brazil, and to the colonists also more particularly in question here, as supplementary to those contained in his note of the 15th instant.

The undersigned feels it incumbent on him to state frankly, that were it possible, which it does not appear to be, to affect any agreement having for its object the landing in this country of emigrants situated as are those here alluded to, it is his opinion such a proceeding ought to be firmly discountenanced. And he is of this opinion because, in the first place, Her Majesty's Government in appropriating the bounty granted by Act of Parliament, appears to have had in view not only the relief of industrious and respectable individuals, but also their establishment, not in foreign countries, but in some part of Her Majesty's colonial possessions, where on many accounts their settlement is rendered less hazardous, and more consonant to their national interests and individual comforts; and, secondly, because of a case which occurred here a few years ago, affording a most apposite illustration of the improvidence of encouraging any colonial settlement in this country, without guarantees from the Imperial Government of a nature more satisfactory than any which may be anticipated at present.

The circumstances here referred to are as follows:—Several emigrants from the continent of Europe, under contract with a company in New South Wales to repair to that country for the purpose of cultivating the vine, were embarked on board a French vessel, which touched at this port.

Unfortunately, inducements to remain here were held out to those individuals, and the master of the vessel meeting with no support from the Imperial Government, made for himself the best bargain he could, got his freight, and gave up the voyage for which he was chartered. Of these ill-fated emigrants, who were thus, in a manner, sold, and whose subsequent existence was marked by suffering and misery, working on the public roads, &c., it is believed few are still alive, while no evidence appears of any one of them having improved his condition.

Various other obvious arguments suggest themselves here, but the undersigned limits himself to a request that the Imperial Government, faithful to the humane motives which prompted the friendly reception given to the colonists on board the Mathesis, will not only forbid all Brazilian agents to tamper with them in a manner to impede the entire execution of the contract into which the said colonists have entered, but also instruct the chief of police to give to Her Majesty's consul all the aid and assistance needful to prevent the evasion of any of them, in case of the consul's requisition to that effect, which aid and assistance the said chief of police refused, when a similar requisition was made on the evasion of five colonists from on board the British merchant vessel India, also burnt on her passage to New South Wales.

The undersigned renews, &c.
(signed) *Hamilton Hamilton.*

To his Excellency
Sr Aurelo de S. e O. Continho,
&c. &c. &c.

POINTS relating to certain *British* Colonists on which the Senate is desirous to obtain Information.

1. WHETHER the British colonists who, in their voyage to Sydney, were compelled to enter the harbour of Rio de Janeiro in consequence of a fire on board their vessel, are under any contract which disables them from remaining in Brazil, in case they should feel disposed to settle, or to enter into any contract in this country?

These emigrants are brought, at their own request, from Great Britain, under contract with Her Majesty's Government and the owners of the vessel, by which the latter are entitled to receive a bounty of 20*l.* sterling per head per man, and in proportion for women and children, on the emigrants being landed, under certain conditions, at Port Phillip; that being only one of the three parties to the contract, these emigrants are consequently not free to change their original destination.

2. If among these colonists are any individuals who have been sent away from their country on account of crime or bad conduct?

Before the agents of Her Majesty's Government can consider any emigrant qualified for a passage on the Government bounty, the emigrants must produce approved and satisfactory certificates, signed by the clergymen of their respective parishes, as to their moral and general good conduct.

3. What would be the amount of indemnities due for the passage of all or a part of those colonists, should the whole or a part of them be disposed to remain in Brazil?

As the rescinding of the contract contemplated in No. 1 is impossible, so also must it be unnecessary, even if it is not impossible, to calculate a rate of expense on an assumed contingency, which, as long as the present regulations respecting emigration are in force, cannot come to pass.

— No. 4. —

(No. 578.)

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

No. 4. Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. 19 Feb. 1842.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 19 February 1842.

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th instant, on the subject of emigration from this country to Brazil, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for your information, the copy of a further letter from Viscount Canning, enclosing the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro, reporting the arrival at that place of a considerable number of French families, with the view of settling in the country.

15 February.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

Encl. in No. 4.

Sir, Foreign Office, 15 February 1842.

Mr. Hamilton. No. 20. 24 Dec. 1841.

WITH reference to the subject of the enclosures in my letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, a copy of a despatch which has been received from Her Majesty's minister in Brazil, reporting the arrival of a large body of French emigrants at Rio de Janeiro.

I am, &c.

James Stephen, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Canning.*

(No. 20.)

My Lord, Rio de Janeiro, 24 December 1841.

I HAD the honour, in one of my late despatches, to enter a good deal into the question of immigration into this country. I have now to apprize your Lordship, that through the activity of Brazilian agents in France, acting under the suggestions and guidance of a certain Dr. Muse, a Frenchman, at present resident in Rio de Janeiro, a hundred families or more have just arrived here from Hâvre; their destination is St. Catherine's, on some agricultural speculations founded on the social system of a certain Fournier; landed property in that province having previously been acquired for their location.

These colonists are understood to be the forerunners of other emigrants from France; their advent has been regarded as a fête; and it was considered expedient that they should be presented in a body to the Emperor.

It is but justice to the Government to say, that it appears most cordially disposed to give every possible encouragement to immigration, and that with respect to the individuals more particularly in question here, every means is being afforded to them to reach their ulterior destination without distress or difficulty.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Aberdeen, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Hamilton Hamilton.*

— No. 5. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *Jas. Stephen*, Esq.

No. 5. Letter from T. F. Elliot, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers to Jas. Stephen, Esq. 8 March 1842.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,

Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 8 March 1842.

IN pursuance of Lord Stanley's directions, contained in your letter of the 11th ultimo, we have perused the communication therein enclosed from Lord Canning, together with the various papers by which it is accompanied, on the question of encouraging the immigration of British labourers into the Brazils; and we have duly adverted to the further information on the same subject contained in your letter of the 19th ultimo.

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Her Majesty's minister at Rio reports that he is informed that, without further time for inquiry, the Brazilian government cannot supply an answer to the questions which suggested themselves when this subject was last under the consideration of the Colonial department, but he transmits the copy of a report and project of law, which has in the meanwhile been communicated to him, on the encouragement of colonisation; and he takes the same opportunity of forwarding a communication from the Chamber of Senators, connected with the subject of immigration, together with his answer. This communication contained various inquiries respecting a body of unfortunate passengers destined to one of the Australian colonies, who had been driven by an accident into the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, and it seemed to evince a disposition to ascertain how far it would be consistent with equity to endeavour to induce them to remain in the country on whose hospitality they had thus been accidentally thrown.

With respect to the report and project of law transmitted by Her Majesty's minister, we do not question the humanity of the intentions with which they have been framed. That law, however, being destined to promote a species of home colonisation by the subjects of the Brazilian empire, as well as the settlement of foreigners, it is striking to observe the allusions which are made in the report that precedes it, to the distress of native labourers in the same country into which it is proposed to import the labourers of this kingdom, with the view of bettering their condition. There are also some of the detailed provisions of the law to which, had it been probable that the general plan would be adopted, we should have felt it necessary to draw particular attention. We will only instance one. It is proposed that the emigrant should repay the cost of his introduction, and no condition could in itself appear more reasonable; but universal experience, we regret to say, in different British colonies, situated under the most various circumstances, has shown that this scheme always fails of success. Payment cannot be recovered from a number of petty debtors, in the humblest circumstances; while yet to keep the claim to payment alive, is liable on the one hand to constitute a formidable engine of oppression over the labourers, and on the other hand countenances a hope, which cannot be realised, respecting the means of raising financial resources, on the existence of which must depend the practicability of the whole measure.

But we do not propose to enter further into detail, because we think that general views have now become applicable to the subject which lead more directly to a decision. Since the date when this question was last under consideration, there has been more time to ascertain the effect of the introduction of European labourers into the British West India colonies. The result, as Lord Stanley is aware, has been most discouraging. So bad have been the accounts, that as regards one colony, which may be considered one of the most fertile islands under the Crown, we have been positively directed to use our endeavours to deter any of the labouring classes whom we may find disposed to emigrate to it from this country. And we have now been informed, that from Jamaica the latest intelligence which has been received from the stipendiary magistrates on the subject is of the most unfavourable character. We confess, therefore, we anticipate that Lord Stanley will hardly deem it consistent with a proper regard for the welfare of Her Majesty's subjects to encourage their emigration to the Brazils. And should this view be adopted, it will probably be thought the most frank course, and one due to the readiness evinced by the Brazilian minister to supply every information in his power on this subject, to make known the conclusion of Her Majesty's Government at once, without entering further into the discussion of subordinate points.

We hope we may be permitted, in conclusion, to express the gratification with which we have seen the just and the prudent nature of the answers adopted by Her Majesty's minister at Rio, in order that a body of passengers to one of the Australian settlements, who had embarked at the expense of the colony, might not be dissuaded from completing their voyage to the place which had supplied the means of their emigration.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Frederick Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 6. —

Copy of a LETTER from *G. W. Hope*, Esq. to Viscount *Canning*.

No. 6.
Letter from G. W. Hope, Esq. to Visc. Canning. 16 March 1842.

My Lord, Downing-street, 16 March 1842.

I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a report from the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, to whom was referred your letter of the 1st ultimo, respecting the desire of the Brazilian government to promote emigration to the Brazils from the United Kingdom. In laying this report before the Earl of Aberdeen, I am to request that you would state to his Lordship that Lord Stanley concurs in the view taken by the Commissioners of the subject, and is, therefore, of opinion that it would be proper to instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro to inform the Brazilian authorities that, for the reasons assigned in the report, Her Majesty's Government could not afford any encouragement to the proposed emigration of British subjects to that country.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

370. March 8.

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Emigration of Paupers.

Emigration of Paupers.

No. 1.
Letter from R. Vernon Smith, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. 19 Nov. 1840.

(1889.) Nov. 13.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 19 November 1840.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to forward to you the enclosed letter from the Poor Law Commissioners, recommending that Government aid should be afforded towards the emigration of a number of the inmates of the Cork Union Workhouse; and I am to request that you will take this letter into your early consideration, and state to Lord John Russell your opinion how far it may be practicable to comply with this recommendation.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

(1889.)

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House, 13 November 1840.

My Lord,

WE have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of a report of a committee of the Cork Board of Guardians, containing a list of inmates of the Cork Workhouse, whom the guardians consider fit for emigration, and of whom it is unquestionably desirable, if it be possible, to relieve the Cork Workhouse. We also transmit some remarks upon this report by Mr. Voules, the Assistant Commissioner for the Cork Union.

The building now used by the Cork Guardians as the workhouse of the Cork Union was formerly a house of industry for the county of Cork; and at the period of its declaration as the Union Workhouse, it contained a large number of inmates, many of whom had not, before their admission, been residents in the Union. All these persons are now a burden upon the ratepayers of the Cork Union, and moreover they occupy space which would otherwise be allotted to persons who, according to the provisions of the Irish Relief Act, would be considered as having a prior claim to relief in the Cork Workhouse.

The present is a peculiar case, and cannot recur, inasmuch as there is no other Union in Ireland similarly situated. The emigration of a portion of the inmates of the Cork Workhouse, at the expense of the general Government, would relieve the ratepayers of the Cork Union of a burden which has been, if not unfairly, at least, unfortunately, cast upon them; and it would facilitate the working of the Irish Relief Act, in the important Union of Cork.

For the preceding reasons, we recommend this case to your Lordship's favourable consideration, in case Her Majesty's Government should have any funds applicable to purposes of emigration.

We have, &c.

To the Right hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *John George Shaw Lefevre.*
G. C. Lewis.

EMIGRATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

Cork Union, 26 October 1840.

THE Emigration Committee, in preparing this amended Report of their inquiry, have adhered strictly to the instructions of the Board, in the classification of applicants for emigration. To prevent the multiplication of documents, they repeat here briefly the principles which guided them, as contained in their former Report.

The first and largest class comprises the members of the Old House of Industry. The second class, those charged to the General Union, but not belonging to the House of Industry. A third class is composed of those charged to the several electoral divisions. Each class is divided into sexes, and those within and beyond the age of 30.

They have admitted, from special causes, a few who entered the house since the 17th August; the names of those parties are mentioned, and their cases are referred by the committee

committee to the consideration of the Board. They have rejected very many who appeared to have come into the house merely for the purpose of emigrating. While making their inquiry, they had peculiar opportunities of judging, how just are the claims advanced by the Board of Guardians for Government aid to relieve the Cork Workhouse by emigration. They have ascertained that there were nearly 400 persons inmates of the House of Industry when surrendered to the Board, who had no claim on the Union. A considerable number of those are still in the house; there are also within its walls hundreds admitted since the Union was declared, not fairly claimants by birth or residence, but forced on the house by the circumstance of this being the first Union declared in the South of Ireland. Another cause has added greatly to our numbers, the large immigration of other paupers sent to our city by the English workhouses. It will be in the recollection of the Board, that it was compelled repeatedly to pass resolutions against the admission of strange paupers, in consequence of the influx from these several causes. Notwithstanding which resolutions, the feelings of humanity often prevailed over considerations of mere prudence, and scores were admitted to our over-crowded house, who would otherwise have perished from starvation.

In this branch of the report, it may not be irrelevant to state, that though several of the parties selected by your committee for emigration were not inmates of the Old House of Industry, and were born within this Union, they do not nearly equal the number of those belonging to the Old House of Industry, who were unwilling to emigrate, or incapacitated from infirmity or other causes, and who, though strangers to the Union, will remain for life a burthen on its resources.

The committee conclude their report by handing the Board their classified list of applicants for emigration, which they believe will be found to contain in a simple form all the requisite information connected with their inquiry.

RECAPITULATION of the Numbers, Names, &c. of Inmates of the *Cork* Union Workhouse for Emigration.

	Fifteen to Thirty Years.		Over that Age.		Families.			TOTAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children	Men.	Women.	Children
House of Industry cases	12	98	4	11	10	38	66	26	147	66
General Union - -	- -	9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9	—
Cork E. Division -	5	17	- -	2	4	8	11	9	27	11
Cove E. Division -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—
Glanmire E. Division -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	3	- -	1	3
TOTAL (300)	17	124	5	13	14	47	80	36	184	80

I am most anxious that something should be done upon the subject of the within report, and feel assured that any assistance in clearing the house of the old stock of paupers, would contribute very much to the effective and harmonious working of the Union. The committee have in some respects exceeded the duty devolved upon them, in including some few persons in the list who do not come within the terms of the inquiry, and in referring to the supposed deficiency of the claims of others on the score of not having been born in the Union, thus recognizing and reverting to their capricious and wrongful construction of the law; but I find that all of the first description are the immediate connexions of and dependent on those who were actually of the old stock, and that the numbers of the latter are very small.

28 October 1840. (signed) *W. J. Voules.*

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Letter from R. Torrens, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers, to R. Vernon Smith, Esq.
23 Nov. 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Torrens*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers* to *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 23 November 1840.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing to us, by Lord John Russell's directions, a letter from the Poor Law Commissioners, recommending that Government aid should be afforded towards the

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emigration of a number of the inmates of the Cork Workhouse, and requiring us to report our opinion how far it may be practicable to comply with this recommendation.

We have at the present moment no funds at our disposal applicable to emigration, except some recent deposits for the purchase of land in Australia, in consideration of which we have given to the purchasers a right of nominating such free emigrants for a passage as they wish to send to the colony. This right is in the course of being exercised, and until the period for its exercise has expired, we are unable to apply the money to the emigration of persons not nominated by these purchasers.

With regard to other means, it has been so repeatedly communicated to us in the course of the present year, that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government, upon any consideration, to advance money out of the public funds of this country in aid of emigration, that we have always considered the point as finally decided, and answers to that effect are always returned to the numerous applications of a kind similar to the one before us, which are made directly to this office. If, however, we are at liberty to suppose that Her Majesty's Government might be induced, upon applications of a totally different character from those which they have hitherto rejected, to relax the rule we have above adverted to, we should yet be unable to report that the present case was so special as to call for such extraordinary intervention. The circumstances of the case are of course peculiar to itself, but not so the principle upon which it rests, which is that of relieving a particular district, which may be overpeopled in proportion to the demand for labour, by means of the general revenue of the country. It is the principle upon which the distressed inhabitants of the Highlands, and islands of Scotland, and upon which artisans and operatives, in places where employment has failed, have so repeatedly urged upon the Government their claim to be assisted in emigrating. And although the Commissioners state that there is no Union in Ireland under the same circumstances as the Cork Union, at the same time it is perhaps not improbable that a certain amount of pauperism has been established in the country, which it will be deemed undesirable to throw upon the relief fund at the first introduction of the new system; and that there will be felt a necessity for emigration on too extensive a scale to be carried on by the funds which could be raised in the respective Unions. We therefore are of opinion, should the Government grant pecuniary assistance towards emigration in the present instance, that there would be established a precedent for relieving local hardships out of the general revenue, and that innumerable claims from Scotland and England, as well as Ireland, would be founded upon this precedent, which it might be difficult with consistency to reject.

Under these circumstances, we suppose that Her Majesty's Government would not consider it expedient to advance the money required, and we can see no source from which it can be raised, unless some portion of the funds, out of which the inhabitants of the House of Industry have been heretofore maintained, could be made available for the purpose.

If, however, there should be found the means of providing the necessary sum out of some public fund, there would yet remain for consideration what may be called the colonial question, viz. the fitness of the individuals to become settlers in a new country. This is a consideration which we find to be almost entirely overlooked in this country, and which we consequently consider it to be our duty in an especial manner to keep in view.

On referring to the description of the persons in whose favour the present application is made, we find that for the most part they have been, previously to the passing of the Irish Poor Law, dependent not on their own exertions, but upon public charity, that they have been the habitual inmates of a house of industry, and that they constitute, in fact, what the Assistant Commissioner calls, "the old stock of paupers in Cork," from whom, as he says, it is desirable to clear the new Union house. Mr. Voules further remarks, that other individuals in the list of applicants, though not themselves of the old stock, are "the immediate connexions of, and dependent on those who were actually the old stock."

We entertain a strong conviction that the emigration of individuals with the established habits and feelings of paupers is not likely to be advantageous to themselves, and is almost certain to be prejudicial to the colony in which they settle.

settle. It is reasonable to expect that every settler in a new country will to a certain extent have to encounter hardships and difficulties. Some fortitude and some self-denial will be requisite for enduring the one, and much patient and persevering industry for overcoming the other. But these are the qualities which we believe that habitual pauperism never fails to eradicate from the human character. Those, therefore, who have been established paupers in this country would remain so in the colony, and prove a burthen upon the industrious settlers which it would be unjust to impose upon them.

In practical illustration of the view we have here taken, we would beg to refer to the following extracts of a report which we have recently received from the governor of South Australia and the colonial emigration agent. It may be right to mention, that in the South Australian emigration it is contrary to the regulations that a free passage should be allowed to paupers. It is only through ignorance or inadvertence that they have ever obtained it.

The emigration agent having classified the objectionable emigrants, makes the following observations upon the first class:

"*Paupers when sent out by the Guardians of Parishes or Unions.*

"In most ships from England, several families of miserably poor, squalid looking creatures come out. Accustomed to mendicant habits, they are generally indolent and improvident, and immediately on the occurrence of sickness, or any difficulty arising from their new situation, they throw themselves a burthen on the department; when the father and principal members are not able-bodied, the whole family must either be assisted or perish; and as by the public instructions the emigration agent is charged to prevent destitution, a considerable part of all the rations ordered through this office, is consumed by persons of the above description."

Colonel Gawler says, "The evil to which I would so earnestly request attention is this, that actual parish paupers are forwarded from Great Britain to this colony, sometimes on system by Poor Law Unions, and sometimes by the improper conduct of agents, at the expense of the immigration fund. Mr. Smillie's report gives some instances of these kinds.

"The consequences of such a practice to the colony need scarcely be described. For the clearing of a new country, and the labours of a new settlement, energy of mind and body are especially required; while the unhappy beings to whom I have referred generally possess none of either, and their minds are also but too frequently as demoralized as their bodies are weak. After being thrown on our shores, they remain a burden and a disgrace to society, hopeless in themselves, and endless in their offspring, who frequently inherit their vices, their debility, and their diseases."

Agreeing as we do with these opinions, and believing the facts to be correctly stated, we never can recommend that aid from the public funds should be given to the emigration of habitual paupers. We have dwelt at this length upon the subject, because we have had much reason to perceive during the past year, that Boards of Guardians, in considering the subject of emigration, are apt to direct their minds exclusively to ridding their district from the worthless characters who prey upon the parochial funds, and because we think it especially incumbent upon a Government department to take a wider view of the subject, and consider the prospects and future fate of the emigrants, and also the interests of the colony, as affected by their emigration.

Before concluding, we would mention that on referring to the list of applicants in the present instance, we find an extreme disproportion of the sexes. The total gives 36 men and 184 women. The preponderance being on the side of the women, the disproportion might appear less objectionable, from the deficiency of women which usually exists in new settlements. But in all the emigration which is under our management, there is one rule invariably adhered to, which is, never to take unmarried females unless they are under the protection of their families and near married relatives, or unless they go as servants to cabin passengers by the same ship. Experience has shown that a contrary course is attended with the worst consequences; and when we see in the list before us, that out of the whole number proposed, there are no less than 124 females between the ages of 15 and 30 years, not included under the head of families, we cannot but be apprehensive that the emigration of these

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individuals, if we are correct in considering that a proportion of them are unprotected, might prove the means of introducing a large amount of vice into the colony.

Upon the whole, therefore, we have to report that there are no funds at our disposal applicable to the emigration in question, and that, should Her Majesty's Government feel disposed to provide them, we would recommend that the lists of applicants be minutely scrutinized, with the view of removing from them all who are likely to prove unprofitable settlers to themselves and to the colony.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Robt. Torrens.*
Edward E. Villiers.

No. 3.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Poor Law Commissioners, 30 Nov. 1840.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Poor Law Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 30 November 1840.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, suggesting that facilities should be afforded by Her Majesty's Government to the emigration of a number of paupers who are at present a charge on the Cork Poor Law Union.

The subject having been referred for the consideration of the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, a Report has been received from them, of which a copy is enclosed for your information. The opinions expressed in it meet with Lord John Russell's entire concurrence, and his Lordship regrets that it is, therefore, out of his power to promote the object which you had in view in bringing the state of the Cork Union under his notice.

Nov. 23.

As it is desirable that publicity should be given to the remarks contained in the enclosed Report, in order to apprise the public of the description of persons approved for emigration, Lord John Russell requests that you will cause the substance to be inserted as early as possible in your official circular.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Stephen.*

Appropriation of Crown Revenues.

— No. 1. —

Letter from R. Vernon Smith, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 4 Nov. 1840.

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 4 November 1840.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter which has, by his Lordship's direction, been addressed to the Board of Treasury, stating the principles on which he proposes to proceed in the appropriation of the revenues of the Crown in new colonies, and in providing for the charge of their first establishment.

26 Oct. 1840.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Sir, Downing-street, 26 October 1840.

Encl. in No. 1.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has at various times occurred relative to the appropriation of the revenues of the Crown, and particularly of the land funds in the British colonies, I am directed by Lord John Russell to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that, on a review of the whole question, his Lordship proposes to adopt the following general rules in regard to the land revenues in the new colonies, and the mode of supporting infant settlements:—

1. That the lands be sold at an uniform price.

2. That not less than 50 per cent. or one-half of the proceeds of such sales should be devoted to emigration.

3. That the remaining half should be applied to the expenses of the colony. It may be difficult to fix the exact proportions, but it appears to Lord John Russell that 15 per cent. should be applied to the care of aborigines, 10 per cent. to surveys, and 25 per cent. to the general purposes of police and justice.

4. That as it may be necessary, in the infancy of a colony, that funds should be forthcoming for the purposes of the civil government, Lord John Russell considers that it will be expedient that in such cases the sum required should be brought before Parliament, and be either voted as a grant or authorized to be advanced by the public.

5. That except in some peculiar instances, and when loans of small amount may be useful, loans should be discouraged by the Government.

Should these principles be considered as established, Lord John Russell will proceed to act upon them in the various cases that have arisen and may arise.

Lord John Russell is aware that objections have been made, of considerable weight, against any separation of the revenue derived from the sale of land from the general mass of the revenue of a colony; but if this distinction is not made, and a separation of this kind is not established by positive rule, experience shows that the immediate temptation of a large expenditure, without taxes, is strong enough to overbear the permanent interests which are involved in the constant supply of fresh labourers to the colony. The rule fully and firmly established, both colonies and the mother country will be sensible of the benefit derived from it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forms of Emigration Returns, &c.

Forms of Emigration Returns and Circulars.

No. 1.
Letter from R. Torrens, Esq. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers, to J. Stephen, Esq. 10 January 1841.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Torrens*, Esq. and the Hon. *E. E. Villiers*, to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 10 January 1841.

Sir,

WE beg leave to submit, for Lord John Russell's consideration, the enclosed form of Return, to be filled up by the emigration agents in the colonies upon the arrival of every emigrant ship; and should his Lordship approve it, we request that it may be forwarded to the Governor-general at Quebec, to be used in the North American colonies, and to the Governors of the Australian colonies and of the Cape of Good Hope, in order that they may instruct the emigration agents to supply the information which is required in it. When properly filled up, the Return should be forwarded to this country by the first opportunity.

We would also take the liberty of suggesting that the governors of the same colonies should be instructed to require from the emigration agents a quarterly abstract of these Returns, and also, once at least in every quarter, a Return showing the description of labour which is in demand in the colony, and also such facts, connected with the wages of labour and the price of commodities, as the emigrants would desire to know, and as it would be right that they should be made acquainted with, before they decided upon leaving this country.

We annex forms of quarterly Returns (numbered 1, 2, 3), which we request may be used for these several purposes.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Torrens.*
Edward E. Villiers.

(No. 1.)

Abstract.—QUARTERLY RETURN.

IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Emigrant Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adult Labourers.	Number of Labourers hired at the Place of Landing.	Number of Labourers who left the Place of Landing.	Amount paid to assist them on their Journey.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Shepherds.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen making or selling Articles of Consumption.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing.		Number of other Mechanics, &c. not included in the foregoing Columns.	REMARKS.
											M.	F.			M.	F.		
TOTALS																		

day of 184

Immigration Agent.

(No. 2.)

QUARTERLY RETURN.—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average RETAIL PRICE of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING in the Colony of in the Quarter ended 184

(*N.B.*—To be signed at the end by Immigration Agent.)

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices.
(*N.B.*—Name the ordinary articles of consumption and of clothing in use by labourers in the colony.)		£. s. d.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURNS.—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average WAGES of MECHANICS and others in for the three Months ended

(*N.B.*—To be signed at the end by Immigration Agent.)

Trade or Calling.	Average Wages per Diem without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Diem with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Annum with Board and Lodging.	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem without Board or Lodging.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.

1. What is the expense of erecting a country dwelling suitable to an agricultural labourer?
2. What is the rent of a town lodging suitable to a mechanic and his family?
3. What funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?
4. Is there any fund in the colony for the relief of the destitute poor?
5. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony.
6. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?
7. Could it be safely increased with reference to the supplies of food in the colony?
8. State any particulars relative to immigration, and the demand for labour, which you think may be useful.

SHIP RETURN.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS, by the Ship , Master, which arrived at from on the of 184 .

(*To be signed at the end by the Immigration Agent.*)

Name of the vessel - - - - - - - - - -
Tonnage - - - - - - - - - - -
Place of departure - - - - - - - - - -
Place of arrival - - - - - - - - - - -
Date of sailing - - - - - - - - - - -
Date of arrival - - - - - - - - - - -
Number of days on the voyage - - - - - - - - -
Superfices of passengers' deck - - - - - - - - -
Number of adults admissible, computed according to the Passengers' Act - - - - - - - - - -
Number of such adults actually on board - - - - - -
Port at which the vessel touched - - - - - - -
Date of touching - - - - - - - - - - -
Days there - - - - - - - - - - -
If placed in quarantine, for what cause - - - - - -

	Adults.		Children between 14 & 7.		Children under 7.		Adults.		Children between 14 & 7.		Children under 7.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers embarked - - - - -														
Deaths on the voyage - - - - -														
Deaths in quarantine - - - - -														
TOTAL Deaths - - -														
Number of Births on the voyage - - - - - - - -														
Total landed in the colony - - - - - - - -														

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Forms of Emigration Returns, &c.

Number of Adult Labourers.	Number of Labourers Hired at the Place of Landing.	Number of Labourers who left the Place of Landing.	Amount Paid to assist them on their Journey.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Shepherds.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen Making or Selling Articles of Consumption.		Number of Tradespeople engaged in Making Articles of Clothing.	Number of other Mechanics, &c. not included in the foregoing Columns.
						M.	F.		M.	F.		

NOMINAL LIST OF DEATHS ON BOARD THE

No.	NAME.	AGE.	DATE.	DISEASE.
	On the Voyage.			
	In Quarantine.			
	In the Immigration Depôt.			

LISTS OF BIRTHS ON BOARD THE

MOTHER'S NAME.	DATE.	SEX OF THE CHILD.

LIST of Passengers in the Ship, with their ultimate Destination or Employment.

N. B.—This nominal List will only require to be filled in the case of Persons assisted by Public Funds.

Number.	Name.	Calling.	Age of		Number of Children.						Single Persons' Ages.		Cost of Passage Defrayed.			How long in Immigration Depôt or Quarantine, or Maintained at the Public Expense.	By whom Engaged.		Wages.	Term.	With or without Rations.	If the Immigrants leave the Port at which they have Disembarked, state the Place to which they have Proceeded, and by what means the Cost of their Journey has been defrayed.	
			Husband.	Wife.	Above 14.		7 to 14.		Under 7.				By Colonization Commissioners.	By Bounty.	By Parishes.		Name.	Address.				Destination.	Journey, how Defrayed.
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							£. s. d.				

Remarks.—Under this head it would be desirable to combine as much information respecting the vessel and the people as can possibly be procured; a general description of the vessel should be given, as far as regards her fitness for the conveyance of passengers, and of the nature and quality of the accommodations afforded to them. If the people have been victualled by the ship, the quantity and quality of the food and water should also be mentioned, as well as any complaints that may have been made by the passengers on any of the above points. The manner in which the surgeon superintendent appears to have discharged his duties, and the condition and quality of the emigrants should be described, with the general state of their health during the voyage, ond on arrival, and the diseases which had been most prevalent among them; and it would be useful to add any general remarks that may present themselves on the conduct of the people, and the arrangements observed on board.

Forms of Emigration Returns, &c.

— No. 2. —

(Circular.)

No. 2.
Circular.
11 March 1841.

To the Governor of

Sir, Downing-street, 11 March 1841.

I TRANSMIT to you the copy of a Report addressed to one of my under-secretaries by the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration, dated the 10th of January 1841, suggesting that certain Returns, according to a prescribed form, should be made by the emigration agents on the arrival of every emigrant ship in the North American or Australian colonies, or at the Cape of Good Hope. I also enclose copies of those forms.

You will instruct the emigration agent in the colony under your government to fill up the forms and to make the returns in question as proposed by the Commissioners, and to forward them, when so completed, to yourself. You will then transmit them to me.

In some of the colonies to which the Commissioners refer, there is no person holding the office of an emigration agent; and in those cases there may be great difficulty in having this service executed as efficiently as would be desirable. In those cases, however, the number of emigrants is comparatively small, and the labour of making the returns will be proportionably light, and some other public officer may therefore be charged with the performance of it.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Extract of Letter from R. V. Smith, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
28 Nov. 1840.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq. to the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration; dated Downing-street, 28 Nov. 1840.

HIS Lordship would also desire to be informed whether you can suggest any new head for the Blue Book, upon the question of emigration, which might enable this office to satisfy the increasing demand for the speedy transmission of information from the colonies on that head, in Parliament and elsewhere.

— No. 4. —

(Circular.)

No. 4.
Circular.
29 May 1841.

To the Governor of

Sir, Downing-street, 29 May 1841.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a series of forms which have been prepared by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, of returns with regard to land sales and emigration; and I have to request that you will cause the information therein required to be prepared and transmitted to this department, as far as relates to the colony under your government, as early as possible after the expiration of each year, in order to insure their receipt in this country in time to admit of their presentation to Parliament, if required, before the close of the session. I attach much importance to the regular transmission of these returns.

I have, &c.

J. Russell.

SURVEYORS.							SURVEYS.								
Names of Persons belonging to Survey Department.	Description.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Remarks.	State the Number of Labourers employed in the Survey Department during the past Year.	State the Gross Amount paid to them in Wages.	Fixed Expenditure of the Survey Department.	Contingent Expenditure of the same.	Total Expenditure.	State what Amount of Expenditure defrayed out of the Revenue from Land.	State the Quantity of Land surveyed in the past Year.	State the Average Cost of Surveys per Acre.	Remarks.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Total -															

RETURN of Emigrants arrived during the Year 184 , to whom a Free Passage was granted by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Whence Emigrating.	14 Years and upwards.		Between 7 and 14.		Children under 7.		Total.	Deaths on the Voyage.				Births on the Voyage.			Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Shepherds.	Number of Domestic Servants.			Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen preparing or selling Articles of Food.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing.			Number of other Mechanics, &c. not included in the foregoing Columns.	Amount per Head of Emigrant Tax.	Gross Amount of Emigrant Tax received during the Year.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		14 Years and upwards.	Between 7 and 14.	Under 7.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.				
England -																											
Scotland -																											
Ireland -																											
Total -																											

RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived during the Year 184 , for whom the Colonial Bounty has been paid:

Whence Emigrating.	14 Years and upwards.		Between 7 and 14.		Children under 7.		Total.	Deaths on the Voyage.				Births on the Voyage.			Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Shepherds.	Number of Domestic Servants.			Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen preparing or selling Articles of Food.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing.			Number of other Mechanics, &c. not included in the foregoing Columns.	Amount per Head of Emigrant Tax.	Gross Amount of Emigrant Tax received during the Year.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		14 Years and upwards.	Between 7 and 14.	Under 7.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
England																											
Scotland																											
Ireland																											
The rest of Europe																											
United States																											
Sierra Leone																											
Other Colonies																											
Asia																											
TOTAL																											

LAND LEASED in the Year 184 .

Country or District.	QUIT RENTS.								PASTURE LAND LEASED.										Remarks.
	Quantity of Land granted on Annual Quit Rent.		Amount of Rent Received.		Amount due for the past Year.		Amount due for Years preceding the last.		Number of Leases Granted.	Quantity of Land Leased.	Rent per Square Mile.	Amount of Rent Received.	Amount of Rent due for past Year.	Amount of Rent due for Years preceding the last.	Number of Licences of Occupation Granted.	Amount of Money received for Licences.	Quantity of Land occupied under Licence.	Estimated Quantity of Land occupied without Licence or Authority.	
	Town Land.	Country Lands.	Town Land.	Country Lands.	Town Land.	Country Lands.	Town Land.	Country Lands.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.			
TOTAL																			

RETURN OF LAND RESERVED, SOLD, and GRANTED during the Year 184 .

COUNTY or DISTRICT.	Number of Acres reserved for Public Uses.	PURCHASES MADE IN THE COLONY.												Price per Acre, (if fixed).	Average Price per Acre, if sold by Auction.	Number of Land Orders from the Land and Emigration Commissioners presented in Colony.	Number of Acres specified in Land Orders.	Number of Acres actually conveyed under Land Orders.
		Acres purchased for Public Uses.	Not exceeding 80 Acres.		Not exceeding 160 Acres.		Not exceeding 320 Acres.		Not exceeding 640 Acres.		Exceeding 640 Acres.		Number of Purchases.	Total Number of Acres sold.					
			No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.	No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.	No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.	No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.	No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.							
TOTAL																			

*	Number of Town and Suburban Allotments sold.	Size of Town and Suburban Allotments.	Price of Town and Suburban Allotments (if fixed).	Average Price of Town and Suburban Allotments, if sold by Auction.	Amount of Purchase Money received in the Colony.	Amount of Purchase Money remaining due.	Total Amount of Purchase Money.	State generally the Purpose to which the Money received has been applied.	Amount of Remission to Officers of the Army and Navy.	Amount of Remission to Officers of the East India Company's Service.	Amount of other Remission (if any), and state for what Purpose made.	State the Names of all Parties to whom Remission has been granted.	FREE GRANTS, (if any).			Estimated Amount of Waste Land remaining.	Estimated Proportion of Waste Land available for Settlement.	Total Number of Acres of Waste Land Surveyed.	Remarks.
													Grantee's Name.	No. of Acres.	For what Reason made.				

(No. 5.)

Government Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, February 1842.

REGULATIONS to be Observed in the Selection of LABOURERS for a FREE PASSAGE, (including Provisions and Medical Attendance during the Voyage,) to the *Sydney* or *Port Phillip* Districts of *New South Wales*, to *Western Australia*, *Van Diemen's Land*, and *New Zealand*; and also the CONDITIONS on which the Passage, when granted, must be understood to be accepted.

Trade or Calling.

1. The emigrants must belong to the class of mechanics and handicraftsmen, agricultural labourers, or domestic servants.

2. The classes most in demand may be described as follows: shepherds and farm-servants; the trades employed in building, such as carpenters, sawyers, joiners, plasterers, brickmakers, bricklayers, stonemasons, quarrymen, and limeburners; country blacksmiths, who can shoe horses; wheelwrights; harness-makers, and a moderate number of tailors and shoemakers.

3. All the adults must be capable of labour, and must emigrate with the intention of working for wages after their arrival, and of remaining in the colony to which a free passage may be granted to them.

4. Persons who are intending to buy land in the colony, or invest a small capital in trade, are not eligible for a free passage, nor are their families.

5. Persons resident in a workhouse, or in the habitual receipt of parish relief, are not considered eligible for a free passage.

Description of Family, and Age.

6. The emigrants must consist principally of married couples, who will be required to produce their marriage certificates.

The candidates most acceptable are young couples who have no children; and no family can be accepted which includes more than two children under seven years of age.

7. The separation of parents from children who are not grown up, will in no case be allowed.

8. Single women, without their parents, are not admissible unless they are emigrating under the immediate care of some near married relatives, or are under engagement as domestic servants to ladies going out as cabin passengers in the same ship. The preference will be given to those accustomed to farm and dairy-work, sempstresses, straw-platters, and domestic servants.

9. Single men cannot be allowed, except in a number not exceeding that of the single women in the same ship. If named by a land purchaser, they can only be accepted in case the same party has named an equal number of single women who conform to Regulation 8.

10. The age of persons accepted as adults is to be not less than 14, nor, generally speaking, more than 35; but in the case of parents of children above 14, this limit will be extended, and for each such adult son or daughter, one year will be added to 40, in computing the admissibility of each of the parents.

11. All emigrants, adults as well as children, must have been vaccinated, or have had the small pox.

12. Persons who are ineligible to be conveyed out by the Emigration Fund, if not disqualified on account of character, will, in the discretion of the Commissioners, be allowed to accompany the free emigrants, on paying to the Commissioners the bare contract price of passage, which is usually between 17*l.* and 20*l.* for each person of the age of 14 or upwards.

Character.

13. Good character is indispensable, and decisive certificates will be required, both to this point, and also to competence in the professed trade or calling of the proposed emigrant.

Form of Application.

14. All applications must be made in the form hereto annexed, which must be duly filled up and attested, as explained in the form itself, and then forwarded to this office.

15. The nomination of labourers for a free passage by land purchasers will be subject to the approval of the Commissioners, whose answer must be received before the emigrants are led to make any preparation.

16. Should it be found that the signatures attached to the certificate are not genuine, or that any other deception is attempted, the application will be rejected.

Proceedings subsequent to Application and Approval.

17. If approved of, the emigrants will receive a free passage as soon as the arrangements of the Commissioners will admit. But due notice will be given to them of the ship by which they are to sail, and of the time appointed for sailing; and, unless they receive such notice, they must, on no account, withdraw from their employment, or make any preparation for departure.

18. Before the embarkation order, entitling them to a passage, is issued, each head of a family, and each single man or woman, whose parents are not going out in the same ship, will be required to pay a deposit of 1*l.* to ensure their coming forward to embark, which

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forms of Emigration Returns, &c.

deposit will be forfeited if they do not proceed, but otherwise, will be returned on their reaching the colony.

19. The expense of reaching the port of embarkation must be paid by the emigrants.

20. Provisions, mattresses and bolsters, and cooking utensils will be found; but blankets, sheets, and coverlets are not supplied, and of these the emigrants must provide a sufficient stock for themselves and their families. They should also bring their own towels, and their own knives and forks, with tin or pewter plates, spoons, and drinking mugs. The emigrants will be allowed to retain their mattresses and bolsters on arrival in the colony, if they conduct themselves well during the voyage.

21. The emigrants must bring their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the Commissioners; and all parties are particularly desired to observe that they will not be allowed to embark unless they provide themselves with a sufficient supply for their health during the voyage. The lowest quantity that can be admitted for each person is as follows:

For Males.	For Females.
Six shirts.	Six shifts.
Six pairs stockings.	Two flannel petticoats.
Two ditto shoes.	Six pairs stockings.
Two complete suits of exterior clothing.	Two ditto shoes.
	Two gowns.

As a general rule, it may be stated that the more abundant the stock of clothing, the better for health and comfort during the passage. The usual length of the voyage to the Australian colonies is about four months, and at whatever season of the year it may be made, the emigrants have to pass through both very hot and very cold weather, and should therefore be prepared for both.

22. Each family should furnish itself with two canvas clothes' bags, as the heavy boxes and chests will be put away in the hold, and there will only be access to them once in every three or four weeks.

23. It is desirable that emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their trades; bulky agricultural implements, however, cannot be admitted, on account of their inconvenient size and weight; neither can furniture be received on board; mattresses especially, and feather beds, are strictly prohibited.

24. The whole quantity of baggage for each adult emigrant must not measure more than 20 cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton weight. It must be divided into two or three boxes, of not more than 2 ½ or 3 feet long, by about 20 inches wide, and 18 inches high. People should not crowd the ship with boxes only half filled, and must pack their effects close. Large packages and extra baggage will not be taken unless paid for, and only in case there be room in the ship.

25. Only the luggage really belonging to each family of passengers is intended to be taken under the foregoing allowance. If any one should attempt to impose on the Commissioners by letting the baggage of other persons, not members of his family, go under his name, he will forfeit his passage, and not be suffered to proceed.

26. The emigrants will be at perfect liberty to engage themselves to any one willing to employ them, and to make their own bargain for wages. No repayment is required from them for the free passage out. The only return expected is a strict observance, on board, of the regulations framed with a view to their health and comfort during the voyage, and general good conduct and industrious habits in the colony.

27. Letters and applications should be addressed, post-paid, to Stephen Walcott, esq., secretary to the Board of Emigration, No. 9, Park-street, Westminster.

(By order of the Board),
(signed) *Stephen Walcott*, Secretary.

Register, No. .

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE.

No fee or gratuity whatever is to be given to any of the officers or agents of the Commissioners, in respect of the selection of any emigrant, or of any service which he may render them.

Form to be filled up by Persons desirous of obtaining a Free Passage to the *Sydney* or *Port Phillip Districts* of *New South Wales*, to *Western Australia*, *Van Diemen's Land*, or *New Zealand*, then to be separated from the other page, and returned as a Letter, pre-paid, and directed to the "Emigration Commissioners, No. 9, Park-street, Westminster."

(The same Form will do for a man and his wife and their children under 14. All others will require distinct Forms.)

Name of the colony to which the applicant wishes to emigrate - -
Name of the applicant - - - - - - - - - -
Trade or calling - - - - - - - - - -
Whether in the receipt of parish relief, and if so, for how long? -

Place

Place of residence - - - - - - - - - - - -
Married or single (if married, the certificate of marriage must be enclosed) - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Name and address of some late employer, with the time the applicant worked for him - - - - - - - - - - -
Name and address of the minister of the parish in which the applicant resides - - - - - - - - - - - -

In this Column write the Names of all Parties included in this Certificate, giving each Parent and each Child a separate Line. (*N.B.*—Children 14 Years old or upwards require separate Certificates.)	In this Column write each one's Age at the last Birth-day.	In this Column write the Date of the Birth-day.	In this Column state whether Vaccinated, or had the Small Pox.	In this Column write opposite to each Name whether the Person can read or not, using the Terms, "very well," "well," "a little," or "not at all."	In this Column write opposite to each Name whether the Party can write or not, using the Terms "yes" or "no." If yes, then let each write opposite his or her Name as follows:—"A specimen of my writing," and add the initial Letters of his or her Name.

I do hereby declare that the above statement is true; that I have carefully read the preceding regulations for the selection of emigrant labourers, and that in applying for a free passage to the colony, I am really and truly acting in accordance with the spirit of those regulations, which I understand to be this:—That the privilege of a free passage, if granted, will be allowed me in the expectation that I go to the colony as one willing and intending to work there for wages. And I further declare, that I have neither paid, nor agreed to pay, for the purpose of obtaining a free passage, any fee or gratuity whatever, to or for the use of the party through whom this application is made.

Signed by the Applicant.

Certificate to be signed by two respectable Householders.

N.B.—This is not to be signed by publicans or dealers in beer or spirits.

We certify that we are well acquainted with the above-named applicant, and that we believe the above statement to be strictly true. Further, that we believe the applicant to be honest, sober, industrious, and of general good character, and not likely to become a burthen on the colony.

Signature. Signature.
Place of Abode. Place of Abode.

Certificate of a Physician or Surgeon.

I certify that I have examined the above-named applicant, and his wife and children, and that none of them are seriously mutilated nor deformed in person, nor, in my opinion, afflicted with any disease calculated to shorten life, or to impair physical or mental energy. I certify also, that they have all had the small-pox or have been vaccinated, and are entirely free from every disease usually considered infectious or contagious.

Signature. Place of Residence.

I certify, to the best of my belief, that the above certificates are authentic, and that the persons whose signatures are affixed to them, viz. the two householders and the surgeon or physician, are worthy of credit.

(To be signed by the magistrate or clergyman, or Roman-catholic priest of the parish in which the applicant resides.)

Signature of the Magistrate. Place of Residence.
Signature of the Clergyman. Place of Residence.
Signature of the Roman-catholic Priest. Place of Residence.

Certificate of Agent.

Should the above party have been selected by one of the Commissioners' agents, the following declaration must be signed by such agent:

I do hereby declare that I have carefully inquired as to the validity of the above statements, and that I am perfectly satisfied of their correctness; also that I have made all other inquiries and examinations named in my instructions, and that I believe the above parties to be in all respects desirable emigrants. And I further declare, that I have neither received, nor agreed to receive, from or in respect of the emigrants above described, any fee or gratuity whatever on account of their obtaining a free passage through my agency.

Agent for

Certificate of Land Purchaser.

Should the above party be nominated by a purchaser of land, the following certificate must be signed by the purchaser:

I certify that the above-mentioned applicant is proposed by me for a free passage to in virtue of my purchase of land at that place.

Signature.
Place of Abode.

*** It is particularly requested that no gentleman will certify any part of this Return, unless thoroughly convinced of the truth of its statements.

☞ This certificate will be returned unless filled up exactly according to the directions given.

COLONIAL LANDS AND EMIGRATION.

RETURN to ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 February 1843;—*for*,

COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE relative to EMIGRATION, which has taken place since the Date of the last Despatches which were laid before Parliament, for each of the Colonies respectively.—(*In continuation of the Papers Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed, 7 June* 1842, *No.* 301.)

(Mr. William S. O'Brien.)

ALSO, RETURN to ADDRESS, dated 24 May 1843;—*for*,

COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE relative to the SALE of COLONIAL LANDS, since the Date of the last Despatches laid before Parliament.

(Mr. G. W. Hope.)

PART I.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *May* 1843.

SCHEDULE.

CANADA.

No.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
1. Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot.	3 Mar. 1842	Enclosing copy of Provincial Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 100, for disposal of Public Lands in Canada; and also Copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration on subject of the said Act	1
2. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	11 Apr. 1842	Reply to preceding Despatch, and its second Enclosure	9
3. Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot.	1 Mar. 1842	Transmitting, for examination and correction, a Pamphlet compiled by the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration for the use of Emigrants to British North America	14
4. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	16 Apr. 1842	Acknowledges receipt of the Pamphlet above mentioned, which on examination he finds substantially correct; List of Emigrant Agents	14
5. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	28 May 1842	Transmitting Return from Agent for Emigrants at Port of Quebec, for the Fortnight ending the 21st May	14
6. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	6 June 1842	Enclosing Return of Emigrants arrived in the Province during the Week ending 28th May	16
7. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	29 June 1842	Enclosing Weekly List furnished by the Emigration Agent up to the 18th June	17
8. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	12 July 1842	Transmitting Returns from the Agent for Emigrants, received since date of last Despatch	21
9. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	11 Mar. 1842	Transmitting Returns relating to Land Sales, for the year 1841	24
10. J. Stephen, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.	26 April 1842	Transmitting, for the Observations of the Commissioners, Returns of Lands granted and surveyed in the Province during 1841	24
11. The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq.	5 July 1842	Reply of the Commissioners on the subject of the Returns submitted to them respecting the Grants of Land	24
12. Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot.	17 July 1842	Calling for an explanation on the subject of two Grants of Land, made to Mungo Ponton and John Scott	26
13. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	24 Aug. 1842	Reply to the preceding Despatch	26
14. Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot.	30 Sept. 1842	Further remarks in relation to the Grants above mentioned	27
15. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	28 July 1842	Forwarding a Report from the Emigration Agent at Quebec, relative to Cases of Infraction of the Passengers' Act; with corrected List of Ships that have infringed the Provisions of that Act	28
16. Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot.	25 Aug. 1842	In reply, states that Emigration Agents at Outports of the United Kingdom have been instructed to pay attention to the Superficial Measurement and Tonnage of Vessels inspected by them	30
17. The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq.	23 Aug. 1843	On the measures taken by the Commissioners to prevent Infractions of the Passengers' Act	30
18. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	8 Aug. 1842	Enclosing Communication from Emigration Agent, with further Return of Ships which have infringed the second Clause of the Passengers' Act	31
19. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	13 Aug. 1842	Transmitting Returns of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, from 3 July to 6 August 1842	32
20. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	13 Sept. 1842	The like Returns, from 13 August to 27 August 1842	36
21. Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot.	27 Oct. 1842	Enclosing a Report from the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration, relative to Cases of Infringement of the Passengers' Act	39
22. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	20 Sept. 1842	Transmitting Letter from the Chief Emigration Agent, enclosing Abstract Quarterly Return of Immigrants arrived to 31 July; Returns as to Average Prices of Provisions, &c.	40

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23. Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot.	15 Nov. 1842	Reply to the preceding Despatch	47
24. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	26 Jan. 1843	Transmitting Report from the Chief Agent for Emigration respecting the inadequacy of the Amount of "Landing Money" allowed to certain Emigrants on their arrival	47
25. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	12 Oct. 1842	Forwarding Weekly Returns from Emigrant Agent at Quebec, from 27 August to 1 October 1842	48
26. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	28 Oct. 1842	The like Returns from 1 October to 15 October 1842	51
27. Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot.	15 Nov. 1842	Requests information as to the Prices at which Crown Land is at present fixed to be sold, the size of the Lots, and parts of the Province in which situated	53
28. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	19 Dec. 1842	In answer to the preceding Despatch, transmits Report from Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Copy of a Gazette on the subject	53
29. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	19 Jan. 1843	Enclosing Emigrant Return for Three Weeks, ended 5 November 1842	54
30. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	18 Feb. 1843	Transmitting a Communication from the Chief Agent of Emigration, relative to Advantages possessed by the District of Gaspé for the Settlement of Emigrants	55
Enclosure No. 1.—Letter from Mr. Buchanan, enclosing Memoranda on the District of Gaspé, and its Advantages to Poor Settlers, furnished by Dr. G. M. Douglass			56
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Appendix (F.)—Comparative View of the Trade of the District of Gaspé, 1818, 1829, 1831, 1841			59
31. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	21 Feb. 1843	Transmitting Abstract Quarterly Report of Emigration Agent, from 1 August to the Close of Season 1842	61
32. Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot.	28 Nov. 1842	Enclosing copies of a Correspondence with the Governor of the Canada Company, relative to the appointment of an Agent for British Emigrants at New York, with the view of inducing them to settle in British North America	65
33. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	22 Feb. 1843	In reference to the preceding Despatch, assents to the inexpediency of appointing an Agent at New York; General Remarks on the Emigration from the United States to Canada	67
34. Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot.	30 Nov. 1842	Requesting information as to the extent to which the Privileges hitherto granted to Military and Naval Settlers in Canada have been affected by the Land Sales Act	70
35. Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.	23 Feb. 1843	Reply to the preceding Despatch	71
36. Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir Charles Metcalfe.	31 Mar. 1843	Acknowledges Sir C. Bagot's Despatch of 26 January, transmitting Annual Report of Chief Emigration Agent for the past Year; Statements in reference to the Report	73
37. The Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration to James Stephen, Esq.	24 Mar. 1843	Summary Remarks on the various Annual Reports transmitted by Mr. Buchanan and the other Emigration Agents in Canada	74

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C A N A D A.

— No. 1. —

(No. 90.)

No. 1.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Bagot.
3 March 1842.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G. C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 3 March 1842.

I HAVE had under my consideration the Bill passed by the Legislature of Canada in September last, and reserved by the late Governor-General of that province for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, intituled "An Act for the Disposal of Public Lands."

(No. 96.)
Vide Act annexed.

I have also had before me the Report of the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration, to whom I referred this Act for any suggestions which their general acquaintance with enactments relating to lands in the colonies might enable them to offer with advantage on this occasion. The Commissioners have bestowed so much care in the examination of the Act, and their report states with such precision their reasons for the conclusions which they have formed on the details of this measure, that any abridgement would diminish the force of their remarks. I therefore send you a copy of the whole report for your information, and accompany it now with the expression of my own views on the subject.

Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners' Report, 19 Feb. 1842, p. 6.

The differences existing between the cases of Canada and Australia, pointed at by the Commissioners, are sufficient, in my opinion, to justify the adoption of a different system in the former colony for the disposal of lands. I do not, therefore, offer any objection to the general rule of sale by a fixed price. The plan of making free grants of 50 acres of land I consider to be open to much more serious objection. To a very limited extent, and for the purpose of opening new districts, and keeping up communications, I can conceive the plan working beneficially; but I concur with the Commissioners in laying little stress on the nominal conditions imposed, so far at least as relates to the power of enforcing them. It appears to me, that this scheme will, besides, operate as a serious interference with the supply of labourers for hire, and will be justly complained of by companies and others who have bought Crown lands on speculation. If small free grants to emigrants with very limited means become common, it is evident that their chance of effecting sales to the same class is seriously deteriorated. If this clause of the Bill should stand, it will be imperative on you to be most cautious in the exercise of your discretionary power; for the pressure upon you, when it is known that you have the power, will be overwhelming; indeed I entertain very considerable doubt as to the prudence of your acceptance of such a responsibility. I would press, therefore, upon your attention the precautions recommended by the Commissioners on the subject of the free grant allotments, which appear to me to be well worthy of notice.

With respect to the clauses which provide for the commutation of existing claims to land by the issue of scrip or orders for nominal sums of money, which are to be received as money in the purchase of the public lands, I have to observe that there is no explanation afforded of the grounds on which 4*s.* per acre is assumed as the price. The Commissioners represent that the upset price in the western part of the province has been considerably higher, and that they are under the impression that the average selling price for the last 10 years has not been less than 8*s.* per acre. I hope, also, that it is quite clear that the Act will not include in this system of commuting claims to land by the means of scrip, any claims to the free grants of 50 acres, as any such provision would defeat the intention of the grant.

I trust that the Legislature will not be indisposed to give a fair consideration to such of the preceding objections as may not be susceptible of an answer by the

CANADA.

appropriate amendment of the Act; and in that reliance I propose, after the expiration of the 30 days during which the Bill must lay on the tables of both Houses of Parliament, and, if no address to the Queen be made on the subject, to advise Her Majesty to confirm it.

I shall have no objection to your communicating to the Legislature, by message, the suggestions of the Commissioners in respect to the application of the money derived from the sales of land to purposes of emigration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

(No. 96.)

4 & 5 Vict. c. 100.

COPY of an Act passed by the LEGISLATURE of the PROVINCE of CANADA, in the Fifth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, intituled, "An Act for the Disposal of Public Lands."

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide by a law, applicable to all parts of this province, for the disposal of public lands therein; be it therefore enacted, by The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Act of the Parliament of the late province of Upper Canada passed in the second year of the reign of Her Majesty, and intituled, "An Act to extend and continue for a limited Period the Provisions of an Act passed in the First Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to provide for the Disposal of the Public Lands in this Province,'" and the Act thereby continued be and the same are hereby repealed.

2 Vict. c. 1 Vict. c. repealed.

No free grant of land hereafter.

2. And be it enacted, that, except as hereinafter provided, no free grant of public land shall be made to any person or persons whomsoever.

Claims to free grants to be determined by Governor and Council.

3. And be it enacted, that all claims to free grants of land arising out of or under the authority of any Order in Council, or other regulation of the government now in force, shall be adjudged upon and determined by the governor of this province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council.

Scrip to be issued for claims to land duly allowed, and to be received in payment for purchase of lands.

4. And be it enacted, that all claims for land under any Order in Council, or other regulation of the government now in force, heretofore allowed by competent authority, or which shall hereafter be allowed by the Governor in Council, shall be commuted for land-scrip or orders for nominal sums of money to be issued by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and such scrip shall be received as money upon all sales of lands of the Crown in this province, the proceeds of the sales of which lands are not or shall not be set apart for any specific purpose.

Scrip when and how to be issued;

5. And be it enacted, that upon payment of the fees chargeable upon any such grant of land, in cases where the grant is subject to such fees, and free of any expense where the grant is free of fees, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in lieu of locating the claimant, shall issue to him or her scrip or orders for nominal amounts in money equal to the amount of his or her grant, calculating the value of such grant in that part of Canada formerly called Upper Canada, at the price of four shillings currency per acre, and that the said scrip shall be issued in amounts not greater than five pounds in any one note, and that such notes shall be assignable by delivery.

To be assignable by delivery.

Lower Canada militia land scrip to be assignable by delivery, and received in payment for public land.

6. And be it enacted, that the militia scrip or orders for nominal amounts in money heretofore issued in that part of this province formerly called Lower Canada, under the authority of the proclamation of the Governor-general of that province, bearing date the eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, shall be assignable by delivery, and shall be received in payment upon all sales of public land in this province, the proceeds of which are not or shall not then be appropriated for any specific purpose, and shall be received at and for the nominal rate at which the same were issued.

Receipts to be taken for scrip issued.

7. And be it enacted, that the Commissioner of Crown Land take receipts for any such scrip as may be issued, and shall issue the said scrip to the claimant, or his or her legal representative, in full discharge of the claim; and such scrip may be paid by delivery upon any sale of the public land aforesaid; and that the receipts to be given for payments upon sales of the said public land shall specify the amount received in money, or in the scrip aforesaid respectively.

Scrip to be received in payment of arrears.

8. And be it enacted, that the said scrip shall be received for deferred payments or instalments upon sales of public lands heretofore made, as well as upon sales to be made under the authority of this Act.

Scrip to be issued for claims to land

9. And be it enacted, that all rights and claims to land assigned under the authority of the Acts hereby repealed, shall be exchanged for the scrip aforesaid by the Commissioner of

of Crown Lands, upon application of the assignee, or his or her authorized agent, and such scrip shall thereafter be assignable by delivery.

under the Acts hereby repealed.

10. And be it enacted, that no assignment of any right or claim to land assigned under the authority of the said above repealed Acts, which shall have been made by any married woman conjointly with her husband, shall be considered void or voidable by reason of the coverture of such married woman.

Certain assignments by married women declared valid.

11. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, all unlocated rights or claims to public land shall be held and considered to be personal goods and chattels, and not liable to be governed or adjudged upon by the laws relating to real or landed property.

Claims to public land to be personal property.

12. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be held to alter the law as respects rights to land located, or to make the same personal property, or to alter the descent or disposition thereof, or the adjudication of claims thereto arising from assignment, devise, bequest, or other disposition thereof, or the rights of the owners thereof, in any respect whatsoever, or to make good any claims thereto, forfeited or held to be forfeited by reason of non-performance of the conditions upon which the same have been assigned or located.

Proviso as to lands located.

13. And be it enacted, that no new claims to land founded upon any regulation or order of the Government shall be allowed or entertained unless made before the first day of January which will be in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, except where the parties originally interested and claiming shall be under the age of twenty-one years on the said day.

No new claim to land admitted after 1st Jan. 1843, unless the claimant be a minor on that day.

14. And be it enacted, that the price of such public lands shall from time to time be fixed and ascertained by the authority of the Governor of this province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof.

Price of land, how to be fixed from time to time.

15. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province in Council, to appoint in each municipal district a resident agent for the sale of public lands, who shall be authorized and empowered, under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to make sale of public lands within the district for which he acts, at such prices as shall have been under the authority of this Act duly fixed and ascertained.

Governor to appoint a resident agent in each district for the sale of lands.

16. And be it enacted, that every such district agent shall keep regular accounts of sales of land within his division, and make the said sales appear in the plans or maps in his office.

Duty of agents.

17. And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any district agent appointed under the authority of this Act, directly or indirectly to purchase any land which such district agent shall be appointed to sell as aforesaid; and if such district agent shall offend in the premises, he shall forfeit his said office.

Agents not to purchase lands.

18. And be it enacted, that the purchase-money upon the sale of such public land, or the scrip paid in therefor, shall, in the first instance, be paid to the district agent, who shall transmit the same to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, whenever the amount in the hands of such agent shall exceed fifty pounds currency, deducting therefrom his per-centage, as hereinafter provided; and, in default of such remittance, he shall be liable to be charged at the rate of fifteen pounds per cent., as a penalty, per annum, for the time he shall retain any such sum in his hands, after the amount shall become remittable, as aforesaid; and the district agents, upon the receipt of any purchase-monies, or scrip, shall give the purchaser or purchasers a receipt for the same, specifying therein the number of the lot, or the land purchased, or otherwise sufficiently describing the same; and such receipt shall bear date on the day on which it is actually signed, and shall authorize the purchaser to take immediate possession of the lot so sold, and to maintain actions and suits in law or equity against any wrongful possessor or trespasser on such land, as fully and effectually as if the patent deed had issued on the day of the date of such receipt.

Agents to receive payments for lands, and to remit when over 50l. in their hands, under a penalty.

Receipts for payments, how to be made.

19. And be it enacted, that so soon as the purchase-money of any particular lot or quantity of land shall have been paid up in the manner aforesaid, the purchaser or purchasers shall thereupon become entitled to receive letters-patent for the same, free of further expense, and subject only to such reservations as are usually made in letters-patent of the same description; and such letters-patent shall be transmitted by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the agent for the district in which the lands are situate, within the space of thirty days after the purchase-money shall have been paid, and the payment duly notified to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, unless, by reason of any unforeseen event or unavoidable necessity, the same cannot be so transmitted; and it shall be the duty of the district agent, upon the receipt of such letters-patent, to deliver the same to the owner or owners thereof, upon demand, without charge.

Letters patent to be issued, free of expense, within thirty days after payment of purchase-money.

20. And be it enacted, that the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the time being, and also every district agent, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Governor of this province in Council, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and for the due payment of all monies which shall in the course thereof come into his hands; that is to say—for the payment of such monies or scrip as shall come into the hands of any district agent aforesaid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and for the payment of such monies as shall come into the hands of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or the balance remaining unexpended in his hands, to the receiver-general of this province.

Security to be given by Commissioner of Crown Lands and district agents.

21. And be it enacted, that the district agents shall receive such a per-centage upon the amounts received by them, as well as such payments for inspection of lands and other extraordinary duties performed under the direction of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, as the Governor of this province in Council shall direct and appoint.

District agents, how to be paid.

22. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to pay over, once in three months, to the receiver-general of this province, all sums remaining in his

Commissioner of Crown Lands to pay over

balance to the Receiver-General every three months.

his hands arising from the sale of the public lands aforesaid, retaining a sum sufficient to meet the contingent expenses of the department, but not exceeding five hundred pounds.

And to render detailed accounts to Government half-yearly, to be submitted to the Legislature.

23. And be it enacted, that the accounts of the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall be rendered to the government of this province for half-yearly periods; and that copies of the said accounts, containing the particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the office, with lists of all sales made up to the period of accounting ending next before the commencement of each Session of the Provincial Parliament, shall be laid before both Houses within ten days next after the commencement of each Session of the Legislature.

Lists of lands for sale to be printed and exhibited.

24. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, at least thirty days before any sale shall be made under the authority of this Act, to cause printed lists of the lands open for sale to be exhibited in the office of Crown Lands, and in the offices of the respective agents in whose districts the lands shall respectively be for sale, specifying the prices of such lands and the terms of payment: and copies of such printed lists shall be published in the official Gazette, and in one public newspaper in the district, in which the lands are respectively situate; and such lists shall be revised once in each year, under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

To appear in Official Gazette and one public newspaper.

Governor may direct sales to be made to occupant in certain cases.

25. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province in Council, without any such publication, to direct sales of public land to be made at a fair valuation to any lessee or occupant; or to any individual who, from the peculiar situation of the property applied for, would be liable to injury by the disposal of the land to any other person or persons than such lessees or occupants or other individuals interested as aforesaid.

Free grants of 50 acres may be made to actual settlers in certain cases.

26. And be it enacted, that, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province, with the advice of the Executive Council, to appropriate as free grants any public lands in this province to actual settlers upon or in the vicinity of any public roads in any new settlements which shall or may be opened through the lands of the Crown, under such regulations respecting such settlements as shall from time to time be made and declared by the Governor of this province in Council: Provided always, that such grants shall not be made to any person or persons who shall have heretofore received any grant of land from the Crown; and provided also, that the extent of any grant so to be made shall not exceed fifty acres; nor shall any such grant be made to any other than natural-born or naturalized male subjects of Her Majesty of the full age of twenty-one years.

Governor and Council may appropriate lands for public purposes.

27. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to set apart and appropriate such of the said public lands as shall be deemed expedient to be so set apart and appropriated for the site of market places, gaols, court-houses, places of public worship, burying-grounds, schools, and for other like public purposes; and at any time before the issue of letters-patent therefore, to revoke such appropriation and setting apart as may seem expedient, and to make free grants for the purposes aforesaid, the trusts and uses for which the grants shall be made being expressed in the letters-patent granting the lands therein specified: Provided always, that no such grant for any such purpose shall be for a greater quantity of land than ten acres for every one of the purposes aforesaid, in any one instance in which, or for any one occasion for which, land shall be granted as aforesaid.

Proviso.

Errors in grants of public lands, how to be rectified.

28. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which grants or letters-patent for land shall have issued for the same land inconsistent with each other, through error or mistake, and in all cases of sales or appropriations of land inconsistent with each other, for the same land, and in all cases wherein by reason of false survey the land supposed to be conceded shall be found wanting in the whole or in part, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province in Council to decree and order a new grant equal in extent, or equivalent to the land lost, according to the discretion of the said Governor in Council: Provided always, that no such claim on account of any error in survey shall be entertained or granted unless the land found wanting shall be equal to one-fifth of the whole quantity described to be contained in the particular lot or parcel of land granted or conceded; and provided also, that no such claim for indemnity shall be entertained after the space of five years from the issue of the letters-patent granting or conceding such lot or parcel of land, or shall extend to cover the value of any improvements made by the grantees in error or mistake under any such grant.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Courts in Upper and Lower Canada empowered to annul patents for land issued through mistake.

29. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Court of Chancery in that part of this province formerly called Upper Canada, and for the Court of King's Bench in that part of this province formerly called Lower Canada, upon action, bill or plaint to be exhibited in either of the said Courts respecting grants of land situate in the said parts of this province respectively, and upon hearing of the parties interested, or upon default of the said parties, after such notice of proceeding as the said courts shall respectively order, in all cases wherein patents for land have or shall have issued through fraud or in error or mistake, to decree the same to be void; and upon the registry of such decree in the office of the provincial registrar of this province, such patents shall be deemed void and of none effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and that the practice and proceeding in court in such cases shall be regulated by orders to be from time to time made and issued by the said courts respectively.

Practice of court regulated.

Commissioner to keep a register for assignments of claims of lands located. Patent may issue in the name of the assignee.

30. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of Her Majesty's Commissioner for the sale of Crown Lands for the time being to keep a book for the entry, at the option of the parties interested, of the particulars of any assignments made as well by the original nominee or locatee, as also by any subsequent assignee or assignees of any such claim on lands heretofore located in respect thereof, such assignment or assignments being first produced or exhibited

bited to the Commissioner aforesaid, together with an affidavit of the due execution thereof sworn before any justice of the peace, who is hereby fully authorized to administer the oath in this behalf, and such affidavit shall truly express the time of the execution of such assignment or assignments; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner to cause the material parts of every such assignment to be entered or registered in such book of entry or registry, and to indorse on every such assignment a certificate of such entry or registration; and every such assignment so entered or registered shall be valid against any one of a previous date or execution, but not then entered or registered, except in cases of express notice; and in all cases of such assignments being duly registered, it shall and may be lawful that the patent issue in the name of such assignee or assignees: Provided always, that in case the subscribing witness or witnesses to any such assignment shall be deceased, or shall have left the province, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioner to register any such assignment upon the production of an affidavit or affidavits proving the death or absence of such witness or witnesses, and proving also the handwriting of such witness or witnesses. Proviso.

31. And be it enacted, that any person or persons wilfully swearing falsely to the execution of any such assignment, or to the handwriting, or to the death or absence of any such witness or witnesses, shall be liable to the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury. Punishment for false swearing.

32. And whereas by reason of the receipt of land-rights in lieu of money in payment upon sales of clergy reserves in that part of the province lately called Upper Canada, a certain sum of money is due and owing to the fund arising from the proceeds of clergy reserves, which under the said Act hereby repealed was to be repaid out of the proceeds of the lands of the Crown; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this province to direct and order the Commissioner of Crown Lands to pay over all proceeds of sales of Crown Lands over and above the expenses attending the sale thereof, in like manner as proceeds of sales of clergy reserves, until the debt or sum due and owing to the clergy reserve fund shall be fully discharged. Governor may direct the Commissioner of Crown Lands to pay the balance due to the Clergy Reserve Fund in Upper Canada.

Passed by the Legislative Assembly, Wednesday, 25th August 1841.

W. B. Lindsay,
Clerk Assembly.

Legislative Assembly, Wednesday, 25th August 1841.

Ordered, That the Honourable Mr. Harrison do carry this Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(Attest) *W. B. Lindsay,*
Clerk Assembly.

Received, and read for the first time, Wednesday, 25th August 1841.

James Fitz-Gibbon,
Clerk Legislative Council.

Read a second time, Thursday, 26th August 1841.

James Fitz-Gibbon,
Clerk Legislative Council.

Read a third time and passed, with amendments, 1st September 1841.

James Fitz-Gibbon,
Clerk Legislative Council.

Legislative Council, Wednesday, 1st September 1841.

Ordered, That the Master in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

(Attest) *James Fitz-Gibbon,*
Clerk Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly, Thursday, 2d September 1841.

Ordered, That the Honourable Mr. Harrison do carry back this Bill to the Legislative Council, to acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

(Attest) *W. B. Lindsay,*
Clerk Assembly.

I reserve this Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Sydenham. *John Clitherow.*

I hereby certify, that this is a true copy of the original Bill which was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, on Saturday the 18th day of September 1841.

(signed) *James Fitz-Gibbon,*
Clerk Legislative Council.

Assented by Her Majesty in Her Privy Council, 27 April 1842.

CANADA.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 19 February 1842.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ult., transmitting to us, for our consideration and report, a Bill passed by the Council and Assembly of Canada in September last, and reserved by the late Governor-general of that province for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, entitled (No. 96) "An Act for the Disposal of Public Lands."

The object of this Bill is to regulate the method of disposing of the public land of the province; and we have the honour to report, that the principle which has been adopted by the Canadian Legislature is that of sale by a fixed, though not necessarily uniform, price, subject to the exception, in certain cases, of free grants, which are not to consist of more than 50 acres. This principle, together with the exception to which it has been made subject, was strongly recommended by the late Governor-general, who also obtained for it the sanction of the Secretary of State.

It is true that the experience of the large prices occasionally realized for land in New South Wales has led to the adoption, for the Australian colonies, of a mixed system of sale, namely, of first offering the lands to public competition, and then leaving the unsold portion to be purchaseable at the upset price, the object being to prevent the loss which might possibly be occasioned to the revenue, if lands under all circumstances and of every quality were sold at the same price. In Canada, however, under the auction system which prevailed there for several years, the variations in the price of land have been very inconsiderable. Lord Sydenham, indeed, in the despatch in which he announced his intention to establish, upon his own authority, the method of sale by fixed price, states that it was the result of Lord Durham's inquiry, which had been confirmed by his own, that "the increase of price from competition at the time of sale was nugatory." The circumstances of Canada are such as to show the inherent probability of this result. On the one hand, large tracts of waste land are the property of individuals who would be anxious to dispose of them, and to undersell the Government; and, on the other hand, an unlimited supply of public land can be obtained at a small fixed price in the neighbouring states. Competition, therefore, in the purchase of public land in Canada would seem highly improbable; while the delays and uncertainties attending even a modified system of auction must necessarily act as a discouragement in a country where the facilities for acquiring land abound in every direction. In the same despatch to which we have already referred, Lord Sydenham says that he feels it unnecessary to reproduce the arguments which are so ably and conclusively stated in the Report, forming Appendix (B.) to Lord Durham's Report in favour of the mode of disposing of waste lands by fixed price; it is sufficient for him to say, that all his "inquiries upon the subject have led to a full conviction of their correctness, and of the propriety of their being practically adopted." Considering, then, the circumstances of the colony, and the high authority by which the system is supported, it is perhaps not unreasonable to conclude that the valid objections which have been urged against a fixed price in New South Wales, where active competition has been known to take place, are not applicable in the case of Canada; and we may add, that the present Act empowers the Governor in Council to fix and ascertain the price of public lands from time to time. It will thus be possible to prevent the alienation of any district or large portion at a price considerably below what may be considered its proper value; and we conclude that, should the Crown possess any valuable lands in long-established towns, they will be exempted, if not from the general rule of sale by fixed price, at least from the ordinary price of the colony: it further follows, that it will be within the discretion of the Governor to lower the price of land; but justice to former purchasers requires that this authority should be most sparingly, if at all, exercised.

No, 124. June 22, 1840, printed in Par. Paper, 613, 1840, p. 95.

Before adverting to the chief modification of the principle of the fixed price which is introduced into this Act, we may mention that the Governor in Council is authorized to direct sales to be made, at a fair valuation, to any lessee or occupant who, from the peculiar situation of the property applied for, would be liable to injury by the disposal of the land to any other person. It seems very proper that such discretionary power should be granted to the Governor; but we recommend that, in the exercise of that discretion, it should be a rule that no land should ever be sold for less than the established price of ordinary lands; and we would also express our hope that, as the Governor is empowered to show this consideration to occupants, as well as lessees or proprietors, he will think it desirable in all cases to give the preference, in the purchase of any land which has been squatted on, to the person so occupying it, and not allow another to obtain the benefit of his labour and capital, by purchasing the land away from him at the fixed price.

We come now to the consideration of the plan of free grants which it is proposed to permit by law as the exception to the more general rule of sale. By the 25th section the Governor in Council is empowered to appropriate as free grants any public lands to actual settlers upon or in the vicinity of any public roads, in any new settlements which may be opened through the lands of the Crown, under such regulations respecting such settlements as shall from time to time be made by the Governor in Council, provided that the extent of any such grant shall not exceed 50 acres. The plan therefore, it will be seen, contemplates

that

that the Government will undertake the opening and regulation of certain new settlements and the construction of public roads through them; and that to actual settlers upon or in the vicinity of these roads it may make grants of not more than 50 acres.

By this provision the Legislature of Canada no more than gives its sanction to a plan which had already been carried into operation under the authority of the late Governor-general. In the upper division of the Province, and we believe in the lower also, a road had been opened at the expense of Government, and it had already been announced that lots of 50 acres would be laid out on each side of it, and granted to settlers on conditions of which the following are the principal: Intending settlers are not to apply for the land until they are ready to reside upon it, and they must have the means of maintaining themselves and families until a crop can be raised from the ground. The patent will not be issued until one-third of the land has been cleared and placed once under crop, and for effecting this amount of improvement four years are allowed from the date of location.

We must confess we can place no reliance on these precautions. Universal experience, wherever settlements have been formed on the waste lands of the Crown, has shown that it is in vain that such conditions are imposed. However reasonable in themselves, or well adapted to the circumstances they may seem, there is the fatal objection to them in practice that they cannot be enforced. The Government cannot really ascertain whether every applicant has the means of supporting himself and family until a crop is raised from the ground, nor can it ensure his making the best use of those means so long as they are required for the purpose; nor, on the other hand, can there be perfect security that these free grants will not be made to persons above the class of labourers for whom they are intended, and possessed of capital applicable to the purchase of the land. Again, the Government can in no way ensure a settler's remaining upon the land, which is the main object of the whole plan, if the prospect of improving his condition be presented to him elsewhere; neither can it ever really exercise the power of ejectment, if at the end of the period of location the prescribed amount of improvement has not been effected on the ground; the point itself being one which it is so difficult to ascertain. Adverting to these considerations, we could not perceive without expressing some apprehension any recurrence to the system of conditional grants in any of the colonies.

At the same time we must mention, that in this case it was had recourse to by the late Governor-general, not as being in conformity with sound principles of colonization, but on political grounds, and with the view of retaining British emigrants in the province. The principle indeed of the system was strongly supported by Sir G. Arthur and by authorities connected with the disposal of land in the upper division of the province. In their arguments, however, too much stress we think was laid upon the success which had attended some settlements effected in a similar manner, but to a limited extent, and under the watchful superintendence of private parties individually interested in the success of the undertaking. These examples, we think, would form but an imperfect guide to the operation of the system when on a great scale and under the management of the Government.

We are far, however, from submitting the above-mentioned remarks as objections to the confirmation of the Act, as the clause is merely permissive, and the result will doubtless be much affected by the mode in which it may be carried into operation by the Governor. We hope that the provision of the law of only laying out these free grant allotments upon the line of some road to be opened at the public expense will be strictly adhered to and that no latitude of interpretation will be given to the expression in the Act, of settlers "in the vicinity" of these public roads. It would seem further to be desirable that the settlers should not receive their orders of location and be placed on the ground until the means had been provided, and the necessary preparations made, for commencing the construction of the road. The certainty of employment at wages appears to us to afford the only means by which the appropriation of uncleared lands by persons without capital, and exclusively of the labouring class, can be formed with any prospect of success. This condition may perhaps be also deemed the more essential, looking to the political object for which the plan has been established; for, as we have already observed, should the parties placed on these settlements meet with difficulties and obstacles which their want of means prevent them from readily overcoming, or indeed should there be any check to the prosperity of the different settlements, there will of course exist no power of compelling grantees to remain on the land when once they found it for their interest to quit it.

Having offered these observations upon what appear to be the leading features of the Bill, we shall now briefly advert to the most important of its remaining provisions.

The first in order are the clauses which provide for the commutation of existing claims to land by the issue of scrip or orders for nominal sums of money, which will be received as money in the purchase of the public lands. The land claims which are to be thus commuted are stated to be those which have arisen out of any orders or regulations "of the government now in force." What the extent of these claims may be we are not aware. We take it for granted, however, that they are not meant to include any demands which may have been made for free grants of 50 acres under the system established by Lord Sydenham, as it would obviously have defeated the sole object of his plan, if such claims as those were to be met by the issue of a scrip made assignable on delivery, and therefore affording no security for a supply of labour on the roads, nor for the settlement of the land. Reference is also made to land claims which may have been assigned under the authority of the former land Acts of Upper Canada which are by this Act repealed: and it is provided that they may be exchanged for scrip, upon application of the assignee. The militia scrip moreover of Lower

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Canada is made assignable on delivery, and is to be received in payment on the purchase of the public lands. It may be right to mention, that by the Papers presented to Parliament*, Lord Durham's Proclamation, authorizing the issue of this militia scrip, appears to bear date the 11th September 1838, but that the date assigned to it in the present Act is the 11th December 1838.

* *See* Par. Paper, 2, 1839, p. 170.

The method of disposing of all claims to land, by granting assignable land orders instead of fixing the locations and granting specific portions of land, appears to have the advantage of preventing all uncertainty as to the value of the boon conferred, and of enabling the claimant to obtain land where it best suits him; or should he not desire to hold land, to part with his order to others willing to purchase it, and therefore more likely to undertake the improvement of the land. By the present Act no value is put upon the land in the lower division of the province, and we conclude, therefore, that it will, for the generality of claims, be taken at the price which will now be fixed on ordinary land by the Governor. But as far as regards militia-men, it was laid down in Lord Durham's Proclamation that the commutation should be according to the average price of public lands for the 10 preceding years, and to these particular claims therefore, should any remain outstanding, and not already converted into scrip, the same principle will, we suppose, continue to be applied. For Upper Canada, the value of land is by this Act to be calculated in the issue of scrip at 4*s.* per acre; but upon what principle the price has been so fixed does not appear on the face of the Act. The upset price has hitherto been considerably higher, and the average selling price for the last 10 years has, we believe, not been less than 8*s.* per acre.

The remaining provisions of the Act appear to us to be well calculated to facilitate the sale of waste lands, and to promote the general settlement of the country. We are glad to observe that resident agents for the sale of land are to be appointed in each municipal district. They will be under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and it will be their business to keep maps and plans of surveyed lands for inspection at their office, to publish lists of the saleable lands within their district, with the prices affixed to them, 30 days before any sale is effected, and at those prices to sell them to any person willing to purchase them. They will be paid by a per centage upon the amount of money which they receive for the sale of land, and, together with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, are to give security for the faithful discharge of their duties, and due payment of all moneys which they may receive. Payment for land will be prompt, and the purchaser will be entitled to letters patent granting the land within 30 days after the payment of the purchase-money. Indemnity is further provided for purchasers in cases of double grants, or of incorrect surveys, and a power is granted to the courts of law in each of the former divisions of the province to declare void letters patent which may have been issued through fraud or in error. The letters patent we observe are to be free of expense, but are to contain the usual reservations. In regard to this latter point it may be right to mention, that it was the opinion of Lord Sydenham, as expressed in his despatch, No. 179, 12th October 1840, that if the reservation of minerals had any effect at all, it must be injurious; and as regards the reservation of timber, that some alteration would be desirable; and he requested, therefore, that the clause relative to the reservation in grants might be omitted from the Royal instructions. We are not aware whether or not this request was complied with, but we thought that it might be useful to draw attention to it on this occasion.

See Par. Paper, Canada, 1841, p. 37, presented by command.

The reservation of minerals has been excluded from the Royal instructions.

A further provision of the present Act is to empower the Governor in Council to reserve such small portions of land, never to exceed in each case 10 acres, as may be required for public buildings, burying-grounds, and other like purposes of a strictly public nature. We do not observe any provision for reserving such ground as may be required for public roads.

Finally, facilities are afforded for the registry of assignments of claims on land heretofore located, and the Act concludes with making provision for the repayment of a debt due to the Clergy Reserve Fund of the upper division of the province.

Having thus gone through all the material provisions contained in the Act itself, we may perhaps be permitted to add a very few brief remarks, since another opportunity may not present itself, on some enactments that it is proposed to introduce into the Act of Parliament on Australian sales, and which have not yet been adopted in any Canadian legislation. No allusion is made in this Act to the application of the money derived from the land; and we are aware that upon the extent to which any special appropriation may be practicable for this purpose, having regard to the general finances of the province, we are not in possession of sufficient information to judge; but we are anxious not to pass over this opportunity of throwing out the remark, that if some fixed proportion at least of the proceeds of land can be devoted to the introduction of emigrants, it is a measure recommended by peculiar considerations of expediency. There is this essential difference between a revenue derived from the sale of lands and the general revenue of the colony, that the one is voluntary and the other compulsory. The former, therefore, increases in proportion to the inducements which may be held out to persons with capital to effect a purchase of waste land. But no more powerful inducement can be held out to such parties than that the value of their purchase-money shall be returned to them, either by the introduction of labourers, through whose aid alone they can clear and cultivate their land, or by effecting local improvements of a public nature, affording facilities of communication, such as roads, bridges, and the like. This encouragement is entirely wanting, if the purchase-money is to be absorbed into a common fund, forming the revenue of the colony, and applicable to the public exigencies of a general nature, from which the individual purchaser would only indirectly benefit as a member of the whole community.

Again

Again, in the proposed Act of Parliament on Australian lands, means are provided for enabling intending purchasers to deposit money in this country, and acquire a right of nominating properly qualified emigrants for a free passage either to the full amount or to the extent of some fixed proportion of their deposits. We think, for reasons which we expressed in the latter part of our report of the 17th August last, that if some such measure were also to be adopted by the legislature of Canada, it would very probably be found to tend most decidedly to improve the character of the emigration to the province, and to accelerate the sale and settlement of its waste lands.

In conclusion, we have the honour to state that we have no objection to report to the confirmation of the present Act. We would only venture to recommend that the attention of Governor-general should be invited to the expediency of a cautious use of his discretionary power in giving effect to those provisions of the Act which have been pointed out, and that, especially as regards the system of free grants, the utmost care be taken that they be not bestowed upon persons possessing capital, and only upon the labourers for whom they are intended, in those places where regular employment upon Government works can be afforded to them.

As great anxiety prevails in this country to obtain information relative to these free grants of land, we beg to suggest that full information should be forwarded to this country, with as little delay as possible, relative to the extent to which it may be intended to lay them out for appropriation, the part of the province in which they may be placed, and the conditions annexed to the location of them.

It will be desirable also that a statement should be furnished of the prices fixed by the Governor on the public lands, together with the general size of the lots, and the parts of the province in which they are situated.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

(No. 77.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G. C. B. to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 2.
Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.
11 April 1842.

Government-house, Kingston,
11 April 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, of the 3d March, No. 90, on the subject of the Bill passed, during the last session of the legislature of this province, intituled, "An Act for the disposal of the Public Lands." Your despatch is accompanied by a report from the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration, for whose consideration the Bill had been referred.

Upon so much of this report as expresses concurrence in the provisions of the Bill, it is unnecessary for me to make any comment. I therefore proceed at once to the arguments urged against certain of its clauses, and more especially against the system of free grants of 50 acres extent, in the correctness of which your Lordship appears to concur.

In the argument on this point the Commissioners have evidently in their recollection, the failure which has attended former conditional grants, but they do not seem sufficiently to understand the difference between the system contemplated by the present Act, and that which, as they say, has been condemned by universal experience. Formerly, claims to land were created, in the most lavish and improvident manner, not within the province alone, but in the mother country. For many years, every discharged soldier was entitled to land; every intending settler received an order for it in proportion to his alleged capital; every leader of a party was endowed according to the number of his pretended followers; in short, almost every one who applied, obtained an order for land, until it seemed as if the Government had no other object but to divest itself, as quickly as possible, of all control over the unsettled portions of the province. When an individual who had obtained an order for one of the smaller grants of 100 or 200 acres presented it at the land office, he received a location ticket for a particular range in a particular township, marked off on the office chart. To this location ticket the condition of performing certain settlement duties was attached. His name was then inscribed on the chart, and he started

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off to seek his land, possibly 100 miles distant from the seat of Government. An inhabitant of the old world, he was little prepared for the difficulties and dangers of forcing his way through the primeval forest, and when at last he got to his land, if indeed he ever got there, he found himself many miles, perhaps, distant from a human habitation; shut in by the almost impenetrable forest, unacquainted with the manner of clearing it, and without any one to assist or instruct him. Under such circumstances, he most likely got disheartened, and retracing his steps, either became a labourer for wages, or went off to the United States, but not without having first disposed of his location ticket, probably for the merest trifle, to some of those land speculators who were ever on the watch for such opportunities. His name nevertheless remained on the chart, and there was nothing to indicate that he had not become a settler. The next applicant for land received the next lot, and probably passed through the same process to a similar result; and thus whole townships were filled up with the names of settlers who had no existence but on the land office charts. At a later date, after the lapse probably of many years, these location tickets were presented at the land office and patents demanded for them, not in the name of the original locatee, but in that of the subsequent purchaser. Proof of settlement duties was required, and was furnished according to law by the affidavits of two individuals before a magistrate. These affidavits were commonly and notoriously false; and could, it is said, be procured to any extent from individuals who had not even seen the land respecting which they professed to certify. The patent was then issued, and the land passed altogether from the control of the Crown.

Such was the case with individual settlers; with those who obtained grants as the leaders of parties the case was still more simple. It was the practice of the leader to purchase the use of the names of so many individuals as were necessary to make up his complement. With these names he obtained the grant; but it was never contemplated that those who lent their names should really receive the land, nor did they ever demand it. A transaction thus commenced in fraud was, of course, carried on in fraud, and large tracts were in this way transferred from the Crown to individuals, without any compensating advantage of any kind whatever, and to the manifest detriment of future settlers.

When such was the system of mismanaging the Crown estate, it is not surprising that all minor correctives failed; the only surprising thing is, that any of the estate remained. Nothing probably but the depreciation produced by the system itself saved any portion of it. The great defects of the system, and what defeated every check which it was attempted to interpose, were the making location tickets transferable, the absence of any practical limits within which the settlement duties should be performed, and the ticket exchanged for a patent, and the not requiring the certificate of a responsible government officer, as to the performance of the location duties. In a young country, and more particularly where grants were extended over so large a surface, these defects were, to some extent, insurmountable; and, unfortunately, in Upper Canada, at least, no sooner was the transferable character of location tickets established, than the interests of a very large and influential body of the inhabitants came into operation against the Crown. But this scheme of free grants, the evils of which no one can feel more strongly than myself, has no analogy whatever with that contemplated by the present Act, nor can the arguments drawn from the one apply at all to the other. The plan of 50-acre grants was first adopted by Sir George Arthur, on the Garrafraxa Road, and two similar settlements were projected by Lord Sydenham, in Lower Canada, one on the Kennebec Road, the other through the townships of Lambton and Forsyth. In each case the object was to promote settlement in a situation where, for political reasons, it was advisable that population should be created. The conditions of settlement, and the reasons for the extent of the grants, your Lordship will find at length in Lord Sydenham's despatch of the 14th January 1841, and its enclosures.

For Lord Sydenham's Despatch, 14 January 1841, *vide* Correspondence relative to Emigration to Canada, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1841, p. 61.

But your Lordship agrees with the Commissioners in considering that no stress can be laid on any regulations for the enforcement of conditions in the case of free grants. After fully inquiring into the matter, I am compelled to say that I cannot concur in this opinion. The causes which led to the failure of the former system do not exist in the present case. The conditions of the 50-acre grants are plain, specific, and of immediate operation; they are to be enforced within

within a restricted locality, and under the constant supervision of a government agent. If a settler neglects or infringes them, he is superseded at once by another; and, as far as experience has hitherto gone, there has been no difficulty whatever in the matter. So long as these settlements are not unnecessarily multiplied, and for the use of a proper discretion the executive Government is responsible, I cannot understand how any difficulty can arise in regard to the enforcement of the conditions.

Again, the Commissioners say that the Government cannot ascertain whether the applicant has the means of supporting himself and family until a crop is raised. Why not? the question is one of the simplest calculation. A man has a certain number in his family; the amount necessary to subsist them through a certain number of months can be ascertained to a fraction, and if the applicant cannot show that he either has, or has the means of obtaining this amount, he will be rejected.

The next objection is, that there can be no perfect security that the grants will not be made to persons above the rank of labourers and possessed of capital applicable to the purchase of land. The security is, that no man possessed of capital would accept, under the conditions specified, a grant limited to 50 acres, the actual value of which would not exceed from 12*l.* 10*s.* to 25*l.*, and that, even if he did accept it with the intention of expending capital on it and purchasing adjacent land, it would be the very best thing that could happen; the capital which he would expend would increase the value of the Crown property in the neighbourhood infinitely beyond the money price of the grant which he had obtained. So strongly is this felt, that it is now a recognised axiom among a large class of proprietors to make free grants of a certain portion of their land, to increase the value of the rest; and there are probably few individuals who would not willingly grant 50 out of every 200 acres to resident settlers with small capital, in the certainty that the remaining 150 acres would infinitely repay them.

It is next observed, that the Government cannot ensure a settler's remaining on his land if the prospect of improving his condition elsewhere be held out to him. If the settler abandons his land before his four years are completed, he forfeits it, and another settler is put on; if he leaves it afterwards, he will be sure to sell it first to some other person, otherwise he would lose his four years' labour, and sacrifice the increased value which his land must have acquired. In either case, the public does not suffer; indeed, it is a common practice with those who are accustomed to the clearing of land to obtain wild land, for the express purpose of reselling it at an increased value as soon as they have partially cleared it. The arrangement is peculiarly advantageous to emigrants from the old country, whose inexperience in this description of labour makes them quite helpless, and it is one, the independence and freedom of which seems to have peculiar charms for the class who follow it.

Again, it is said that the Government cannot really exercise the power of ejectment if, at the end of the period of location, the prescribed amount of improvement has not been effected. Whether the Government could eject or not can only be proved by experience, though I do not think there would be much difficulty; but in reality the question could scarcely ever be raised. As Government gives no assistance to the settler, he must either work or starve. If he is to work, he will be sure, even assuming that he labours generally for wages, to do enough to his own land to secure him possession of it at the end of the probationary term; if he is idle, he will be compelled, from mere want of food, to leave the settlement, and immediately he does so without leave, his land would be forfeited. The case of an individual remaining on his land four years, and finding the means to subsist himself, without putting about 17 acres once under crop, is so highly improbable, that it need scarcely be insisted on.

The Commissioners further observe, that the arguments of Sir George Arthur and the authorities of Upper Canada would form but an imperfect guide to the operation of the system when on a great scale, and under the management of the Government; and your Lordship remarks, that the pressure on me, when it is known that I have the power of making these free grants, will be overwhelming. I am afraid, from these observations, that considerable misapprehension exists as to the state of this province. I have already observed, that it is now an admitted axiom with individual proprietors to make gratuitous grants of a portion of their lands to actual settlers, with a view to increase the value of the

For Lord Sydenham's Despatch, 23 Dec. 1840, *vide* Correspondence relative to Emigration to Canada, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1841, p. 50.

remainder. And in Lord Sydenham's despatch of the 23d December 1840, it is mentioned, that from 25,000 to 30,000 acres had, at that date, been put at the disposal of Dr. Rolph by individual landowners, to be applied in this way. As far as I can learn, however, very few, if any, settlers have been procured on these terms. But if eligible settlers are reluctant to accept small free grants from individual proprietors, they will naturally be more reluctant to accept them from the Government, which is sure to impose more stringent conditions, and to enforce them more rigidly. The only countervailing consideration is, that the Government grants would be in the neighbourhood of some road or public work, while individual grants would not have that advantage. But that this reluctance is not exaggerated is proved by experience. On the Garrafraxa Road, which has been open now nearly two years, only 138 families, containing 540 individuals, are now settled; and although this is perhaps the most fertile and healthy section of the whole province, the applications for the grants have never been so numerous as to create any pressure on the Government. On the Lambton Road, which was opened last year, and which is in the immediate vicinity of the British American Land Company's tract, and therefore, in the best district of Lower Canada, only 11 families have been located. The report from the Kennebec Road I have not yet received, but I understand that the settlers upon it are even less numerous. So far, therefore, from my being exposed to pressure from persons desirous of obtaining 50-acre grants, the difficulty will be to find eligible people to accept them. And this fact at once disposes of the apprehension of the Commissioners, that such settlements may be undertaken on too large a scale, even if your Lordship should consider that the responsibility of the head of the Government, and the watchfulness which will be exercised over him by the local Legislature, were not sufficient to ensure the discreet use of his powers. But in reality, the pressure which was felt by former governors, and which made it so difficult for them satisfactorily to manage the Crown estate, arose not from emigrants or settlers, or persons of the lower classes, whose influence must at any time be unimportant; but from the wealthier and more powerful class who had made land speculation a trade, and whose influence in the Legislative Council and Assembly, of which many of them were members, enabled them to resist any attempt to limit the creation of land rights, by which the supply of such rights would have been lessened, and their own power of buying them up brought to an end. But as these parties cannot possibly profit by the 50-acre grants, there is no risk of their attempting to embarrass the Government respecting them; and indeed the mania of land speculation has so much decreased of late years, it has proved so unprofitable, and is so likely to prove still more so under the taxation of the District Councils, that few even of the most eager of the original speculators would desire now to increase their possessions. It is notorious that many persons in Upper Canada, possessed of many thousand acres of wild land purchased from U. E. loyalists, militiamen, discharged soldiers, and others for a mere trifle, are unable to raise a sixpence upon them, and will be obliged to allow a portion to be seized for the payment of the land-tax. The existence of these extensive properties in a wild state has been the greatest drawback to the prosperity of Upper Canada; but it has been brought about, not by grants to actual settlers, but by grants in discharge of claims to persons who had nether the intention nor the means of settling.

The Commissioners, however, appear to suppose that the Government is not so capable of superintending a settlement on a system of free grants as "private parties individually interested in the success of the undertaking." To what examples they refer, in these words, I am unable to learn. The settlement of Colonel Talbot, the only one coming at all within this description, which has been successful, succeeded for the very reason that he had no individual interest in the land on which his settlers were placed. In Lower Canada, the settlements undertaken by leaders and companies have, without a single exception, failed. The Canada Company may, to a certain extent, be considered as successful; but it would indeed be astonishing had it been otherwise, considering the very advantageous bargain which they made with the Government, and the great value of the land which they hold.

In regards to the issue of scrip, the Commissioners observe, "We take it for granted, however, that they are not meant to include any demands which may have been made for free grants of 50 acres under the system established by Lord Sydenham;" and your Lordship also calls my attention to this point. It

seems

seems only necessary to refer to the Act, and to the published conditions, to set this doubt at rest. The Act authorizes the appropriation of free grants to "actual settlers," and the conditions engage that after a settler has been four years on his 50 acres, and has cleared a certain proportion, he shall receive a title to it. No claim can possibly exist on the part of such settlers until after the expiration of four years, and at the end of that period the claim can be for nothing else than the 50 acres on which the settler has been located. The proposed scrip is to be issued for land claims heretofore existent, not for what are hereafter to be created; and even if it were not so, there is no fear that a settler in an improved neighbourhood would dispose of land of which one-third had been under crop, for 4*s.* an acre.

The value of the scrip in Upper Canada was fixed at 4*s.* an acre, because that is the value at which land in that part of the province is assessed by law. This valuation has produced, as yet, no complaint, nor, considering the great advantages which the system offers to those having land claims, is there any reason to anticipate complaint.

The Commissioners conclude their report by adverting to the provision about to be introduced into the Imperial Act, respecting land sales in Australia, for the appropriation of the proceeds of a portion of them to the conveyance of emigrants. Upon this point it is only necessary to observe that as, by the Union Act, the revenue arising from sales of land forms part of the consolidated fund which is appropriated to the payment of the debt, and certain other fixed charges, and as there is little reason to expect that that fund will for many years do more than meet those charges, together with the interest on the fresh debt authorized during the last session, the discussion of this suggestion at the present moment would be superfluous. But were it otherwise, I should be inclined to doubt whether a principle, which may be quite true in regard to isolated colonies like the Australian settlements, could be applied to a colony conterminous for 1,500 miles with a foreign country, descended from the same ancestors, and speaking the same language. Were the Canadian land revenue appropriated to the conveyance of emigrants across the Atlantic, it is perfectly certain that those whose ultimate destination was the United States would endeavour to take advantage of it. No precautions or scrutiny, no obligations or contracts, would prevent this; nay, an attempt to enforce such contracts, though it might retain the emigrant for a short time in the British dominions, would make his ultimate departure only still more certain. Even now we are often imposed upon in the conveyance of emigrants within the province, though the arrival of these persons by the route of the St. Lawrence is at least *primâ facie* evidence of their intention to settle here. How much more impossible would it be to guard against such imposition in the mother country?

I have thus gone through, at considerable length, the arguments contained in your Lordship's despatch and its enclosure, because it appears to me that those arguments have proceeded upon a misapprehension of the actual position of this province, which it is most desirable at once to remove. In the management of the Crown lands, as well as in other branches of the public service, it is impossible to lay down undeviating rules for the guidance of the executive; but I trust that your Lordship will give me credit for an anxious desire, in the exercise of the discretion entrusted to me by law, to act with due caution and consideration. It is far from my disposition to adopt any novel theory, and bring it at once into extensive operation, before an opportunity has been afforded of testing its utility; nor do I think that, in the present instance, if I had the will, I should have the power. But it may be truly said, that in Canada much has heretofore been done to promote immigration, nothing to promote settlement. The authority to open up fresh country by 50 acre grants, in the neighbourhood of roads, will give me, I hope, the power to do something towards this most important end; and I should, therefore, very much regret that your Lordship should think it necessary to fetter, by your instructions, a discretion which the law has placed in my hands. Upon the great line which connects the eastern townships with Quebec, it will be indispensable to adopt this system, if it is expected to throw a British population into that section of the country, and to keep open the road between those places. It may also be advisable to form such a settlement in the rear of the French settlements in the counties of Terrebonne, Two Mountains, &c.; but on this point I am not prepared at present

CANADA.

to express an opinion. But your Lordship may be assured that I shall not unnecessarily multiply such settlements; and, above all, that I will take the utmost care that they be not perverted from their original and legitimate object.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Bagot.
1 March 1842.

(No. 78.)
COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 1 March 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a pamphlet which has been compiled for the use of persons disposed to emigrate to British North America, by the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, from information supplied to this department for the purpose by the governors of the respective provinces.

Information for Emigrants to British North America, published by authority.
C. Knight & Co. 22, Ludgate Hill. 1842.

I have to request that you would cause the statements contained in this pamphlet, so far as the province under your government is concerned, to be carefully examined by competent persons, with a view to the correction of errors, and to the supply of any further information which may be deemed useful to the public in this country.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.
16 April 1842.

(No. 84.)
COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Government House, Kingston, 16 April 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 1st ultimo, No. 78, inclosing the copy of a pamphlet compiled for the use of persons about to emigrate to British North America, which your Lordship directs me to submit for the revision of competent persons within this province. I have examined this pamphlet, and find it substantially correct, and I have also submitted it to some of those who appear to me most likely to possess useful information on the subject; but as only one copy accompanied your Lordship's despatch, the collection of opinions from various quarters occupies more time than would otherwise have been the case, and it will therefore not be in my power to return it to you by this mail. I shall, however, I trust, be able to send it home by the mail of the 18th May.

The only correction it occurs to me to make is in the list of emigrant agents, in which Mr. Hawke is named as the agent at Toronto, and Mr. Roy at Kingston. On the removal of the seat of government to Kingston, Mr. Hawke was ordered to assume the agency here, and Dr. Bradley was appointed in his place at Toronto. This arrangement still subsists.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.
28 May 1842.

19 May.

For Mr. Buchan Letter, 19 May, *vide* Papers relative to Emigration, ordered by The House of Commons to be printed 17 March 1843, No. 109, p. 23.

(No. 122.)
COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Government House, Montreal, 28 May 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the Return of the agent for emigrants at the port of Quebec, for the fortnight ending on the 21st instant.

I also enclose, for your information, the copy of a letter from Mr. Buchanan, reporting the wreck of the vessel "Jane Black," with 417 passengers, at a place 250 miles below Quebec, and the measures adopted by him for the relief of the passengers. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, I have approved the measures taken by Mr. Buchanan.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

Enclosure in No. 5.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 1st day of May to the 21st day of May 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	
May 9	Rainbow	London	3	1	1	5	mechanics		5	(a)
„ 10	Favourite	Greenock	38	16	34	88	farmers, trades, and labourers.		88	(b)
„ 10	Mohawk	Glasgow	22	15	8	45	ditto		45	(c)
„ 11	John Bell	New Ross	142	76	90	308	labourers; with a few trades, and a few farmers.	19	289	(d)
„ 13	Alchymist	Falmouth	2	–	–	2			2	
„ 13	Tottenham	New Ross	61	38	22	121	labourers and trades	20	101	(e)
„ 13	Monarch	Glasgow	16	11	9	36	trades and farmers		36	(e)
„ 13	Crusader	London	1	–	–	1			1	(e)
„ 14	Borneo	Limerick	137	93	61	291	farmers, labourers, and mechanics.		291	(f)
„ 20	Prince George	London	77	67	118	262	agricultural labourers, and a few trades and servants.	219	43	(g)
			499	317	343	1,159		258	901	

REMARKS:

(a) Employed in Quebec.

(b) A few remain in Quebec, and some in Montreal; one family went to friends in Shipton, E. Townships; the remainder proceeded to Kingston, Perth, and Hamilton, where they have friends.

(c) Four mechanics remain in Quebec, the others went in the vessel direct to Montreal.

(d) Some remain in Quebec, and others will stop at Montreal; the remainder intended going to St. Catherine's, Perth, Bytown and Toronto, where they have friends, and a small number are going to join their relations in the United States.

(e) Proceeding to Montreal, Perth, Brockville, Kingston, and Toronto, and a few, per the "Tottenham," are going to Shipton, E. Townships.

(f) A part remain in Quebec, employed; the residue went to Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto, and a few went to join their relations in New York.

(g) The tradesmen intend stopping in Quebec; the farm labourers will proceed to Kingston, Lanark, Guelph, and Hamilton.

ENGLAND	270
IRELAND	720
SCOTLAND	169
	1,159
Cabin passengers not included	142
To corresponding Period last Year	7,259

Note.—Emigrants arrived at this port since the opening of the navigation are, farmers, labourers, and mechanics, and all landed in good health.

Those by the "Favourite," "Mohawk," and "Monarch," from Glasgow, 169 in number, are farmers and respectable mechanics, all in good circumstances; who, with the exception of a few of the tradesmen, are proceeding to join their relations, settled in different sections of the province. Two families went to their friends in Shipton, E. Townships.

The "John Bell" and "Tottenham," from New Ross, with 429 passengers, are chiefly labourers and farmers, many of the former very poor and depending on immediate employment for their support; the farmers generally appear to possess money, and, with few exceptions, are proceeding to their friends in Canada West.

On my boarding the "Tottenham," to inspect the vessel, I found that the master had removed all the berthing and accommodation for his passengers previous to his arrival in port, contrary to the fourth clause of the Provincial Passenger Act, for which I fined him in the penalty of 5 *l*., which he paid, to avoid costs of prosecution. The penalty I handed over to Mr. Jessopp, the collector of customs.

Barque "Borneo," with 291 passengers, from Limerick, are chiefly labourers, and a few farmers; many of the latter appear in good circumstances; the labourers are poor, and depending on immediate employment for their support.

Passengers per "Prince George," from London, are 262 in number, and, with the exception of 40, are paupers, sent out under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, chiefly from Kent. They landed in good health, and received a free passage, with two days' provision, and 20 *s*. sterling each adult, on leaving the ship. They are, with few exceptions, proceeding to their friends in the Newcastle, Home, and Gore districts. Two families, cabin passengers, who are in possession of considerable means, I have induced to settle on the Lambton-road; they have taken 50 acres each, and intend, so soon as they have made the requisite improvements, to purchase a further quantity of land from Government.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 23 May 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 6.
Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.
6 June 1842.

— No. 6. —

(No. 128.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Government House, Montreal, 6 June 1842.

28 May.
14 May.
21 May.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the Return of emigrants arrived in this province during the week ending 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot*.

Enclosure in No. 6.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 21st day of May to the 28th day of May 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1842: May - 21	Clio - -	Padstow - -	134	75	130	339	- - farmers, mechanics, and labourers.	-	339 (a)
„ - 21	Apollo - -	Dundee - -	16	9	23	48	farmers and labourers -	-	48 (a)
„ - 21	Delia - -	Plymouth - -	47	24	31	102	- - ditto - - -	-	102 (b)
„ - 22	Try Again - -	Cork - -	73	65	60	198	- - farmers, labourers, and mechanics.	-	198 (b)
„ - 22	Aberdeen - -	Liverpool - -	164	81	126	371	- - ditto - - -	-	371 (c)
„ - 22	Ocean - -	Waterford -	121	38	49	208	- - ditto - - -	-	208 (c)
„ - 22	"Lumber Merchant" steam-boat, from the "Jane Black" (Gorman), from Limerick; wrecked at Pointe des Monts.		150	126	141	417	- - ditto - - -	-	417 (d)
„ - 23	Brilliant - -	Aberdeen - -	21	16	15	52	farmers and trades -	-	52 (e)
„ - 23	Urania - -	Cork - -	81	59	51	191	- - farmers, labourers, and trades.	-	191 (e)
„ - 24	Ann - -	New Ross -	97	42	39	178	- farmers, labourers, and	-	178 (f)
„ - 24	Eldon - -	New Port - -	27	21	14	62	mechanics - - -	-	62 (f)
„ - 24	Primrose - -	Limerick - -	127	69	62	258	- - farmers, labourers, and trades.	-	258 (g)
„ - 24	Rockshire - -	Liverpool - -	43	20	40	103	- - ditto - - -	-	103 (h)
„ - 24	Llan Rumney -	Hull - -	76	17	36	129	farmers and mechanics -	-	129 (h)
„ - 24	Ninian - -	Limerick - -	85	60	81	226	- - labourers, trades, and farmers.	-	226 (i)
„ - 24	James Dean -	Glasgow - -	12	8	9	29	mechanics and farmers -	-	29 (i)
„ - 24	Dispatch - -	Waterford -	46	24	20	90	labourers - - -	-	90 (i)
„ - 24	General Graham	Alloa - -	9	5	13	27	farmers - - -	-	27 (k)
„ - 24	Belle - -	Padstow - -	85	47	120	252	labourers and farmers -	19	233 (k)
„ - 24	St. Lawrence -	Aberdeen - -	15	5	5	25	farmers - - -	-	25 (k)
„ - 25	Wenscales -	Liverpool - -	4	3	4	11	trades - - - -	-	11 (k)
„ - 26	Colinia - -	Gloucester -	19	7	18	44	farmers and trades -	-	44 (l)
„ - 26	Kent - -	Glasgow - -	24	18	12	54	- - farmers, trades, and labourers.	-	54 (m)
	Wrecked at Seven Islands; passengers brought up by the ship "Llan Rumney."								
„ - 26	Leo - - -	Wexford - -	82	40	34	156	- - farmers, labourers, and servants.	-	156 (n)
„ - 27	Victoria - -	St. Ives - -	45	17	28	90	- - mechanics, farmers, and miners.	-	90 (n)

REMARKS.

(a) Proceeded to the London district, Port Hope, and Peterborough, and a few to the Gosford Road.
(b) All proceeded to Canada West, and a few went to join their relations in the United States.
(c) Some proceeded to the Gosford Road to work; the remainder to Montreal, Bytown, and Coburg, to friends.
(d) Proceeded to Moutreal, on their route to different sections of Canada West.
(e) A few remain in Quebec; the remainder went to Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, and Toronto, and some of the Cork passengers to their friends in the United States.
(f) The passengers per "Ann" are bound for different sections in Canada, West; and those by the "Eldon" are proceeding to the States.
(g) Proceeding to Montreal, Kingston, and Prescott, and a few to their friends in the United States.
(h) Proceeded to Montreal, Kingston, Bytown, and Toronto.
(i) Some went to the Gosford Road for employment, and the remainder to friends in the Gore and Bathurst district.
(k) Proceeded to Bytown, Kingston, Prescot, and Toronto, and a few to the United States.
(l) Went to Toronto and Lake Simcoe.
(m) All proceeded to Upper Canada.
(n) Went to Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and Port Hope, and a few to the United States.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 21st day of May to the 28th day of May 1842—*continued*.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	
1842:											
May - 28	Andrew Marvell	Chambers - -	Hull - -	49	20	37	106	farmers and labourers -	-	106	(o)
„ - 28	Sarah - -	Allan - -	Aberdeen -	13	8	7	28	- - ditto - - - -	-	28	(o)
„ - 28	St. Patrick -	Webster - -	Cork - -	143	120	125	388	- - labourers, farmers, and trades.	-	388	(p)
„ - 28	China - -	Jones - -	Limerick - -	120	101	72	293	- - servants, labourers, and farmers.	-	293	(p)
„ - 28	Edward - -	M'Kenzie - -	Plymouth -	85	38	72	195	farmers and labourers -	9	186	
				2,013	1,183	1,474	4,670		28	4,642	

(o) All proceeded to Upper Canada for settlement.
(p) A few remain in Quebec; the remainder went to Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, and a few went to the United States.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND - - - - - - - - - - - -	22	1,810
IRELAND - - - - - - - - - - - -	10	2,597
SCOTLAND - - - - - - - - - - - -	32	263
LOWER PORTS - - - - - - - - - - - -	5	—
	69	4,670
Previously reported - - - - - - - - - -	142	1,159
	211	5,829
To same period last Year - - - - - - - - - -		9,776

Note.—Emigrants arrived during the past week all landed in good health, and consist of farmers, mechanics, and labourers, many of them in good circumstances. Their destination is principally to Canada West; some to join their friends and others to obtain lands or employment.

The passengers from the ports of Padstow, Gloucester, St. Ives, Plymouth, Hull, and Aberdeen, are of the better class of emigrants, and all appear to possess means. Many of them have their friends settled in different sections of the province, and others, particularly from Padstow, are miners and mechanics in search of employment.

The Irish emigrants were not generally so well off; a considerable number of them are very poor. Those with large families were assisted to proceed to their friends, and to where they would meet with employment. Many of them are, however, in good circumstances, and have brought out a good deal of property. Their destination is, with few exceptions, to the western part of the province.

Among the arrivals this week are 417 passengers, brought up by the steamer "Lumber Merchant" from the wreck of the ship "Jane Black," from Limerick, lost on the night of the 9th instant at Pointe des Monts, 250 miles below this port. The poor people were encamped for 10 days, and on a short allowance of food, before the steamer reached them; they saved but little of their luggage, and many of them who left their homes in comfortable circumstances, lost everything they had. Captain Gorman stated that a large number of his passengers brought out a considerable amount of money among them. They were Protestants, and intended to settle in the western section of the province. Owing to the distressed state in which these people arrived, I was under the necessity of assisting about 200 of them with a passage and provision to Montreal, on their route to their friends.

Captain Simpson, of the ship "Llan Rumney," from Hull, brought up 54 passengers from the wreck of the "Kent," from Glasgow: this vessel was lost on the same night as the "Jane Black," at Seven Island Bay, 300 miles below this port. The passengers saved the greater part of their effects, and were able to defray their own expenses from this port. Much credit is due to Captain Simpson for his kind and humane conduct to these people during their stay in his ship. They state that several vessels had passed previously, but refused to take them off the wreck. Captain Simpson supplied them with provisions, at his own expense, until their arrival at this port.

I fined Captain ——, of the "——," from ——, 5 *l.* for the infringement of the fourth clause of the Provincial Passenger Act, which he paid, to avoid the costs of prosecution: the amount I handed over to Mr. Jessop, Collector of the Customs.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 30 May 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— No. 7. —

(No. 142.)

No. 7. Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley. 29 June 1842.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Quebec, 29 June 1842.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Lordship's information, the weekly lists furnished by the emigration agent up to the 18th instant, together with the Returns to the 11th instant from the superintendent of quarantine at Grosse Isle. From the latter, your Lordship will regret to perceive that there has been an unusual degree of sickness among the emigrants during the present season.

The total number of emigrants who have arrived up to this date is, I am informed, 25,570.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot*.

Enclosure in No. 7.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 29th day of May to the 4th day of June 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	
1842:											
May - 29	Vittoria - -	M. Simpson -	Fowey - -	46	28	39	113	- - mechanics, labourers, farmers, and servants - - -	14	99	(a)
„ - 29	Agnes and Ann	A. M'Farlen -	Newry - -	99	98	101	298		- -	298	
„ - 29	R. Adelaide -	T. Souty - -	Fowey - -	41	22	30	93		9	84	
„ - 29	Spermacetti -	E. Moon - -	Plymouth - -	119	57	84	260	- - agricultural labourers, mechanics, and farmers - - -	16	244	(b)
„ - 29	Governor - -	— Gorman -	Limerick - -	96	63	43	202		- -	202	
„ - 29	M. Abercorn -	J. Hegarty -	Londonderry -	181	173	157	511		- -	511	
„ - 29	Minerva - -	J. Marr - -	Liverpool - -	2	–	–	2	- - mechanics, labourers, farmers, and servants - - -	- -	2	(c)
„ - 29	Tom Moore -	A. Park - -	Sligo - -	76	70	42	188		- -	188	
„ - 29	Palmerston -	J. Dougle - -	Pr. Ed. Island -	4	–	–	4		- -	4	
„ - 29	Vesper - -	N. Harper -	London - -	2	–	–	2		- -	2	
„ - 29	Brudent - -	J. Rolingsby -	- - from the wreck of the Kent from Glasgow.	5	4	3	12		- -	12	
„ - 30	Sir G. Provost -	W. Savage -	Newry - -	105	99	112	316	- agricultural and common labourers and farmers - - -	- -	316	(d)
„ - 30	Idea - -	C. Pennington -	Baltimore - -	86	57	55	198		- -	198	
„ - 30	Industry - -	T. Barrett - -	Sligo - -	83	56	60	199		- -	199	
„ - 30	Fergus - -	W. Blythe -	Liverpool - -	113	65	114	292	- - labourers, farmers, and mechanics - -	- -	292	(e)
„ - 30	Credo - -	J. Humphries -	Aberystwith -	30	29	47	106		- -	106	
„ - 30	Dewdrop - -	W. Edwards -	Bridgeford -	22	15	27	64		- -	64	
„ - 30	Andrew White -	H. Cawsey -	Liverpool - -	3	2	1	6		- -	6	
„ - 30	Emma - -	A. Innis - -	Dundee - -	8	6	4	18		- -	18	
„ - 30	Dominico - -	H. Bowman -	Cork - -	113	70	48	231	- - labourers, a few trades, and farmers.	- -	231	(f)
„ - 31	Charlotte - -	J. Ferrie - -	Lancaster - -	14	6	12	32	- - common and agricultural labourers, a few farmers, and a few mechanics - -	- -	32	(g)
„ - 31	Thistle - -	P. Thomas -	Waterford - -	45	27	16	88		- -	88	
„ - 31	Alexander -	T. Primrose -	Leith - -	19	9	17	45		- -	45	
„ - 31	Emanuel - -	J. Pearson -	Bristol - -	22	11	14	47		19	28	
„ - 31	Gem - -	J. Graham -	Pictou - -	39	27	11	77		- -	77	
June - 1	Ann Jeffery -	— Dalton -	Waterford -	229	137	151	517	- - mechanics, farmers, and labourers - -	- -	517	(h)
„ - 1	Louisa - -	— Deaves -	Cork - -	101	67	37	205		- -	205	
„ - 2	Hampton - -	J. Graham -	Grangemouth -	3	–	–	3		- -	3	
„ - 2	Lord Canterbury	J. Tripp - -	Bristol - -	104	67	102	273		54	219	
„ - 3	Pacific - -	J. Morrison -	Aberdeen - -	43	16	30	89	- - farmers' servants, labourers, and mechanics - - -	- -	89	(i)
„ - 3	Carelton - -	J. Allan - -	Glasgow - -	157	87	145	389		- -	389	
„ - 3	Dolphin - -	— Sullivan -	Newry - -	107	114	137	358		- -	358	
„ - 3	Gratitude - -	— Forrest -	Newry - -	35	66	49	150		- -	150	
„ - 4	Industry - -	F. Sarack - -	Halifax - -	1	–	–	1	- - - - -	- -	1	
				2153	1548	1,688	5,389	- - - - -	112	5,277	

REMARKS:

(a) Some went to Montreal, others to Kingston, Port Hope, and Darlington, and af ew went to the United States; the chief part of the passengers, per "Agnes and Ann," went to join their friends in Pickering.

(b) Proceeded to Toronto and Lake Simcoe, where some of the farmers intend to purchase; a few remain in Quebec, others in Montreal, and the remainder to West Canada.

(c) Proceeding to Coburg, Perth, Pickering, and Toronto; a few remain in Quebec.

(d) Proceeded to Bytown, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton; a few remain in Quebec, and some proceeded to the United States to join their friends and relations.

(e) Going to Kingston, Belville, Port Hope, and Toronto.

(f) The chief part went to Canada West, and a few to join relations in the United States.

(g) A few remain in Quebec and Montreal, the remainder went to Kingston, Colborne, Prescott, and Toronto, where many have friends.

(h) Went to the Eastern Townships, Montreal, Belville, Brockville, and Toronto, where many have friends; some went to join their relations in the United States.

(i) Proceeded to Kingston, Prescott, Niagara, Toronto, and Hamilton, where several have friends already settled.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND - - - - - - - - - - -	29	1,293
IRELAND - - - - - - - - - - -	21	3,461
SCOTLAND - - - - - - - - - - -	13	553
LOWER PORTS - - - - - - - - - -	12	82
	75	5,389
Previously reported - - - - - - - - -	211	5,829
	286	11,218
To same period last Year - - - - - - - - -		12,252

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week, consist of farmers, mechanics, and labourers, a large portion of whom are in search of employment; there are, however, a number of families in good circumstances, who are, with few exceptions, proceeding to Canada West, where many have friends, and others with the intention of settling.

I have been under the necessity of extending relief to a considerable number of families during the past week, owing to the difficulty of procuring labour for them in this section of the province. Among the passengers arrived are 14 families in the "Carlton," from Glasgow, these people are members of the North Quarter Glasgow Society; they landed here in good health, but without a shilling in their pockets; and consist of mechanics and labourers; all appear anxious and desirous of getting employment, and many of them have relations in the Upper Province. I assisted those with large families to proceed thither. Masons are at present required on the Government works in this city, and mechanics of this class find ready employment at good wages, 5*s.* per day; all other description of employment is, I regret to say, scarce; this is to be attributed solely to the depressed state of trade, and the small number of vessels arrived to this date. The timber coves which, in former years, furnished employment to a large number of labourers on their first arrival here, are this season not employing a single man, and the number of resident labourers thrown out of employment completely absorb the work which formerly was open to emigrants.

Among the passengers in the "Lord Canterbury," from Bristol, were eight families, 54 in number, who were assisted by their respective parishes; they are proceeding to the western section of the province. The remaining families are all in good circumstances, and have brought out a good deal of money with them; they intend settling in the Johnston, Midland, and Home districts.

In the "Emanuel" were three families, 19 in number, also sent out by their parish; they were forwarded to Montreal at ship's expense, and are going to their friends at Prescott.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
6 June 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 4th day of June to the 11th day of June 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	
1842:											
June - 6	Constitution -	Wilson - -	Sligo - -	61	48	74	183	- - common labourers, a few farmers, and a few mechanics, with some agricultural labourers -	- -	183	
„ - 6	Rydiol - -	Beddell - -	Aberystwith -	30	23	38	91		- -	91	(a)
„ - 6	Rose Bank -	Montgomery -	Belfast - -	41	38	54	133		- -	133	
„ - 6	Thomas Dryden	Stammers -	Dublin - -	66	63	58	187	- - mechanics, labourers, and agriculturists -	- -	187	
„ - 6	Dahlia - -	Barlingson -	Plymouth -	47	24	31	102		- -	102	(b)
„ - 6	Eleuthera - -	M'Donagh -	Tralee - -	111	92	45	248		- -	248	
„ - 6	Bowlin - -	Gentle - -	Glasgow - -	58	42	57	157	- farm servants, farmers, and labourers, with a few mechanics - -	130	27	
„ - 6	Energy - -	Buller - -	Limerick - -	83	59	51	193		- -	193	(c)
„ - 7	Josepha - -	Leith - -	Belfast - -	106	92	110	308		- -	308	
„ - 7	Nelson - -	Wait - -	Dublin - -	59	40	46	145	- - farmers, labourers, and mechanics - -	- -	145	
„ - 7	Nerio - -	Ellis -	Limerick - -	49	38	43	130		- -	130	(d)
„ - 7	Conservative -	Cary - -	Belfast - -	76	49	61	186		- -	186	
„ - 7	Elizabeth -	Stocks - -	Leith - -	7	4	4	15	- - farm labourers and mechanics - -	- -	15	
„ - 8	John and Mary	Harvey - -	Padstow - -	62	40	89	191		- -	191	(e)
„ - 8	Arabian - -	Renny - -	Belfast - -	161	128	114	403		- -	403	
„ - 8	Auxilior - -	Babidge - -	Dublin - -	70	55	40	165	- - farm servants, mechanics, and labourers	- -	165	
„ - 8	Helen - -	Mears - -	Londonderry -	74	73	65	212		- -	212	(f)
„ - 8	Falcon - -	Day - -	Bideford - -	27	15	36	78		- -	78	
„ - 8	Transit - -	Furgeson - -	Westport - -	65	46	41	152	- - labourers and farm servants - - -	- -	152	
„ - 8	Blanch - -	Justice - -	Donegal - -	27	27	18	72		- -	72	(g)
„ - 8	Mary Weatherall	Michion - -	Miramichi -	16	8	6	30		- -	30	
„ - 9	Harper - -	Murphy - -	Glasgow - -	99	46	90	235	- mechanics, labourers, farmers, and servants -	29	206	(h)
„ - 9	Noparima -	Wilson - -	Dublin - -	86	59	54	199		- -	199	
„ - 9	Cornwallis -	Davis - -	Waterford -	70	30	66	166		- -	166	(i)
„ - 9	Sarah Stewart -	Low - -	Belfast - -	108	72	80	260		- -	260	
„ - 10	Renfrewshire -	Barnes - -	Glasgow - -	169	110	289	568	- - agricultural labourers, and mechanics -	568	- -	(k)
„ - 10	Souris - -	Maxwell - -	Belfast - -	51	28	25	104		- -	104	(l)
„ - 11	Leven Lass -	Wright - -	Glasgow - -	21	7	11	39	- - farmers, farm labourers, and mechanics	- -	39	
„ - 11	Thetis - -	Hugill - -	Limerick - -	74	64	62	200		- -	200	(m)
„ - 11	Voluna - -	- - -	Padstow - -	69	41	39	149		8	141	
				2043	1461	1,797	5,301	- - - - -	735	4,566	

REMARKS:

(a) Went to Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, also to Coburg and Goderich. Several had no particular place in view.
(b) Going to Kingston and Toronto. Several by the "Thomas Dryden" and "Eleuthera" are proceeding to Albany and New York.
(c) Proceeding to Montreal, Bytown, and Kingston. A few remain in Quebec, and others intend going to the United States.
(d) Going to Montreal, Bytown, Toronto, Hamilton, and New London. A few are proceeding to the United States.
(e) Proceeding to Montreal, Kingston, Prescott, Toronto, Coburg, and Colborne.
(f) Went to Kingston, Bytown, Toronto, and Hamilton; and a few to the United States.
(g) A few remain in Quebec; some to the East Townships; and the remainder to Bytown and Kingston.
(h) Went in the vessel to Montreal, on their route to Upper Canada.
(i) Some went to Huntly, Bondhead, East Hawksbury; others to Kingston and Toronto, and a few to the United States
(k) Members of the Glasgow Emigration Society, and all going in search of work.
(l) Proceeding to Canada West.
(m) The chief part are going to Toronto; the remainder to Kingston. A few are going to the United States.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND - - - - - - - - - -	2	611
IRELAND - - - - - - - - - -	8	3,646
SCOTLAND - - - - - - - - - -	3	1,014
LOWER PORTS - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	30
	13	5,301
Previously reported - - - - - - - -	286	11,218
	299	16,519
To same period last Year - - - - - - - - -		13,509
INCREASE in favour of 1842 - - - - - - - - -		3,010

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week have landed generally in good health, over two-thirds of whom are Irish. They are chiefly of the agricultural class; and the average of those who are in possession of small capital is, I consider, greater than in former seasons. Their route is, with a few exceptions, to the western section of the province; some to join friends, and others to purchase lands. I have endeavoured to persuade a few of the heads of families who have good means, but without any fixed destination in view, to visit some of our flourishing settlements in this section of the province, and judge for themselves; but I regret to say, that their dread of the winter is so great, that it is difficult to induce them to attend to any offer for settlement, no matter how favourable it may be, should it be situated in Lower Canada.

It is gratifying to state, that to this period there have been but few cases of complaint against masters of vessels. The accommodation has been very good, and passengers generally well supplied with provisions.

In the ships "Bowling," "Harper," and "Renfrewshire," from Glasgow, are 727 passengers, members of the different emigration societies. These people are all very poor, and owing to their long passages, average 54 days, arrived here short of provisions. The two former proceeded direct to Montreal, and I was under the necessity of furnishing them with a supply of oatmeal and biscuit, to enable them to reach that port. Those by the "Renfrewshire" landed here, but without provisions, or the means of paying their transport up the country; and as they principally consisted of persons with large families, for whom employment could not be obtained here, I was under the necessity of assisting the greater portion of them to proceed to the western section of the province; some to join their friends, and others in search of employment. I regret to remark that the members of the Glasgow emigration societies arrived here, both this and last year, in a more destitute condition than any other emigrants from the United Kingdom; they leave their homes with barely sufficient to pay their passage and to procure a scanty provision, and unless they have a favourable passage, land here in a state of great distress. These passengers, although much under the period allowed by law for a voyage to this port, were out of provisions some days before their arrival at quarantine.

The emigrants from England are from Padstow, Bideford, and Aberystwith; they are all able to pay their way to their destination, and many of them have brought out a good deal of money. They all emigrated on their own account, with the exception of one family, eight in number, sent out in the "Voluna," from Padstow, by parish relief.

A number of families have landed here during the week with the intention of proceeding to their friends in the United States; they have, in many instances, been sent for by their friends, and all have a fixed destination in view.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 13 June 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 12th day of June to the 18th day of June 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	
1842:											
June - 12	Bryan Abbs -	Brown - -	Limerick - -	58	51	84	193	- - labourers, a few farmers, and mechanics	10	89	(a)
„ - 14	John Walker -	M'Bride - -	Liverpool - -	99	56	81	236		- -	236	
„ - 14	Albion - -	Furlong - -	Sligo - -	38	53	32	123		- -	123	
„ - 15	Marquis of Wellesley.	Laing - -	Dublin - -	125	62	77	264	- - farmers and farm abourers, mechanics, servants, and common labourers - - -	- -	264	(b)
„ - 15	Queen of the Isles	Leask - -	Glasgow - -	54	20	31	105		- -	105	
„ - 15	Cabotia - -	Gortley - -	Liverpool - -	115	40	78	233		- -	233	
„ - 15	Lord Wenlock -	Michell - -	Hull - -	54	18	36	108		- -	108	
„ - 16	Irvine - -	Madgwick -	Bristol - -	27	14	43	84	- - mostly common labourers, agriculturists, and mechanics - -	32	52	(c)
„ - 16	Pussey Hall -	Ware - -	Cowes - -	71	57	130	258		171	87	
„ - 16	Samuel - -	Kelly - -	Killala - -	34	50	30	114		- -	114	
„ - 16	Percival - -	Robson - -	Cork - -	68	43	40	151		- -	151	
„ - 16	Minstrel - -	Wright - -	Liverpool - -	79	36	60	175		20	155	
„ - 16	Blager - -	Michell - -	Miramichi -	14	5	4	23		- -	23	
„ - 18	Onyx - -	Hogg - -	Dublin - -	106	79	96	281	- farmers, farm labourers, a few trades, and servants - - -	- -	281	(d)
„ - 18	Chieftain - -	Saunderson -	Larne - -	96	65	100	261		- -	261	
„ - 18	Trade - -	Plewes - -	Scarborough -	22	9	8	39		- -	39	
„ - 18	Hannah - -	Gregory - -	Killala - -	52	45	33	130		- -	130	
„ - 18	Lord Oakley -	Crow - -	Bordeaux - -	4	2	3	9		- -	9	
				1116	705	966	2,787	- - - - -	327	2,460	

REMARKS:

(a) Proceeding to Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, and Bondhead; and a few are proceeding to join their relations in the United States.

(b) A few remain in Quebec and Montreal; the chief part went to Canada West; some families went to the East Townships; and a few to the United States.

(c) Went to Kingston, Bytown, Prescot, Whitby, and Darlington; some proceeded to join their friends in the United States.

(d) Proceeded to Montreal, Kingston, Belville, Toronto, and Emsley.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND - - - - - - - - - - -	7	1,133
IRELAND - - - - - - - - - - -	3	1,517
SCOTLAND - - - - - - - - - - -	7	105
LOWER PORTS - - - - - - - - - -	5	32
	22	2,787
Previously reported - - - - - - - - -	299	16,519
	321	19,306
To the same period last year - - - - - - - - - -		14,610
INCREASE in favour of 1842 - - - - - - - - - -		4,696

Note.—Emigrants arrived during the past week consist of farmers, mechanics, and labourers. In several of the vessels there has been a number of cases of small-pox, measles, and fever; and there has consequently been a considerable addition to the number of patients in Quarantine Hospital.

In the "Bryan Abbs" were 18 families, 104 persons, sent out by Colonel Wyndham from his estate in the county Clare. These people were well provided for, and received the sum of 20 *s.* sterling each adult, on landing here, to enable them to proceed up the country.

In the "John Walker," from Liverpool, were 236 passengers; 18 were left sick at Grosse Isle; and three deaths occurred during the voyage. They consist of English, Irish, and Scotch. There are a few respectable farmers with capital, who are proceeding to settle in the Home District; the remainder are labourers and mechanics in search of employment.

The "Albion," from Sligo, 123 passengers, generally poor, and proceeding up the country for employment; a few families are going to their friends in the United States, left four sick at quarantine. In the "Marquis of Wellesley" were 264 passengers, from Dublin, chiefly farmers, who have brought out a large amount of capital; they are all a respectable class of people. Three families are gone to their friends in the Eastern Townships, and the rest to Canada West. 76 passengers in the "Queen of the Isles," from Glasgow, are mechanics and labourers, and all appear to have sufficient means to convey them to their destination.

In the "Cabotia" and "Minstrel," from Liverpool, 408 passengers. A few English farmers have brought out good means with them; the chief part are labourers, and a few mechanics, who are proceeding to different sections of the province to their friends. The latter vessel left nine in hospital; and a few of the families were short of provisions. One family, seven in number, and a number of young men and women, were assisted by their parish; about 30 of them are gone to their friends in the United States.

Passengers from Hull and Bristol, 192 in number, are all in good circumstances, among whom are several farmers with capital. In the "Irvine" from Bristol, were four families, 32 in number, sent out by their parish.

One hundred and seventy-one passengers in the "Pussey Hall," from London and Cowes, were sent out under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners; they were well supplied during the voyage; and the sum of 116 *l.* 10 *s.* sterling was paid to them on landing, with a free passage to Montreal. 244 passengers in the brigs "Samuel" and "Hannah," from Killala, are very poor; they all landed in good health. A number of the young men I have directed to the Gosford Road for employment; and those with families I assisted to proceed up the country.

Passengers in the brig "Percival," 149 in number, were 55 days on her passage. Passengers were short of provisions, and obliged to put into Sydney for a supply.

Passengers from Scarborough are respectable farmers, and all appear to possess means.

In the "Onyx," from Dublin, are a number of respectable farmers with money; the remainder are labourers and mechanics, proceeding to different sections of the province. 13 of her passengers were left at Grosse Isle.

In the "Chieftain," from Larne, with 261 passengers, there are several farmers with their families, who have brought out capital varying from 200 *l.* to 600 *l.*; they are proceeding to settle in Canada West; the remainder are farm servants and labourers, who have emigrated in search of employment.

I regret to say that employment continues very scarce, both in this neighbourhood and in Montreal; and, from reports received from Mr. Hawke, I regret to find the same complaint exists in that quarter, and will, I fear, continue until the harvest commences.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
20 June 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

— No. 8. —

(No. 151.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 8. Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley. 12 July 1842.

My Lord, Government House, Quebec, 12 July 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the Returns received from the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, and the agent for emigrants in this city since my despatch of the 29th ultimo, No. 142.

Your Lordship will perceive that the number which has arrived up to this date very far exceeds the whole number who emigrated during the last year; and although the great influx is now over, many more may yet be expected. Fortunately those who have latterly arrived, amounting in one day to upwards of 5,200, have been unusually healthy, and have accordingly been enabled to proceed up the country without delay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot*.

Enclosure in No. 8.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 19th day of June to the 25th

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1842:										
June - 19	Gazelle - -	George Paule -	Donegal - -	86	67	79	232	- - farmers, labourers, and mechanics - -	- - -	232 (a)
„ - 19	Jane Duffis -	M'Donnell -	Killala - -	114	44	80	238		- - -	238 (a)
„ - 19	Henry - -	M'Fell - -	Killala - -	69	56	23	148	- - labourers and farmers & a few mechanics	- -	148 (b)
„ - 21	Queen Victoria -	W. Rosie - -	Sligo - -	60	70	55	185		- - -	185 (b)
„ - 21	Xenophon - -	Rochester - -	Belfast - -	89	83	78	250	- - farmers, trades, and labourers.	- -	250 (c)
„ - 21	Robert Monro -	J. White - -	Leith - - -	33	14	13	60	mechanics - - -	- -	60 (d)
„ - 21	Wingrave - -	A. Hughes - -	Glasgow - -	71	37	45	153	- - agricultural labourers and trades.	- -	153 (d)
„ - 22	Luna - -	J. Clarke - -	Sligo - -	55	67	62	184	- - farmers, mechanics, and labourers - -	- -	184 (e)
„ - 22	Bowes - -	M. Johnston -	Sligo - -	67	60	29	156		- -	156 (e)
„ - 22	Standard - -	R. Montgomerie	Liverpool - -	131	93	100	324	- - labourers and a few mechanics - -	- -	324 (f)
„ - 22	Jubilee - -	T. R. Pearson. -	Westport - -	70	51	45	166		- -	166 (f)
„ - 22	Compton - -	R. Jeffrey -	Liverpool - -	130	73	110	313	- - farmers, labourers, and mechanics - -	- -	313 (g)
„ - 23	Queen - -	R. Kerby - -	Sligo - -	71	69	46	186		- -	186 (g)
„ - 25	Ann Moore -	R. Patton -	Limerick - -	68	39	72	179	- principally labourers; a few mechanics and farmers - - -	- -	179 (h)
„ - 25	Albert, Prince of Wales	T. York - -	Galway - -	119	66	24	209		- -	209 (h)
„ - 25	Victoria - -	Bequet - -	Halifax - -	5	4	2	11	- - - -	- -	11
				1238	893	863	2,994			2,994

REMARKS:

(a) Proceeded to Kingston, Toronto, Caledon, and Waterloo, and a part went to the United States.
(b) A few will remain in Montreal, and the remainder proceed to Bytown, Buckingham, Niagara, and Bastard.
(c) Went to Port Hope, Hamilton, and London district, and a few young men to the United States.
(d) These two vessels proceeded direct to Montreal, where some of the passengers will remain; all the others will settle in Canada West.
(e) Many are bound to New York, the others proceed to Richmond, Stratford, and Toronto; one family to Frampton, Lower Canada.
(f) Some remain in Quebec with friends; several have gone to Kingston and Richmond, and many to the state of Ohio.
(g) Principally went to Kingston, Toronto, and London districts; some remain in Quebec, and several went to New York.
(h) All have proceeded to Canada West.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND - - - - - - - - - -	3	637
IRELAND - - - - - - - - - -	1	2,133
SCOTLAND - - - - - - - - - -	3	213
LOWER PORTS - - - - - - - - -	-	11
	7	2,994
Previously reported - - - - - - - - -	321	19,306
	328	22,300
To same period last year - - - - - - - - -		16,071
INCREASE in favour of 1842 - - - - - - - - -		6,229

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 19th day of June to the 25th day of June 1842—*continued.*

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week have landed, with the exception of those in a few vessels, in good health, and among them are a considerable number of respectable families with capital.

In the "Gazelle" and "Jane Duffis," from Donegal, are 470 passengers, among whom are a number of respectable farmers, who have brought out a large amount of property. The capital in these two vessels (from the information I have been able to collect) amounts to from 8,000 *l.* to 10,000 *l.* Their destination is Canada West, principally in the Home and Gore districts.

The "Henry," from Killala, with 148 passengers, arrived in good health; a few families are in good circumstances, but the greater part poor; many of them have friends in the Ottawa, Bathurst, and Johnston districts. Three families are going to their friends in the state of New York. The passengers per the "Queen Victoria," "Luna," "Bowes," and "Queen," from Sligo, 711 in number, all landed in good health; and although they had long passages, average being 45 days, they, with the exception of one or two families per the "Queen," had a surplus stock of provisions on landing. A few families are in good circumstances, but the greater part are poor; about one-fourth are going to their friends in the United States, the remainder to different sections of the province. Those with large families were assisted from this office with means to enable them to reach their friends in the Home and Newcastle districts.

In the "Xenophon," from Belfast, 250 passengers are farm labourers and trades; a few of the former are in good circumstances and are proceeding to Port Hope, Hamilton, and a few families to their friends in London district, and from eight to 10 young men to their friends in the state of New York. This vessel had a long passage, 52 days, but they all landed in good health.

Sixty passengers in the brig "Robert Munroe," from Leith, are respectable tradesmen; all appear to possess means, and with the exception of three families who remain in Montreal with their friends, are proceeding to the neighbourhood of Toronto to settle; they went to Montreal direct in the vessel.

In the brig —— from ——, were 160 passengers; this vessel proceeded direct to Montreal, after a few hours delay here, with her passengers. On boarding her, they complained of an overcharge for emigrant tax, children under 14 and seven being charged the full tax of 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling, which is contrary to law; but as the vessel only remained here a few hours, I forwarded instructions to the agent at Montreal to take the necessary steps to give them redress in case the captain refused to refund the overcharge. A number of these families were very poor; they are members of the Glasgow emigration societies, and will require assistance to enable them to proceed up the country.

Six hundred and thirty-seven passengers in the —— and ——, from Liverpool, are principally labourers, and generally very poor; about one-fourth are going to the United States to their friends; among them are 10 or 12 Welch families, consisting of about 50 individuals, who are going to the state of Ohio; they appear to have sufficient means to pay their way. The passengers per —— suffered a good deal from sickness; there were 12 deaths from smallpox during the voyage, and a number of cases were sent to hospital on her arrival at quarantine. This vessel had a long passage of nine weeks, and consequently a great many of the passengers were short of provisions; they all complain of the neglect and inattention of the master, ——, to them during the voyage; and I regret that owing to the defective regulations of the present Passengers' Act, I could not give them any redress to their complaints.

One hundred and sixty-six passengers per "Jubilee," from Westport, landed in good health; they are chiefly labourers; a number are going to their friends in the United States, and others in search of employment.

In the brig "Ann Moore," from Limerick, were 182 passengers. There was, I regret to say, a good deal of sickness in this vessel; she left 59 of her passengers at Grosse Isle, 37 of whom were sent to hospital. A passenger by this vessel, named Patrick Quincy, jumped overboard during the night, while the ship was at anchor at Grosse Isle, and was drowned, leaving a wife and eight children, who was sent to the hospital with fever; he has left 40 sovereigns in gold, which was taken charge of by the medical superintendent until his wife recovers.

The passengers by the "Prince of Wales," 193 in number, from Galway, landed in good health; they are chiefly labourers and farmers, and are proceeding up the country in search of employment; a few families are in good circumstances; about 40 are going to the United States to join their friends settled there.

Employment, I regret to say, still continues scarce in this district; I have, however, succeeded in procuring employment on the Gosford Road for about 100 men, and from 100 to 150 in the Eastern Townships. Employment, I hear, is abundant in this section of the province, but I find the greatest difficulty to induce those seeking to try that section of the province.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 27 June 1842. (signed) *A. C. Buchanan*, Chief Agent.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 26th day of June to the 2d day of July 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	
1842:											
June - 26	William Tell	J. Farren -	Dublin - -	60	60	54	174	-- farmers, labourers, and mechanics - -	- -	174	(a)
„ - 26	Mary Russell	T. Turnbull	Limerick -	66	51	49	166		- -	166	
„ - 26	Dumfriesshire	J. Gowan -	Belfast - -	250	181	184	615		- -	615	
„ - 26	Boadicea - -	D. Evans -	Limerick - -	48	32	31	111	farmers and labourers -	- -	111	(b)
„ - 26	Messenger -	Milligan -	Limerick - -	50	43	44	137		- -	137	
„ - 26	Euretta - -	T. Tucker -	Hull - -	31	19	22	72		- -	72	
„ - 26	Edmond - -	Dobson -	London - -	39	16	29	84	-- farmers, labourers, and mechanics - -	- -	84	(c)
„ - 27	Dependent -	E. Dobson -	Bridgwater -	31	23	44	98		52	46	
„ - 27	Richard Watson	H. Leeds -	Dublin - -	64	54	72	190		- -	190	
„ - 27	Argo - -	Greg - -	Sligo - -	52	42	21	115	- chiefly farmers; some mechanics & labourers	- -	115	(d)
„ - 27	Feronia - -	R. Grant -	Glasgow - -	39	28	20	87		- -	87	
„ - 27	Blonde - -	Crawford -	Glasgow - -	208	102	86	396		- -	396	
„ - 27	Thomas & Hannah	W. T. Hidey -	Londonderry -	68	91	51	210		- -	210	
„ - 28	Precilla - -	Taylor - -	Plymouth -	42	32	32	106	-- chiefly labourers, & a few trades - -	- -	106	(e)
„ - 28	Devereux - -	B. Burton -	Liverpool -	93	65	95	253		- -	253	
„ - 28	Jane - -	Johnston -	Cork - -	50	45	35	130		- -	130	
„ - 28	Marys - -	Newham -	Belfast - -	90	67	66	223	-- farmers, labourers & servants - - -	- -	223	(f)
„ - 28	Velocity - -	M'Garth -	Waterford -	39	42	37	118		- -	118	
„ - 28	Carricks - -	J. Scrugham -	Sligo - -	59	60	51	170		- -	170	

REMARKS:

(a) Proceeding to settle in various parts of Canada West, and some went to join friends in the United States.

(b) Went to Cornwall, Bytown, and Hamilton, and a few to the United States.

(c) Gone to settle in St. Catherine's, Whitby, Coburg, and Guelph.

(d) Proceeded in the vessel direct to Montreal. Some of those from Sligo were determined to join friends in the United States; and the remainder, with those from Londonderry, went to settle in Canada West.

(e) One Scotch family went to Smith's Creek, near Gault. Some others went to the United States, and the remainder to Canada West.

(f) Proceeded to Bytown, Brockville, and Toronto. A few went to New York, and some remained in Quebec and Montreal.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 26th day of June to the 2d day of July 1842—*continued.*

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	
1842:											
June 29	Cosmopolite	Webber	Plymouth	71	43	43	157	principally labourers	-	157	(g)
" 29	Ayrshire	A. Mackay	Newry	123	123	170	416	ers, a few farmers, and	62	354	(g)
" 1	Marys	Redpath	Liverpool	109	63	41	213	a Jew trader	-	213	(g)
July 1	Marys	W. Douglas	Limerick	43	37	37	117	the most part are	-	117	(h)
" 1	George Glen	R. M'Bride	Liverpool	15	8	9	32	labourers, and some	-	32	(h)
" 1	Orbit	Robinson	London	80	41	96	217	mechanics	194	23	(h)
" 1	Margaret Johnson	Groom	Belfast	119	93	85	297	farmers' servants, la-	-	297	(i)
" 1	Jane Avery	Booth	Londonderry	47	41	28	116	bourers; and trades	-	116	(i)
" 1	Imogine	Hicks	London	12	5	5	22		-	22	(i)
" 1	Ruth	Newman	Cork	59	58	49	166	a few mechanics;	-	186	
" 1	Mary Alice	G. Dale	Newport	89	63	34	186	the remainder are la-	-	154	
" 1	Eliza Anne	W. Carruthers	Sligo	65	48	41	154	bourers and farmers	—	—	
"				2211	1676	1,661	5,548		308	5,240	

REMARKS:
(g) Went to Bytown, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton.
(h) Proceeded to Kingston, Toronto, and Winchester.
(i) Gone to Manchester, Cornwall, and other parts of Canada West. Some went to join relations in the United States.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
ENGLAND	47	1,254
IRELAND	-	3,811
SCOTLAND	9	483
	56	5,548
Previously reported	328	22,300
	384	27,848
To same period of last year		18,707
INCREASE in favour of 1842		9,141

Note.—The emigrants arrived this week are principally farmers and labourers. Those in the "William Tell" and "Richard Watson," from Dublin, 364 in number, landed in good health; they are chiefly labourers, and a few farmers who appear possessed of small capital. Passengers in the "Mary Russell," "Boadicea," "Marys," and "Messenger," from Limerick, arrived in good health, and consist of farmers and labourers. They are, with few exceptions, proceeding to Canada West, with the intention of settling. In the "Mary Russell" the passengers were of a superior class. Several families brought out capital from 500*l.* to 600*l.*; and the master reported almost every family was in possession of from 40*l.* to 50*l.* in gold. These people all proceeded to settle in the Home and Gore districts. In the "Dumfriesshire," "Marys," and "Margaret Johnston," were 1,135 passengers from Belfast; they landed in good health, and are all proceeding to the western part of the province. Only eight families, about 50 individuals, out of this number, applied for assistance, which they received as they were going to join their relations settled in the western section of the province.

Passengers from Hull and Plymouth, 335 in number, are principally agriculturists, and all appear in good circumstances. A few are going to the United States, but over three-fourths intend settling in Canada West, in the Newcastle, Home, and Gore districts; and one or two families to the Huron tract.

Ninety-eight passengers in the "Dependent," from Bridgewater, arrived in good health, 52 of whom are sent out by the Chard Union, in Somersetshire. These people were found in provisions by the ship, and received the 20*s.* sterling on landing; the remaining passengers were of the better class, and possess good means. They intend going to the western section of the province to settle. A good many of the paupers intend to proceed to the United States.

The passengers in the "Blonde" and "Feronia," 483, from Glasgow, are a fine intelligent body of people, and have brought a large amount of capital with them; it is impossible to ascertain the exact amount, but from the information I have received, I should estimate it from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* They are proceeding to the Bathurst, Home, and Gore districts with the intention of settling. Many of them are going to join their friends. Passengers by the "Ayrshire," 416 in number, from Newry and Dublin. She had a long voyage of 51 days, and had 25 deaths previous to arrival at Grosse Isle, all children, from the effects of measles. A number of families embarked at Dublin, were aided in their emigration by the Earl of Fitzwilliam, from his estate in the county of Clare. These people, owing to their long passage, landed here, as well as many of the other passengers, short of provisions, and I was under the necessity of assisting 15 families who had expended all their means, to enable them to proceed up the country.

Three hundred and twenty-six passengers in the "Thomas and Hannah" and "Jane Avery," from Londonderry, arrived in good health. They are chiefly labourers, and all very poor. I had to relieve a large number of families who were without means to proceed up the country; some to their friends, and others in search of employment.

In the brig ——, —— master, from ——, were 213 passengers. The vessel arrived in a most wretched state at Grosse Isle, from sickness. There had been five deaths previous to her arrival there, and 56 cases of typhus were sent to hospital, two of whom died in a few hours after. This vessel cleared from ——, according to the certificate list of her passengers sent to this office by the Government agent at that port, with 192 passengers. On arrival here she was found to have 22 on board whose names were not on her list. She was also exceedingly crowded, the passengers being obliged to keep all their luggage and provisions between decks, there being no room in the lower hold (with the exception of a small space for water and fuel). It was full of salt. On measuring the superficial space between decks, I found she had only room for 165 adults, whereas she had 180 $\frac{3}{5}$ on board, being an excess of 15 $\frac{3}{5}$ passengers. The necessary information was immediately placed in the hands of the Crown officer, to prosecute the master for the infringement of the second clause of the Imperial Passenger Act. The dreadful condition in which this vessel arrived may, in my opinion, be in a great measure attributed to the crowded state of the vessel, and to her having a cargo of salt in the lower hold, which was full up to the platform that the passengers occupied.

One hundred and ninety-four passengers in the "Orbit," from London and Gravesend, were sent out under the direction and superintendence of the Poor Law Commissioners. There were five deaths during the voyage, one old man, the others children, and left a number of cases at Grosse Isle. These people were forwarded to Montreal at ship's expense, and received 20*s.* sterling each adult on landing here.

The passengers in the "Ruth" and "Jane," from Cork, are chiefly labourers with very limited means. A large number of the "Ruth" were very destitute; and as employment in this district is very limited, I have to forward a considerable number of them up the country.

Two hundred and fifty-three passengers in the "Devereux," from Liverpool, and 186 in the "Mary Alice," from Newport, Ireland, are very poor, and principally depending on employment for their support. Notwithstanding the passage to Montreal is only 1*s.* 3*d.* each, I was under the necessity of forwarding a very large proportion of the passengers in the latter vessel. They are going to different sections of Canada West to join their friends. The passengers from Sligo, 439 in number, have landed in good health. They are principally labourers, and intend to proceed up the country in search of employment.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 4 July 1842.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan*, Chief Agent.

No. 9.
Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley, 11 March 1842.

— No. 9. —

(No. 58.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G. C. B. to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston,
11 March 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the returns with regard to land sales, for the year 1841, as required by Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 29th May last: I also enclose the copy of a letter from the surveyor-general, stating that, from causes over which he has no control, he was unable to furnish these returns earlier; but that in future they will be prepared at the commencement of each year.

For Abstract of these Returns, vide Letter of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 5 July 1842.

7 March 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

Enclosure in No. 9.

Surveyor-general's Office, Kingston,
7 March 1842.

Encl. in No. 9.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the returns called for in your letter of the 21st July last, and beg that you will transmit them to the proper office, in order that they may be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

From causes over which this department had no control, the completion of these returns has been unavoidably postponed to a later period than is desirable; but as these causes have now ceased to exist, they will hereafter be prepared at the commencement of each year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Parke*,
Surveyor-general.

The Commissioner for Crown Lands.

No. 10.
Letter from J. Stephen, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 26 April 1842.

In No. 58.

— No. 10. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commisioners.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 26 April 1842.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed returns of lands granted and surveyed in the province of Canada during the year 1841, and of the persons employed during that year in the surveyor-general's department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 11. —

No. 11.
Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq. 5 July 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 5 July 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th April last, transmitting to us certain returns connected with Crown lands in Canada, we have the honour to state, for Lord Stanley's information, that we have taken an opportunity to examine into and collate the contents of these documents.

We enclose, in case they should be found to present the results of the information in a more useful form for future reference, two abstracts which we found it convenient to prepare of the two first of the foregoing returns, consisting of nominal lists of all parties to whom free grants, or grants subject to settlement duties and the payment of fees, had been issued during the past year.

By

By the return connected with the subject of surveys, it appears that the quantity of land surveyed in the course of 1841 was 178,010 acres, and the average expense of survey 1 ½ *d.* per acre.

The extent of land that had been sold during 1841 appeared in a former return, which accompanied Sir Charles Bagot's despatch, No. 17, of the 26th of January, and was enclosed to us in your letter of the 19th of February. It showed that the whole quantity of land in the United Province which had been sold during 1841 amounted to 60,593 acres, besides 13 village lots in Canada West, averaging 3½ acres each. The purchase-money was nominally rather more than 19,000*l.*, of which, however, only about 316*l.* reached the hands of the receiver-general in cash applicable to the public service, the residue having been absorbed chiefly in the satisfaction of U. E claims, outstanding army and militia claims, and also to the extent of about 1,930*l.* in remissions of purchase-money to officers of the army and navy.

We do not find that we have any remark to offer on these returns at present, with a view to any practical step, except in so far as Lord Stanley may deem that the two following cases ought to be noticed. In the list of Unconditional Grants, appears one of 400 acres to Mungo Ponton, and another of 200 acres to John Scott, and in the column headed "For what reason made," the insertion opposite to them is, "By Order in Council, 4th August 1831," and, "By Order in Council, 28th October 1841;" both those dates being subsequent to the Treasury Instructions of November 1826, which abolished free grants, and required all lands to be in future disposed of by sale. We should conjecture that the Orders in Council must have been issued in fulfilment of some obligations of prior date, and entertain no doubt that the case admits of that or some other satisfactory explanation; but having observed on the face of the returns a grant made in apparent contravention of instructions, it seems our duty to notice it, in case the Secretary of State should consider it right to request that the circumstances may be more fully explained.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot,*
Edward E. Villiers.

Schedule No. 1.

ABSTRACT of RETURN of Free Grants for which Descriptions for Patent have issued, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1841.

To whom Granted.	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres.
1. Retired and half-pay officers of the army, navy, and militia	8	3,322
2. Commuted pensioners	13	1,364
3. Discharged soldiers, sailors, and militia-men (2)	49	5,000
4. Heirs, widows, assignees and devizees of officers in the army; of discharged soldiers and sailors; and of militia-men	68	11,835
5. Heirs and assignees of U. E. loyalists	40	7,600
6. Settlers of Lanark and Glasgow societies; and settlers located under late Military Settling Department, late Quarter-master General's Department, and late Land Board, and by Hon. P. Robinson	34	2,851
7. To parties under two Orders in Council, dated respectively 4th August 1831 and 28th October 1841	2	600
8. For burial-grounds	3	2 ½
TOTAL	217	32,574 ½

CANADA.

Schedule No. 2.

ABSTRACT of RETURN of Grants subject to Settlement, and the Payment of Fees, for which Descriptions of Patent have issued, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1841, showing under what Scale of Fees the several Grants were made.

Number of Grants.	Number of Acres.	Scale of Fees under which Grant made.
13	1,978	Scale in use prior to July 1796, Fee £.3. 5. 2. currency for less than 700 acres.
7	1,500	Scale of 9th July 1796, Fees for 100 acres, £.1. 9. 4. curr.; for 200 acres, £.4. 12. 8. —
1	200	Scale of 22d Dec. 1797, Fees 100 acres, £. 3. 8. –. sterling.; 200 acres, £. 6. 4. 9. —
130	10,898 7/10	Scale of 6th July 1804, Fees 100 acres, £.5. 14. 7. sterling.; 200 acres, £. 8. 4. 7. —; 300 acres, £.12. 6. 7½. —
4	1,200	Scale of 5th Jan. 1819, Fees 100 acres, £.5. 14. 7. sterling.; 200 acres, £.16. 17. 6. —; 300 acres, £.24. 7. 11. —; 400 acres, £.32. 5. 8. —
5	500	Scale of 1st Jan. 1820, Fees 100 acres, £.6. 18. 8. sterling.; 200 acres, £.12. 18. 8. —
21	3,150	Scale of 31st Jan. 1824, same as those of 4th July 1804.
181	19,426 7/10	- - - - - TOTAL.

— No. 12. —

(No. 203.)

No. 12. Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Bagot. 17 July 1842.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right Hon. Sir *C. Bagot*, G. C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 17 July 1842.

BY the return of free grants made in Canada during 1841, which accompanied your despatch, No. 58, of the 11th March last, I observe that allotments of 400 acres and 200 acres have been given to Mungo Ponton and John Scott, respectively, without any conditions being attached to them. The only reason assigned for these grants is, that they were issued in obedience to Orders in Council passed on the 4th August 1831 and 28th October 1841. As the system of making free grants of land was abolished by Treasury instructions dated so far back as November 1826, I should wish to receive from you an explanation of the grounds on which the grants to Ponton and Scott proceeded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley*.

— No. 13. —

(No. 178.)

No. 13. Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley. 24 August 1842.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G. C. B., to Lord *Stanley*.

Government-house, Kingston,
My Lord, 24th August 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 17th ultimo, No. 203, requiring an explanation respecting certain unconditional allotments of land recently made to Mungo Ponton and John Scott, two reports from the surveyor-general of the province, which contain all the information that I am able to furnish upon the subject.

15 August 1842.
24 August 1842.

Your Lordship will perceive from these reports that the letters patent issued last year in Ponton's case, were in completion of a grant made by a special Order in Council, dated 4th August 1831, the reasons for which (beyond those stated in the report), in contravention of the Treasury instructions of November 1826, cannot, after the lapse of so many years, be ascertained.

In

In the case of Scott, it appears that the grant was made to rectify an official mistake committed in the year 1834, and to prevent the infliction of great hardship on a party who was settled upon the land, under a title supposed to be valid, in the year 1833.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

Enclosures in No. 13.

Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston,
15 August 1842.

Encl. in No. 13.

By Special Order in Council, dated 4th August 1831, Mongo Ponton, a native of Scotland, who came to the late province of Upper Canada, having a family of ten children, with the intention of becoming an actual settler, was allowed a free grant of 800 acres of land.

Pursuant to the above order the grant was located by the Hon. Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, on lots No. 8 in the 7th Concession, No. 8 in the 8th Concession, No. 7 in the 12th Concession, lot No. 14 in the 13th Concession, in the township of Seymour, and the locations confirmed by Order in Council, dated 20th of June 1836.

Descriptions of the two first-named lots issued from this office for letters patent on the 21st June 1836, and for the remainder of the grant on the 23d of June 1841.

(signed) *Thomas Parke,*
Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston,
24 August 1842.

An Order in Council of the 11th July 1833, in favour of Thomas Fraser, as the son of an U. E. loyalist, having been lodged in this office, a letter of location was issued in his favour to Mr. Mount, the Government agent for the London district, which order must have been subsequently transferred to Mr. Jones, the Government agent for the Western District, as it was presented to and located by him in October 1833, on lot No. 18, in the 10th Concession of Moore.

The letter of location above mentioned had been given to John and William Scott, to whom Fraser had assigned his claim, and it was on their application located on the lot in Moore, on which they immediately settled. The location was shortly afterwards entered on the office plan of the township among others made by Mr. Jones.

In 1834 Fraser applied again for land, and through an official oversight was located on No. 9, in the 8th Concession of Enniskillen, no notice having been taken of the letter of location previously issued, and the action on it. For this lot a patent issued in March 1836.

Some time after this the Scotts, who had resided on the lot in Moore from their first settlement in 1833, and had made very large improvements, applied for a patent in Fraser's name, when it was discovered that from the error committed by this office that person had already received his grant, and they had in consequence lost the labour of years.

The Scotts, on learning this, petitioned the Government, setting forth their case, and the Governor in Council, to obviate the effects of the official error above stated, passed an order on the 28th October 1841, cancelling Fraser's location on the lot in Moore, and granting it to John and William Scott, under the authority of which a description for patent issued from this office on the 17th December 1841.

(signed) *Thomas Parke,*
Surveyor-General.

— No. 14. —

(No. 251.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right Hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B.

No. 14.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Bagot.
30 Sept. 1842.

Sir, Downing-street, 30 September 1842.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th of August, enclosing the reports of the surveyor-general of Canada upon the grants of land which had been made to two persons named Mungo Ponton and John Scott, subsequently to the date of the abolition of the system of free grants, and without the assignment of any special reason for such deviation from the established rule.

CANADA.

I have to acquaint you, in answer, that the explanation afforded me in the case of Scott's grant is complete; and that with respect to Mungo Ponton, although the grounds for his grant are not equally clear, it will not be desirable to raise any question which can create the impression that it is intended to disturb him in the possession of the land guaranteed to him by the Order in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 15. —

No. 15.
Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley. 28 July 1842.

(No. 164.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Government-house, Quebec, 28 July 1842.

HAVING referred to the emigration agent at this port your Lordship's despatch of the 3d ultimo, relative to the infraction of the Passengers' Act by several vessels which brought out emigrants to this country in the year 1841, and relative to a discrepancy between the number of emigrants included in the ship returns and those comprised in Mr. Buchanan's report*, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the answer which I have received.

In respect to the latter subject, it is unnecessary for me to add anything to Mr. Buchanan's statement; but on the former, it appears to me that he has not made his explanation so clear as it ought to be.

By the Passengers' Act two modes of reckoning the number of emigrants that may be carried in any vessel are prescribed; first, in a certain proportion to the tonnage; second, in a certain proportion to the superficial measurement. These two modes, however, very commonly produce different results; so that a master who may be within the law according to his tonnage, may be beyond it according to his superficial measurement, and *vice versâ*. This has actually occurred in each of the cases enumerated in the enclosure to your despatch, in which the vessels were all within the law as far as their tonnage formed the standard, though beyond it according to measurement. But heretofore it had been the practice of the collector of customs at this port to look only to the tonnage of vessels, not their measurement; and being assured that the law had not been infringed in that respect, to make no further inquiry. Thus it happens that none of the vessels alluded to in your Lordship's despatch had been proceeded against for infraction of the law.

Since the receipt of that despatch, however, the emigrant agent has taken much care to ascertain the sufficiency of the superficies of every vessel for her number of emigrants; and it appears that in a very large number of cases the law is infringed in that respect. This is the case not only with vessels sailing from ports where there is no emigrant agent, but from those also where there is such an agent, and from which the masters bring with them the usual certificate of their having embarked their emigrants under the superintendence of that officer. These persons naturally feel themselves aggrieved, when, having been sanctioned by the Government agent on the other side of the Atlantic in taking on board a certain number of emigrants, they are prosecuted by the Government agent here for having more than their complement.

I would suggest, to obviate this cause of complaint, that the agents at the outports should be instructed for the future to pay more attention to the measurement of emigrant vessels; and I would also submit to your Lordship whether it might not be possible to simplify the matter, by getting rid altogether of the calculation by tonnage, and adopting that by superficial measurement only. Where the space between decks and between berths is so strictly laid down, the emigrants would be sufficiently protected by being secured a certain extent of superficial space, without reference to the tonnage of the vessel. The adoption of two different standards tends to produce much confusion and error.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

For Lord Stanley's Despatch 3 June 1842, *vide* Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by The House of Commons to be printed 7 June 1842, No. 301, p. 288.

* 26 July.

Enclosure in No. 15. CANADA.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Quebec, 26 July 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 28th ult., enclosing me a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, accompanied by an extract of a report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, respecting the cases, which occurred last year, of infringement of the Passenger Act; and also showing that the ship returns furnished from this office did not include the whole number of emigrants who arrived in 1841. Encl. in No. 15.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that the deficiency which appears between the number of passengers contained in the ship returns forwarded from this office, and the total number landed in this colony during the season of 1841, is owing to my not having made out returns for vessels which arrived at this port with less than 30 passengers, which I had the honour to state to you in my letter of the 24th of September last.

In reply to that part of the report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, transmitting a list of 25 vessels which appear, from the ship returns forwarded from this office, to have infringed the Passenger Act, in not having sufficient superficial space for the number of passengers on board, on examination of this table, I find there are a few errors, which must have originated in copying, and I herewith transmit a correct list, taken from the books in this office.

I also beg to state, that in these calculations I have included the children under one year, calculating three to an adult (who are exempt by the Act); these deductions being allowed, several of the vessels which have but a small excess would be within the law.

I have the honour further to report, that the collector of the customs here has heretofore enforced the penalty for excess of passengers, when that excess appears in reference to the numbers allowed according to the tonnage of the vessel, but has not taken any notice as to the numbers allowed according to the superficial contents of the lower deck or platform of the vessel; and when, in consequence of Lord Stanley's despatch above mentioned, I called his attention to cases of this latter description, he declined to interfere, and I have therefore applied to the law officers of the Crown to take proceedings in all such cases, and shall strictly enforce the penalty. I have been advised that these penalties cannot be legally taken until after conviction in a proper court, and I have therefore directed proceedings only against those who have most clearly infringed the Act.

I also beg to state, that I have forwarded to the collector of customs a copy of Lord Stanley's despatch, as also the report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, drawing his attention to the same.

In respect to such masters of vessels as may have incurred the penalty during the last season, the only evidence now in my power is the official documents of the number of passengers arrived on each voyage, and my affidavit of the superficial contents of the lower deck or platform of each vessel; these I could furnish; but considering that the time has expired within which proceedings could be taken in this colony, and it may be doubtful whether these documents would arrive in time for any to be taken at home, and that then, I am informed, they could not be used as evidence, but only as information, I have not thought it necessary to prepare them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,*
Chief Agent.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.
Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

CORRECTED RETURN of SHIPS that have infringed the Provisions of the PASSENGER ACT (5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 53) during the Year 1841.

NAME.	Tonnage.	Superficies of Passengers' Deck.	Number allowed by the Act, including Two per Cent.	Number taken.	EXCESS.
May:					
Borneo	960	2,438	249	255 1/6	6 1/6
Thompson	216	600	61 1/3	65	3 2/3
Governor	309	1,950	199	174 2/3	
June:					
Rose Bank	308	1,472	150	165 2/3	15 2/3
Souris	177	665	67 5/6	97 5/6	30
Oberon	384	1,980	202	213	11
Lively	299	1,100	112 1/3	126 1/3	14 1/3
Mary Coxin	275	1,450	148	154 1/2	6 1/2
Robert Alexander Park	389	1,974	201 1/4	203	1 3/4
Jane A. Malvaine	306	1,325	135 1/6	144 1/3	9 1/6
July:					
Dumfriesshire	873	4,473	456	508 1/2	52 1/2
Lord Seaton	730	3,420	348 2/3	431 2/3	83
Meanwell	297	1,278	130	169	39
Bachelor	340	1,410	144	158 1/2	14 1/2
Nelson Wood	309	506	51 3/5	58 1/3	6 11/15
Huron	449	2,532	258 1/5	260	1 1/5
Sterling	203	1,036	104 4/5	125	19 1/5
Lady C. Guest	183	1,092	111 1/2	119	75 1/6

(continued)

CANADA.

NAME.	Tonnage.	Superficies of Passengers' Deck.	Number allowed by the Act, including Two per Cent.	Number taken.	EXCESS.
August:					
Josepha - - -	417	2,028	206 4/5	211 2/3	4 13/15
Saphira - - -	275	1,410	143 2/3	150 1/3	6 2/3
Abecromby - - -	458	612 1/2	62 1/2	68 2/3	6 1/6
Wanderer - - -	235	855	87	120 1/3	33 1/3
Astrea - - - -	215	1,350	137	119 1/2	
Andrew White - -	256	1,104	112 1/2	115 5/6	2 2/3
Bruce - - - -	306	1,311	133 2/3	174 1/6	40 1/2

— No. 16. —

No. 16.
Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Bagot. 25 August 1842.

(No. 234.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 25 August 1842.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 164, of the 28th July, pointing out the inconvenience which attends the practice of regulating the number of emigrants on board passenger ships by the tonnage and superficial measurement of the vessels, and suggesting that the number of passengers should be calculated by measurement only.

I fully agree with you in opinion that it would be desirable to dispense with one or other of the limitations imposed by law on the number of emigrants embarked. The point, however, was carefully and minutely inquired into when the new Passengers' Act was in progress; and, in consequence of the different construction of shipping, it was found necessary to retain both checks.

In conformity with your suggestion, the emigrant agents at the outports of the United Kingdom have been instructed to pay attention to the superficial measurement, as well as to the tonnage of vessels inspected by them; and attention has been drawn to the subject in a notice which has been published for the information of the trade on the approaching operation of the new law.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 17. —

No. 17.
Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to James Stephen, Esq, 23 August 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *James Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 23 August 1842.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing a despatch from the Governor-general of Canada, dated 28th July 1842, respecting the cases of infraction of the Passengers' Act, brought under the notice of Lord Stanley in our letter of the 7th of May last.

The subject to which Sir Charles Bagot's despatch principally relates, is the double check of tonnage and space imposed by the Passengers' Act upon the number of emigrants embarked. We quite agree with the remark which is justly made by Sir Charles Bagot, that it would have been desirable, if possible, to dispense with one or other of these limitations, but we have the honour to report, that this point was carefully and minutely inquired into when the new Passengers' Act was in course of being framed, and that for reasons connected with the construction of shipping, it was found necessary to keep up both checks. We have addressed a circular instruction, as suggested by the Governor, to the officers at the out-ports, desiring them to pay attention to the superficial measurement, as well as the tonnage of vessels; and we have drawn attention to the subject, in a notice which we have published for the information of the trade, on the approaching operation of the New Passengers' Act.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Frederick Elliot.*
John George Shaw Lefevre.

CANADA.

No. 18.
Despatch from Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley.
8 August 1842.

28 July 1842.

— No. 18. —

(No. 166.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Montreal,
8 August 1842.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship of the 28th ultimo, No. 164, I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a letter from the emigrant agent, accompanied by a list of vessels which had infringed the Passengers' Act by carrying more passengers than are allowed in proportion to their superficial measurement. These vessels, which were within the law as regarded their tonnage, had left Quebec before the attention of the emigrant agent was called by your Lordship's despatch of the 3d June, to the necessity of calculating their passengers with reference to their superficial measurement as well as their tonnage, and it is accordingly impossible now to take any proceedings against them in the provincial court. But if your Lordship is of opinion that under the circumstances of the case it would be right to take proceedings against them in England, the emigrant agent will obtain any further evidence, should it be required, which may be pointed out to him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

Enclosure in No. 18.

Encl. in No. 18.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Quebec, 28 July 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a list of 15 vessels who have infringed the second clause of the Imperial Passenger Act in carrying an excess of persons over the number allowed by law according to the superficial contents of the lower deck or platform of the vessel.

These vessels had all sailed on their return voyage previous to my being aware of their having infringed the law.

A return of those vessels which have sailed from ports in the United Kingdom at which Government agents are stationed, I have forwarded to them, in order that they may take the necessary steps to recover the penalty, against the bonds given by the masters previous to sailing.

As I am not aware of the nature of the evidence which may be required to convict these parties in the United Kingdom, I have not deemed it necessary at present to do more than report the circumstance to you, in order that I may receive his Excellency's commands on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. C. Buchanan*,
Chief Agent.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.
Chief Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of VESSELS with PASSENGERS from the United Kingdom, which have infringed the Second Clause of the Imperial Act Will. 4, c. 53.

Date of Arrival.	Rig.	Where belonging.	Tons.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Adults.	Superficial Measurement.	Number of Adults allowed by Law.	Excess.	Two per Cent. off.
May - 23	Barque	Cork - -	286	191	157 2/6	1,240	124	33	29
„ - 30	—	Quebec -	288	188	165 3/6	1,035	103 ½	62	58
„ - 30	—	Sligo -	290	199	164 3/6	1,307	130 ½	33	29
„ - 30	—	Hull - -	429	292	213 5/6	1,931	193	20	14
June - 3	—	Glasgow -	533	389	193 5/6	2,385	238 ½	55	47
„ - 6	—	Tralee -	423	248	217 4/6	1,632	163	54	49
„ - 7	—	Belfast -	417	308	234	1,697	169 ½	64	58
„ - 20	Brig -	Newcastle -	338	232	177 3/6	1,344	134	43	38
„ - 21	—	Newcastle -	531	250	202 3/6	1,741	174	28	33
„ - 21	—	Aberdeen -	261	185	148 5/6	1,281	128	20	16
„ - 22	—	Dumfries -	255	185	141 3/6	1,161	116	25	21
„ - 22	—	Sunderland	242	166	135 1/6	1,207	120	14	11
„ - 23	—	Newcastle -	274	186	158 2/6	1,198	119	39	35
„ - 28	—	Liverpool -	323	223	179 1/6	1,600	160	19	15

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
28 July 1842.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 19.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

— No. 19. —

(No. 172.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

Emigrant Returns, No. 8, 9, and 10.
Return of Sick, 9 July.
16 —
23 —
30 —

Government House, Montreal,
13 August 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the returns of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, and the reports of the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, which I have received since my despatch of the 12th July last, No. 151.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

(No. 8)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 3d day of July to the 9th day of July 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1842:										
July 3	Brigalla	C. Hale	Falmouth	13	8	16	37			
" 3	Don	T. Muir	Liverpool	111	71	66	248	-- farmers, mechanics, and labourers	- -	37 (a)
" 3	Caledonia	T. Livingford	Liverpool	188	153	107	448		- -	248 (a)
" 3	Susannah	J. Hippell	London	5	4	6	15		- -	448 (a)
" 4	Harriott	P. Atkinson	Tralee	47	44	29	120	farmers	- -	15 (b)
" 5	Robert Bruce	D. Morgan	Bristol	14	8	13	35	labourers and trades	- -	120 (c)
" 5	Charlotte	Andrews	Londonderry	108	102	82	292		- -	35
" 5	Jesse	J. Horn	Liverpool	55	17	32	104		- -	292
" 5	Ocean Queen	W. Wilson	Londonderry	120	80	103	303		- -	104
" 5	Jane Melvaine	M'Gill	Londonderry	70	71	59	210	-- farmers, labourers, and mechanics	- -	303 (d)
" 5	London	Atkinson	Dublin	52	57	79	188		- -	210
" 5	Prudence	Bridgen	Belfast	72	56	80	208		- -	188
" 5	Traveller	J. Ray	Dublin	45	34	45	124		- -	208
" 5	Maria	Evens	Limerick	62	47	59	168	farmers and labourers	51	73 (e)
" 5	Warrior	Robertson	Westport	71	54	59	184		- -	168
" 5	Lord Seaton	W. Talbott	Sligo	107	105	107	319	-- mechanics, labourers, and servants	- -	184 (f)
" 5	Saphiras	R. Brown	Stockton	40	19	35	94		- -	319 (f)
" 5	Sapphire	W. Hart	Limerick	80	44	57	181		- -	94 (f)
" 5	Batchelor	J. Morwick	Cork	95	68	77	240	labourers and farmers	43	138 (g)
" 5	Dromhair	Pk. Pyne	Sligo	87	91	84	262		- -	240
" 5	Arcturus	D. Hill	London	18	11	31	60	-- farmers, mechanics, labourers, and a few servants	- -	262 (h)
" 5	Superior	D. Manson	Thurso	72	19	48	139		48	12 (h)
" 5	Ann	T. O'Brien	Donegal	41	43	20	104		- -	139 (h)
" 5	Sherbrooke	A. Gray	Liverpool	70	69	63	202		- -	104
" 6	Ann	J. Cossman	Plymouth	37	23	33	93	-- labourers, a few servants, and farmers	- -	202 (i)
" 6	Victoria	M'Mahon	Liverpool	171	144	152	467		- -	93 (i)
" 6	Wexford	J. Slatterly	-- Glasgow and Greenock.	68	46	86	200		- -	467 (i)
" 6	Silvanus	J. Ocack	Falmouth	59	32	42	133	-- labourers, trades, and farmers.	130	70 (k)
" 6	Britannia	J. Blackallan	Westport	148	138	110	396	-- agricultural and common labourers	- -	133 (l)
" 6	Independence	M'Cappin	Belfast	185	155	158	498		- -	306 (l)
" 6	Hector	Patton	Belfast	17	26	22	65	labourers and farmers	158	340 (m)
" 6	John White	J. Moddrel	Limerick	43	36	54	133		- -	65 (n)
" 6	Mahaica	W. Lump	Glasgow	69	41	35	145	-- farmers and labourers	- -	133 (n)
" 7	Meter	D. Brown	Hull	37	9	22	68		- -	145 (o)
" 7	Lively	J. Coamtes	Galway	94	62	36	192		- -	68 (p)
" 7	Harmony	J. Meyler	Waterford	46	43	40	129		- -	192 (q)
" 8	Bruce	T. Douglass	New Porte P.	70	56	50	176	-- farm labourers, mechanics, servants, and common labourers	- -	129 (r)
" 8	James and Mary Sinnott.	P. Connor	London	42	17	16	75		- -	176
" 9	Hope	C. Boyes	Limerick	45	43	44	132		47	75 (s) 85
				2,774	2,146	2,267	7,187		477	6,710

REMARKS:

(a) Proceeded to Blenham, Brantfore, Toronto, and other parts of Upper Canada.
(b) Proceeded in the vessel direct to Montreal.
(c) Several went to the United States, and the remainder to Bytown and Kingston.
(d) Part went to Kingston and Toronto, some to Caledon and St. Catherine's; others have no particular place in view, having no friends before them, and several of whom went to the Eastern Townships.
(e) Went to Kingston and various parts of Canada West.
(f) Some went to Belleville, others to Kingston and Toronto, and a part proceeded to the United States.
(g) All went to Canada West.
(h) Went to Bytown, Cobourg, Toronto, and Port Hope; 48 sent out by the Poor Law Commissioners.
(i) All proceeded to Kingston, Bytown, Toronto, and Brockville.
(k) Went direct to Montreal in the vessel; the 130 were members of the Glasgow Emigration Society.
(l) Several went to the State of Illinois, some went to the Gosford Road many to the Eastern Townships, and the residue to Upper Canada.
(m) Went to different sections of Canada West.
(n) Some remain in Quebec and Montreal, the remainder went to the Eastern Townships and Kingston.
(o) Proceeded in the vessel direct to Montreal.
(p) All went to Canada West.
(q) Many of these went to the United States, the remainder to Bytown and Kingston.
(r) Went to Toronto and Hamilton, and a few to New York.
(s) All proceeded to Canada West; eight families in the "Hope" sent out by Colonel Wyndham.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From England	1	2,218
— Ireland	2	4,624
— Scotland	6	345
	9	7,187
Previously reported	384	27,848
	393	35,035
To same period last year		20,589
Increase in favour of 1842		14,446

Note.—Over 7,000 emigrants landed at this port during the past week, 5,000 of whom arrived during the 5th and 6th inst., and all extremely healthy. By a report received from Dr. Douglas, the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, it appears he only had occasion to send four cases out of the whole number to hospital, a circumstance unprecedented. Their healthy state may in a great measure be attributed to the extremely fine passages most of the vessels have made. The average of the week is less than 40 days, and the "Sherbrooke," "Jessie," and "Victoria," from Liverpool, and "Robert Bruce," from Bristol, came over in from 26 to 30 days, without a single day of rough weather. They consist of farmers, labourers, mechanics, and servants, very many of whom have brought out a good deal of property, and are, with few exceptions, proceeding to settle in Canada West. I should estimate this number at two-thirds; the remainder are very poor, and many without the means sufficient to take them to their friends, or to where they will meet with employment.

Those who arrived here in the most distress were 35 families, 158 persons in the ship "Independence," from Belfast;" and 22 families, 130 persons, in the "Wexford," from Glasgow. These families had formed themselves into societies, and collected subscriptions, which barely enabled them to procure a passage and provisions for the voyage, and arrived here destitute of both money and provisions. I forwarded them up the country, there being no employment available for them in this district. The other emigrants who received assistance to emigrate were from Dublin and Limerick, 141 in number; they all received a sum of money on landing here, to enable them to proceed to their friends, and were also well supplied during the voyage. Those from Limerick are mostly Colonel Wyndham's tenantry; they are proceeding to their friends in the Newcastle district. Ten families, 48 in number, in the Arcturus, are paupers, sent out by their parishes, under the superintendence of the Poor Law Commissioners; they all received sufficient means to carry them to their destination.

A case of gross infringement of the Imperial Passenger Act occurred this week, the —— Captain —— from —— with —— passengers. About 130 of these people state that they had engaged their passage with Mr. —— in this vessel, to proceed to St. John's, New Brunswick, but, contrary to their agreement, they were brought to this port. I immediately took proceedings against Captain —— to oblige him to fulfil the contract between these people and Mr. ——, which he, to avoid prosecution, immediately complied with, and furnished those who were desirous of proceeding to St. John's with a conveyance, there being fortunately a schooner about to sail for that port. A report of the particulars of this case, with the affidavits of the passengers, I forward separate. It is but justice to the master to state, that he appears in no way to blame, having only joined the vessel a few days previous to her sailing, and he used every exertion to remedy the evil on arrival here. I have also had occasion to place information in the hands of the Crown officer to prosecute the following vessels for the infringement of the Imperial Act, in not having sufficient superficial space for the accommodation of their passengers; viz. the —— from ——, —— from ——, —— and —— from ——, —— from ——, and the —— from ——. The —— from ——, the —— and —— from —— were fined by the collector of customs for an excess of passengers over the tonnage. These vessels have each paid the penalty.

There are still, I regret to say, a good many hands unemployed at the different agencies throughout the province; but as the harvest is now approaching, I anticipate but little difficulty in being able to dispose of them all to advantage. Mr. Hawke reports that the crops look most promising, and that throughout Canada West, there is every appearance of a beautiful harvest; this, in connexion with the large additional number of hands which will shortly be required on the St. Lawrence improvements in this section of the province, will more than absorb those at present seeking employment, and also furnish for those who may arrive.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
11 July 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

(No. 9.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 10th day of July to the 23d day of July 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
July 10	Eliza	W. Ranklin	Glasgow	2	1	3	6	mechanics and farmers	-	6 (a)
„ 15	Amazon	J. Picket	Hull	18	11	32	61	mechanics and farmers	-	61 (a)
„ 17	Exile	J. Fordyce	Belfast	69	62	46	177	farmers and labourers	-	177 (b)
„ 17	Joseph Green	J. Volum	Thurso	100	60	79	239	farmers and trades	-	239 (c)
„ 20	Truant	E. Lewis	Sligo	36	46	21	103	farmers and labourers	-	103 (d)
„ 22	Consbrooke	J. Pollock	Liverpool	35	31	37	103	mechanics and labourers	-	103 (e)
„ 22	Baltic	W. Cawdrie	Yarmouth	13	4	7	24	labourers	-	24 (e)
„ 22	Defiance	J. Robertson	Miramichi	43	34	31	108	labourers	-	108 (f)
				316	249	256	821		-	821

REMARKS.

(a) The chief part are going to the State of Ohio; one family are proceeding to Hamilton, and the remainder to Toronto.

(b) One family going to relations in the United States, and the remainder are going to Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto.

(c) All proceeding to Canada West; many are to remain in the vicinity of Toronto.

(d) Proceeding to settle in Canada West; principally to Kingston and Toronto.

(e) All went to Canada West.

(f) Ten of these were persons who have arrived from Ireland last spring, and the remainder are residents who came up here to better their condition.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	-	188
— IRELAND	-	280
— SCOTLAND	5	245
— LOWER PORTS	-	108
	5	821
Previously reported	393	35,035
	398	35,856
To same period last year		22,586
Increase in favour of 1842		13,270

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week all landed in good health; they consist of mechanics, farmers, and a few labourers, and are generally in good circumstances.

The passengers per the "Amazon," from Hull, consist of eight families, and a few young men, chiefly mechanics; the greater part of them intend proceeding to join their friends settled in the State of Ohio, and all appear to possess good means; two families (farmers) are proceeding to settle in the neighbourhood of Toronto. One hundred and seventy-seven passengers in the "Exile," from Belfast, are a respectable-looking people, chiefly farmers; a considerable number of them have their friends in the western section of the province. The —— had an excess of 18 passengers over her complement, according to the superficial measurement of her passenger deck; and I have taken the necessary proceedings against the master to enforce the penalty. The ——, from ——, with 239 passengers, landed in good health; this vessel also had an excess of 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ passengers over her complement, according to measurement, particulars of which I have placed in the hands of the Crown officer for prosecution. These people are, with the exception of a few families, all in good circumstances and able to pay their way to their destinations, which is to the Bathurst, Home, and Gore districts. One hundred and three passengers in the brig —— from ——, are a healthy set of people, and consist of farmers and labourers, many of whom have friends in the western part of the province. This vessel was ascertained, on checking her list of passengers, to have an excess of 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ adults over her complement, according to tonnage, for which excess the master was fined in the penalty of 20 *l.* sterling, although, according to the extent of her superficial space, she might have carried from 12 to 14 passengers more. Passengers by the "Consbrooke," from Liverpool, and "Baltic," from Yarmouth, are chiefly farmers and labourers. Some respectable families in the former vessel are proceeding to settle in the Eastern Townships. I am happy to report that during the past month I have succeeded in directing a very considerable number of families to that section of the province; and by the reports I have since received, they have all succeeded in getting employment, with the exception of some few young men, who were dissatisfied with the wages offered, viz. 2*s.* per day, with board. The following extract of a report received from A. B. Hawke, Esq. chief agent for Canada West, dated the 20th instant, conveys most gratifying intelligence of the increased demand for labourers; and that the number of the unemployed, which I have had occasion to allude to in my former reports, are rapidly decreasing: "The accounts which I have received from Cobourg, Toronto, and Hamilton since I wrote you last, state that the near approach of harvest has increased the demand for labour, and that the number of unemployed persons was rapidly diminishing; but few emigrants, so far, have obtained employment on the public works. When we consider how few canal labourers settle and become good farmers, it is a subject of congratulation that so many have found employment in the rural districts, and unless we have a very extensive emigration late this fall, there is every prospect that all the emigrants will be comfortably settled before the winter sets in."

In the schooner "Defiance," from Miramichi, was 108 passengers, 10 of whom landed there this season; the others are old residents, chiefly farmers and labourers; employment being very scarce they have come on here seeking it; the greater part intend proceeding up the country.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
25 July 1842.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

(No. 10.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 24th day of July to the 6th day of August 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1842: July 24	Troubadour	J. M'Dowell	Glasgow	84	60	80	224	farmers and labourers	-	224 (a)
„ 24	St. Andrew	J. Leith	Stornaway	34	36	63	133	labourers	-	133 (b)
„ 24	Margaret Balfour	J. Baird	Belfast	32	21	17	70	farmers, labourers, and mechanics.	-	70 (c)
„ 30	Port Glasgow	J. Blandford	Pool	9	2	2	13	farmers and labourers,	-	13 (d)
„ 31	Mary	J. Kelso	London	13	4	15	32	and a few trades	12	20 (d)
August 2	Anna Maria	J. Roberts	Limerick	28	23	23	74	farmers, labourers, and trades	-	74 (e)
„ 2	Mary	C. Turner	Gaspe	6	-	-	6		-	6 (e)
„ 2	St. George	J. Poole	Halifax	2	3	8	13	farmers, labourers, and	-	13 (f)
„ 3	Pactolus	T. Lloyd	Glasgow	60	36	36	182	mechanics	51	131 (f)
				268	185	294	747		63	684

REMARKS:

(a) Intend settling in Canada West; proceeded to Montreal in the vessel.
(b) All proceeded to the Eastern townships.
(c) Went to Kingston and Toronto.
(d) One family went to New Ireland, in Canada East; the remainder proceeded to the Upper Province
(e) Went to Bytown and Kingston, and a few to the United States.
(f) Went to Montreal in the vessel (Pactolus), on the route to Kingston and Toronto; one family going to join relations in Guelph.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	-	45
— IRELAND	-	144
— SCOTLAND	2	539
— LOWER PORTS	-	19
	2	747
Previously reported	398	35,856
	400	36,603
To same period last year	-	23,614
Increase in favour of 1842	-	12,989

Note.—The emigrants arrived at this port since the 24th ult. consist chiefly of farmers and labourers, and all landed in good health.

In the "Troubadour," from Glasgow, were 224 passengers, consisting of farmers and mechanics, many of whom are in good circumstances; they are all proceeding to the western section of the province to settle, where many of them have friends; they proceeded to Montreal in the vessel. One hundred and thirty-three passengers in the "St. Andrew," from Stornaway, are principally labourers, and a few farmers, and all very poor; they intend settling in the Eastern Townships, in Bury and Linwick; their means being very limited, I was under the necessity of assisting them with a conveyance, for the women and children, as far as Sherbrooke.

In the "Margaret Balfour," from Belfast, were some very respectable emigrants, with good means; they all went to the western section of the province for settlement and employment. Two families, 12 in number, in the "Mary," from London, are proceeding to their relations at Guelph; they were assisted to emigrate by their parish. The other emigrants by this vessel appear in comfortable circumstances, and have all proceeded up the country, some for employment and others to join their friends. Seventy-four passengers in the brig "Anna Maria," from Limerick, consist of farmers and labourers; five families are proceeding to their friends at Bytown; the remainder are going to their friends in the United States; they all appear able to pay their own way.

In the "Pactolus," from Glasgow, were nine families, 51 souls, who have been aided to emigrate by public and private contributions; they landed here very poor. Two families who have relations in the province, one at Guelph, the other near Montreal, were forwarded to them; the others were sent in to the country settlement for employment. This vessel proceeded direct to Montreal; the remainder of her passengers were all in good circumstances, and all intend settling in Canada West.

The demand for labourers throughout the country settlements has considerably increased; and I received a letter from one gentleman in the Eastern Townships a few days since, requesting me to forward him from 20 to 30 hands, to whom he will give steady employment until the winter, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day. I find great difficulty in inducing any of those seeking employment to avail themselves of this offer; if they have the means of proceeding up the country, nothing will induce them to remain in this section of the province.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 8 August 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 20.
Governor the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley, 13 Sept. 1842.

11. 12. 13.

— No. 20. —

(No. 189.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston,
13 September 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the weekly returns furnished by the emigrant agent at Quebec and the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, which have been received since my despatch of the 13th ultimo, No. 172.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

(No. 11.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 6th day of August to the 13th day of August 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants.				Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
				Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	TOTAL.			
1842:										
Aug. 7	Spring Hill	W. Wilson	Donegal	85	61	79	225	farmers, labourers, mechanics, and servants.		225 [a]
„ 7	Unity	R. Smith	Paspebiae, Gulf of St. Lawrence.	5	3	4	12			12
„ 9	Royal Bride	G. Welch	Dundee	28	19	31	78	farmers, mechanics, and a few labourers.		78 [b]
„ 10	Wm. Glen Anderson.	J. Gellees	Aberdeen	73	38	41	152	farmers, labourers, mechanics and servants.		152 [c]
„ 10	Nelson Village	G. Barclay	Belfast	74	62	62	198	mostly labourers; a few farmers and trades.		198 [d]
„ 10	Huron	A. Sibbison	Liverpool	66	29	59	154	farmers, labourers, mechanics and servants.		154 [e]
„ 11	Barelli	F. Flaherty	Waterford	6	2	–	8	farmers and trades		8
„ 12	St. Laurent	D. Bermer	Gaspe	3	–	–	3	dealers		3 [f]
„ 12	Henry Volant	H. M'Ewing	Ballyshannon	15	10	9	34	mostly labourers		34 [g]
				355	224	285	864	—		864

REMARKS:

(a) Proceeding to Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Goderich, and Guelph, to join their friends.
(b) Two families went to Goderich, the remainder to Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto.
(c) Proceeding to the neighbourhood of Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto, to join their relations.
(d) The greater part of these people are proceeding to different sections of Canada West.
(e) Proceeded to Canada West; a few were forwarded to the Gosford road for employment, and three families to the E. townships.
(f) Remain in Quebec.
(g) Proceeded to Kingston and Toronto.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	–	154
— IRELAND	–	465
— SCOTLAND	–	230
— LOWER PORTS	9	15
	9	864
Previously reported	400	36,603
	409	37,467
To the same period last year		24,187
Increase in favour of 1842		13,280

Note.—The emigrants of the past week landed in good health, but a large proportion of them very poor, and requiring assistance to enable them to reach their friends; they are, with few exceptions, proceeding to different sections of Canada West, to join their friends and relations, who have been for some years residents in the province.

A number of passengers per ——, from ——, are very poor; and I was under the necessity of assisting them with a free passage up the country to enable them to proceed to their friends. The greater part of these people were on board the vessel over 12 weeks, as owing to a report of the vessel being unseaworthy, the Government agent at —— would not permit her to proceed to sea until a proper survey was held, and she was reported fit for the voyage. Passengers by the "Royal Bride," from Dundee, are respectable farmers, and all have friends and relations settled in the province; they all appear to possess means. One hundred and ninety-eight passengers in the "Nelson Village," from Belfast, are also, with few exceptions, proceeding to Canada West to join their relations; they are mostly agricultural labourers, a number of whom possess money; a few young men, whose means are limited, proceeded to the Gosford Road for employment. The passengers per "Huron," from Liverpool, and "Henry Volant," from Ballyshannon, are labourers, and a few trades and servants; the greater part are proceeding up the country to their friends, and others I have directed to the Gosford Road for employment. Three families have gone to the Eastern Townships. There are but few emigrants about this city or Montreal out of employment at present. Several hundred hands are at present employed on the Beauharnois Canal, at 3 *s.* per day.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
15 August 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

(No. 12.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 13th day of August to the 20th day of August 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1842: August 15	Macoa	H. Milligan	Londonderry	109	89	84	282	farmers' labourers, mechanics, and servants.		282 [a]
„ 15	John and Robert	M'Kechney	Liverpool	58	37	57	152	trades, farmers, and labourers.		152 [b]
„ 16	Alice	S. Rees	Glasgow	38	27	42	107	farmers		107 [c]
„ 18	St. Lawrence	R. Burnett	Cork	9	15	14	38	labourers and farmers		38 [d]
„ 18	Sir Wm. Wallace	R. Anderson	Aberdeen	29	25	24	78	farmers		78 [e]
„ 18	Julia Margaret	H. Laundry	Miramichi	10	8	4	22	labourers		22 [f]
„ 18	Moscow	R. Coulson	ditto	5	3	5	13	ditto		13 [f]
				258	204	230	692			692

REMARKS:

(a) All proceeding to different sections of Canada West to join their friends.

(b) Proceeding to the London, Gore, Home, and Midland districts; a few to the Gosford Road.

(c) A few families going to their friends in the Bathurst district; chief part to the Huron tract and London district.

(d) Going to friends in the vicinity of Bytown.

(e) A few families to the United States; the remainder are going to the Home and Gore districts.

(f) Emigrants who arrived this season at Miramichi, but not meeting with any employment, have come on here in hopes of bettering their condition; three families have proceeded to the Eastern Townships for employment.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	5	152
— IRELAND		320
— SCOTLAND		185
— LOWER PORTS		35
	5	692
Previously reported	409	37,467
	414	38,159
To corresponding period last year		24,662
Increase in favour of 1842		13,497

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week consist of agricultural labourers, a few farmers, mechanics, and domestic servants, and nearly all appear to have their friends or relations settled in different sections of the province. They have landed generally in good health; but owing to long and tedious passages, the average being over 57 days, very many families, whose funds were limited, were unable to proceed to their destination without assistance.

The passengers per the "Macoa," 282, sailed from Londonderry on the 10th May, and after being a few days at sea were obliged to put into Belfast in distress, and were detained there until the 19th June. As these people were delayed at that port upwards of four weeks, attended with a good deal extra expense, the funds of many of the families were completely exhausted on arrival here, and I found it necessary to grant some assistance to enable them to reach their friends. The master, Mr. Milligan, was most kind and attentive to their wants during the voyage, and they all speak most favourably of his attention. They are all proceeding to Canada West.

One hundred and fifty-two passengers in the "John and Robert," from Liverpool, had also a long passage of 50 days; many of the families were short of provisions, and being obliged to purchase from the master, they landed here very poor. They also state that they were waiting a considerable time in Liverpool for a vessel. With few exceptions, they are proceeding to Upper Canada to their friends.

One hundred and seven passengers in the brig "Alice," from Glasgow, and 78 in the "Sir William Wallace," from Aberdeen, are all respectable farmers and agriculturists, and, with the exception of one or two families in the former vessel, appear in good circumstances, and are going to join their friends and relations in the Huron tract and London district. A few families are proceeding to the neighbourhood of Perth and Bytown, and up the Ottawa River. Six families, 38 in number, in the "St. Lawrence," from Cork, are going to their friends in the Bathurst district; they are all in good health, and appear well able to pay their way. There is a good demand for skilled labour among the farmers in this section of the province, and good hands have no difficulty in procuring employment. Common labourers find it much more difficult, and for steady employment are dependent on the public works. About 400 hands are at present employed on the Gosford Road, in this district, one-half of whom are emigrants of this season. Wages, 2*l.* per month and their board.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 22 August 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

(No. 13.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrivsd at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 20th day of August to the 27th day of August 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1842;										
Aug. 24	Gem	P. Robb	Leith	16	7	7	30	mechanics, two labourers, and one farmer.		30 [a]
„ 24	Mountaineer	Stickney	Liverpool	214	140	119	473	farmers, mechanics, and labourers.		473 [b]
„ 24	John Bell	W. Black	New Ross	10	4	6	20			20 [b]
„ 25	Euphrosyne	Summisen	Bristol	25	13	31	69	labourers, farmers, and mechanics	15	54 [c]
„ 25	Reward	B. Frost	Hull	10	5	7	22			22 [c]
„ 26	Elizabeth	H. Wilson	Sligo	26	29	10	65	labourers		65 [d]
„ 26	Caledonia	B. Allan	Glasgow	31	20	35	86	farmers, labourers, and mechanics		86 [e]
„ 27	Elephanta	D. Ross	Greenock	46	35	42	123			123 [e]
„ 27	Edinburgh	E. Lawson	Liverpool	122	71	107	300	farmers, labourers, and mechanics		300 [f]
„ 27	Borneo	P. O'Donnell	Limerick	40	45	50	135			135 [f]
„ 27	Blazer	J. Mechanel	Arichat	2	–	–	2			2 [f]
„ 27	Lord Sandon	Feneran	Cork	2	1	–	3			3 [f]
				544	370	414	1,328		15	1,313

REMARKS:

[a] Went to Canada West for settlement; one family to join friends in Burford, London district.

[b] A few will remain in Montreal to join relations, and the remainder proceed to Bytown, Kingston, Port Hope, Dundas, Buckingham, and Brockville.

[c] Proceeding to St. Vincent, county of Simeo, and other parts of Canada West.

[d] Some went to Richmond, Midland district, others to Goderich in the Huron tract, and a part to Williamsburg, county Dundas.

[e] Proceeding to join friends in the Bathurst and Johnson district. A few families intend remaining in Montreal and Kingston, where they have friends.

[f] Proceeded to Beverly, Ramsey, township of Young, above Brockville, Toronto, and Adelaide; five families went to Prince Edward's Island, others to Troy, and the remainder to Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	6	864
— IRELAND	3	223
— SCOTLAND	17	239
— LOWER PORTS	–	2
	26	1,328
Previously reported	414	38,159
	440	39,487
To same period last year		25,370
Increase in favour of 1842		14,117

Note.—A large portion of the emigrants arrived during the last week have suffered much from want of provisions and from sickness; the average length of their passage being over eight weeks.

The ship ——, with 505 passengers, was 68 days on her voyage, and her passengers suffered very much from sickness, 30 deaths having occurred previous to her arrival at quarantine, and two more during her detention there, from the effects of small-pox and typhus fever. Many of the passengers were so much reduced from want of food that the medical officer was under the necessity of retaining a number in hospital for a few days to enable them to recover their strength. The stock of provisions of a great many became exhausted after being out about five to six weeks, and they were under the necessity of purchasing food from the master at most exorbitant rates. This, as well as many other complaints made by the passengers, are now undergoing legal investigation, which, when closed, will be duly reported. A large number of these people are proceeding to join their friends, chiefly in Canada West; there are a good many Scotch emigrants among them, who are in good circumstances, and who are going to their friends in the London and Western districts.

Sixty-nine passengers per the "Euphrosyne," from Bristol, are farmers and farm-labourers; two or three families have brought out a good deal of capital with them, and intend settling in the London district; this vessel was 69 days on her voyage, but they all appeared well supplied.

Passengers per the "Caledonia," 86 in number, from Glasgow, are respectable farmers and mechanics; they are all proceeding to join their friends in Canada West.

One hundred and twenty-three passengers in the "Elephanta," from Greenock, are, with the exception of a few families, in good circumstances; they had a long passage of 51 days, but were well supplied with provisions.

In the "Edinburgh," from Liverpool, were 300 passengers; this vessel was 54 days on her voyage, and many of the passengers were short of provisions; they however landed in good health; they consist of farmers' labourers and a large number of mechanics; the former are all proceeding to join their friends, and the latter in search of employment.

Passengers by the "Borneo," 135, from Limerick, and "John Bell," from New Ross, are chiefly labourers, coming out to join their friends; a number in the former vessel are going to the United States.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
29 August 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 21.
Lord Stanley to Governor the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot, 27 October 1842.

— No. 21. —

(No. 259.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 27 October 1842.

HAVING referred to the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration your despatches, No. 166, 172, and 189, of the 8th and 13th of August, and 13th of September, enclosing the Returns for two weeks of emigrants who had arrived at Quebec down to the 27th August, together with a list of the vessels which to that period had infringed the Passengers' Act, by carrying an excess of passengers, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the Report made to me by the Commissioners on the subject, and to acquaint you that the reasons which they have assigned for not instituting prosecutions in this country against the parties who have violated the law by carrying an excess of passengers appear to me to be conclusive.

Oct. 14.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Stanley*.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Encl. in No. 21.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 14 October 1842.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letters of the 29th and 31st August, and 7th instant, the first transmitting to us a despatch from the Governor of Canada, dated the 8th of August, with a list of vessels which up to that period had infringed the Passengers' Act, by carrying an excess of passengers, the two latter forwarding the usual weekly returns which had been received from the emigration agent at Quebec.

The circumstances attending the greatly increased emigration of the present year had continued, upon the whole, to be satisfactory, and the emigrants appear with but little difficulty to have obtained employment, either at the public works or with private parties.

We have called for reports from the Government emigration agents upon all the cases of infringement of the law which have been brought under our notice by these returns, when the vessels have sailed from ports at which those officers are resident; and we have now the honour to report, that it does not appear to us desirable that any steps should be taken in this country for the punishment of the parties connected with the ships. The number of such cases mentioned by Mr. Buchanan in which vessels have brought a greater number of passengers than is allowed by the Act, is 14; and in nearly all of these, the excess has occurred in respect of the superficies of the deck; but we find, upon reference to the Government emigration agents, that the method of measurement adopted in the colony must differ from that which is in use in this country; and that in the opinion of those officers many of the vessels which are supposed to have infringed the Act in respect to the numbers they conveyed, are not justly liable to the charge. The doubt which is thus thrown upon the subject, it would be necessary, though difficult, and perhaps in some instances impossible, to remove, before any proceedings could be taken against the parties; and such a measure would then perhaps be considered severe, seeing that the numbers conveyed in the vessels had been sanctioned by the officers who are appointed to guard against the infringement of the Act. It is right to mention, moreover, that no inconvenience from overcrowding appears in any of these cases to have been suffered by the passengers, and that the evil of an excess of numbers will, as we hope, be more efficiently checked under the Act which has now come into operation. Any discrepancy, moreover, in the calculations of officers in this country and in the colony as to the numbers which any vessel is entitled to carry, will in future be obviated, inasmuch as by the 17th clause of the new Act, it is required that this fact shall be ascertained, and be noted down amongst other particulars in a list, which must receive the signature of the chief officer of the Customs before the vessel can be cleared; a duplicate of this list will be carried out by the master of the vessel, and be an authoritative guide to the immigration agent in the colony in all matters to which it relates.

We may mention, that among the cases before us there are two in which there would appear to have been an admitted excess of passengers; in one of them, however, assuming that the admeasurement of the deck in this country was correct, the number in excess is trifling, and was unattended with any evil during the voyage; it would scarcely seem expedient, therefore, in this case to risk a prosecution in this country, which would be dependent, after this lapse of time, upon evidence to be transmitted from the colony. In the other case to which we refer, the excess of numbers had been expressly allowed by the

CANADA.

the Government emigration agent in this country before the vessel sailed, upon the ground that the parties connected with the vessel had been misled by the Custom-house officers as to the numbers which she could legally carry. It appears the passengers had come from a great distance, and being collected at the port, would have been left behind in a state of destitution if he had prevented their embarkation. We have instructed him never, in future, to exercise any such discretion, which is beyond the law; but it would at the same time, we conceive, be not right, under the circumstances, to institute proceedings against the parties belonging to the ship for the breach of the law.

We cannot, therefore, as we before had the honour to submit, recommend that any steps should be taken in this country in respect of those vessels which are stated to have infringed the Passengers' Act, and not to have been proceeded against in the colony.

We have, &c.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 22. —

No. 22.
Governor the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley 20 Sept. 1842.

(No. 191.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right hon. Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston,
20 September 1842.

My Lord,

16 Sept. 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a letter from Mr. Buchanan, the chief agent for emigration, transmitting the abstract quarterly return of immigrants arrived in this province to the 31st July; and I would call your Lordship's particular attention to that officer's observations, in reply to the fourth query annexed to the returns.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

Encl. in No. 22.

Enclosure in No. 22.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Quebec, 16 September 1842.

I HEREWITH have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Governor-general, the abstract quarterly return of immigrants arrived in this province to the 31st July; I have also added a copy of a return, received from Mr. Hawke, of the average prices of labour, provisions, and clothing, for Canada West, during the same period.

I have, &c.

R. W. Rawson, Esq.
Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,*
Chief Agent.

(No. 1.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults. Male.	Number of Adults. Female.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants. Male.	Number of Domestic Servants. Female.	Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by. Parochial Funds.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by. Private Funds.	Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL Amount paid.
May - -															£. s. d.
June - -	223	236	87	36,328	14,435	10,315	farmers, 3,090 labourers, 8,530	284	1,075	2,531	712	1,580	1,500	Adults. *	7,578 14 4†
July - -															
											Quebec - - -			4,989	
											Port St. Francis - -			841	
											Montreal - - -			9,662	
											Bytown - - -			1,970	
											Kingston - - -			5,945	
											Cobourg and Port Hope			4	
											Toronto - - -			1,941	
											Hamilton - - -			138	
TOTALS - -	223	236	87	36,328	14,435	10,315	11,620	284	1,075	2,531	712	1,580	1,500	25,490	7,578 14 4

* The numbers stated in this line are the totals at each agency assisted out of public funds with free passages and provisions.

† This includes the total expenditure for the relief of destitute emigrants for Canada, East and West, according to the returns received from the different agencies.

31 July 1842.

A. C. Buchanan.
Chief Immigration Agent for Canada.

(No. 2.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Quebec, Canada East,* in the Quarter ended 31st July 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling). £. s. d.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling). £. s. d.
(*N. B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)					
Bread - - - -	6 lb. loaf	– – 9	Men's stout shoes - -	per pair	– 7 6
Biscuit - - - -	per cwt.	1 – –	Women's ditto - - -	– ditto	– 5 6
Fresh beef - - -	– lb.	– – 3½	Men's cotton shirts - -	each	– 2 6
Salt ditto - - -	– ditto	– – 3	Men's flannel shirts - -	ditto	– 3 4
Pork - - - -	– ditto	– – 3	Men's Guernsey frocks -	ditto	– 3 4
Veal - - - -	– ditto	– – 4½	Cloth for coats and trowsers	per yard	– 4 7
Mutton - - - -	– ditto	– – 4	Common blankets - -	– pair	– 12 6
Butter (salt) - - -	– ditto	– – 8	Men and women's half hose	– ditto	– 1 –
Flour (fine) - - -	– barrel	1 4 9	Flannel - - - - -	– yard	– 1 3
Ditto (2d quality) - -	– cwt.	– 14 6	Fustian jackets, ready made	each	– 7 6
Oatmeal - - - -	– ditto	– 10 –	Ditto pantaloons, ditto -	ditto	– 5 6
Eggs - - - -	– doz.	– – 7	Cotton for women's gowns	per yard	– – 7½
Tea - - - -	– lb.	– 3 10	Common sheeting - -	– ditto	– – 6
Sugar (brown) - - -	– ditto	– – 5	Men's winter stocking boots	– pair	– 15 –
Candles - - - -	– ditto	– – 8	Coals - - - - -	– chaldron	1 7 –
Soap - - - -	– ditto	– – 4	Firewood - - -	– cord	– 10 –
Rice - - - -	– ditto	– – 3	Potatoes - - - -	– bushel	– 1 –
Salt - - - -	– bushel	– 1 8	Fowls - - - -	– couple	– 1 8
Herrings - - - -	– barrel	– 16 –	Pepper - - - -	– lb.	– – 9
Dry cod fish - - -	– cwt.	– 9 –	Coffee - - - -	– ditto	– 1 3
			Cheese (American) - -	– ditto	– – 8
			Ditto (English) - -	– ditto	– 1 2

CANADA.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in *Quebec, Canada East,* for the Three Months ended 31 July 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.		*£. s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	3 5	—	—	3 8	3 2
Butchers	—	—	21 10 —	—	—
Brickmakers	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	4 3	—	—	4 6	4 —
Blacksmiths	3 4	—	—	3 8	3 —
Curriers	3 10	—	—	4 1	3 8
Carpenters and Joiners	3 9	—	—	4 —	3 6
Cabinetmakers	4 3	—	—	4 6	4 —
Coopers	3 9	—	—	4 —	3 6
Coppersmiths	4 3	—	—	4 6	4 —
Carters	2 4	—	—	4 —	3 6
Cooks (women)	—	—	13 10 —	£. 16 4 —	£. 10 16 —
Dairywomen	—	—	9 9 —	10 16 —	8 2 —
Dressmakers and Milliners (sewing girls)		6*d.*		—	—
Farm Labourers	—	—	18 18 —	21 12 —	16 4 —
Gardeners	—	—	27 — —	31 10 —	22 10 —
Grooms	—	—	24 6 —	27 — —	21 12 —
Millwrights	3 7	—	—	4*s.* — *d.*	3*s.* 2*d.*
Millers	4 3	—	—	4 6	4 —
Painters	4 —	—	—	4 6	3 6
Plasterers	4 1	—	—	4 6	3 8
Plumbers and Glaziers	5 2	—	—	5 5	5 —
Quarrymen	2 7	—	—	2 9	2 6
Ropemakers	4 3	—	—	4 6	4 —
Sailmakers	4 3	—	—	4 6	4 —
Sawyers	2 6 per 1,000 feet	—	—	2 9	2 3
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	3 3	—	—	3 6	3 —
Shoemakers (per pair)	3 10½ for shoes, and for boots 7*s.* 8*d.*	—	—	4/1 to 3/8 & 8/7 to 6/9	
Shinglers	4 3 per 1,000	—	—	4 6	4 —
Stonemasons	4 3	—	—	4 6	4 —
Tailors	5 3	—	—	5 6	5 —
Tanners	2 6	—	—	2 9	2 3
Tinsmiths	3 3	—	—	3 6	3 —
Wheelwrights	3 4	—	—	3 6	3 2
Whitesmiths	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—Tradesmen are not boarded with their employers; and the charge for boarding and lodging for mechanics is 12*s.* 6*d.* per week.

(No. 4.)

Answers to Queries.

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—A warrant for 3,000*l.* has been placed at my disposal during the past quarter, out of the proceeds of the immigrant tax, on account of the expenditure incurred at the different agencies throughout the province. The amount of tax received to this date amounts to 7,058*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—In the large towns of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, almost every description of artisan can find employment in building. Stonemasons and dressers, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, joiners, painters and glaziers, are in demand very generally; and the rates of wages stated in the Abstract annexed, in reference to these classes of labourers, will show that they are very fairly remunerated. Quarrymen, bricklayers, sawyers, carters, and hodmen, are furnished with support from the same source. In the erection of grist and saw mills, carding, fulling, and dressing mills for the woollen manufacture, oil-mills, paper-mills, distilleries,

distilleries, breweries, and the requisite machinery and utensils, mechanics of the same classes are required, with the addition of millwrights working both in wood and metal. It is to be remarked, however, that the climate confines building of almost every description to the summer months of the year, the winter rate of wages for the carpenters, joiners, and others who can work within doors, are very considerably reduced, while the masons, bricklayers, &c. are totally without emaployment in their line. Shipbuilding, which has up to the present year been a profitable direction of industry, is now almost totally at a stand throughout the province; and the wages of the ship carpenters, caulkers, and riggers have fallen to a very low standard accordingly. The failure of this branch of industry is the more sensibly felt since the lessened demand for labour occurs in the winter months. The vessels formerly in Canada were to a great extent constructed in that inclement season, which puts a stop to other building operations; and the mechanics, who would otherwise have been idle, were maintained from this source in employment throughout the year. This relief being withdrawn, the difference between the seasoms must be most sensibly felt by all the classes of carpenters, joiners, sawyers, and others who have hitherto enjoyed it. Cabinet-makers, upholsterers, coopers, carriage-makers, wheelwrights, cartwrights, engineers and mechanics, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, and tin-workers, copper-smiths, plumbers, turners, chandlers, soap-makers, brewers and malsters, tailors, boot and shoe makers, tanners and curriers, butchers and bakers, may generally, without difficulty, find employment in the large towns mentioned above. In their neighbourhood, market gardeners and gardeners' assistants are in demand, in addition to the farm servants required for the agricultural districts. In the smaller towns, such as Three Rivers, William Henry, Sherbrooke, Melbourne, Bytown, Brockville, Prescott, Cobourg, Niagara, Hamilton, and in numerous villages throughout the country, there is a demand for the mechanics required in building, as also for cabinet-makers, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carriage-builders, plough, and other implement makers.

It may be made a general remark, that the highest classes of mechanics in Canada, and perhaps any new country, are not those who find themselves remunerated the most liberally; and workmen in curious branches of trade, and almost all manufacturing artisans, fail to find employment at rates of wages even equal to those they have received in Great Britain.

For the country district it is chiefly agricultural labourers who are in demand; and it may be observed, that the comparatively high wages paid by the employer in Canada form strong inducements to him to make a careful selection of his servants. A large proportion of the immigration to Canada consists in men previously unaccustomed to agricultural labour, perhaps unfitted for the employment, and that while the active, able-bodied man, acquainted with the use of the plough, the scythe, and the sickle, is sought after, and at once offered high wages, those who have been employed in factories, or in districts whose practical agricultural remains unimproved, are avoided, and often left to distress. The agricultural labourer may in almost every part of the province find ready employment; good ploughmen are always in demand, equally with mowers, reapers, waggoners, and barnsmen. For the country are required also the common blacksmith, cartwright, implement-maker, wheelwright, with the carpenter and mason.

The public works of the province, at the present moment, demand a very large supply of labourers, and afford a resource to those of the immigrants whose previous employments have failed to suit them for the general wants of the country. The extension of the various canals, and the work of opening and forming the various roads in progress, can be executed by labourers of the commonest ability; and this employment, while it furnishes him at once with means of subsistence, tends in some degree to fit him for other situations of service, or to prepare him as a settler upon lands.

It may be here remarked, that contractors of public works will invariably give the preference to labourers who have been a few years in the country over the newly arrived immigrants; and among those employed on the public works in progress this season, a very small proportion are immigrants of this year, as owing to the stoppage of public works in the United States, labourers from all quarters of the Union have flocked to this province for employment, and contractors in all cases give them the preference. The number who have thus come in are variously estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—The annual immigration to Canada is, from the circumstances under which it takes place, crowded into the comparatively short period comprehended in the latter half of the month of May, the months of June, July, and August. The number of arrivals at Quebec between the 9th May and 31st July having been 36,328, it may be supposed that the demand for labour has been fully satisfied. The introduction of so large a number of labourers and mechanics as are comprehended in this Return, must indeed have produced a glut in the labour market, even in a much more extensive and populous country than Canada. But although a reply to the third Query must be found to convey the impression that the last quarter's immigration has fully satisfied the demand for labour, I may take the opportunity to remark, that since the supply of labour from this source will be limited to the early summer season, while the demand for labour in agricultural, and to some extent for public works, will be extended through the entire year. There can be no doubt that the country will have absorbed and employed advantageously all the immigrants of the present year before it shall be called upon to receive those of the next.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—In attempting a reply to the fourth

CANADA.

Question of the series, I may take advantage of its very general tenor to notice the effects of the disposition so extensively existing throughout Great Britain to facilitate the emigration of the most distressed classes of the population. These effects cannot but prove discouraging, as well to the classes who are promised benefit by removal to Canada, or other countries, as to those whose means are employed in promoting this removal, until some system may have been established by which each emigrant on leaving his own country may be provided with such pecuniary or other sufficient aid as shall secure him from destitution at least, until he can reach his place of permanent establishment. It is true, that some instances of great liberality in landlords, parish authorities, and emigration associations may be referred to; but the means which I possess of ascertaining the particular situation, in regard to funds, of the immigrants on reaching this port, satisfy me that a very large proportion of the pauper families, whose emigration from Great Britain takes place either directly or indirectly through the assistance afforded them by their parishes in England, their landlords in Ireland, or by the working-class associations, assisted by charitable contributions, in Scotland, and who are supplied on their departure merely with the necessary stock of provisions, and a passage paid across the Atlantic, are landed at Quebec in a state of utter destitution. In by far too many instances the object of the landlords and rate-payers seems to be, not so much to benefit the emigrant, as to attain the removal of the redundant pauper labourers of a parish or district, and thereby to reduce the poor-rate, or to avoid the necessity of affording to the able-bodied poor the subsistence which they are unable to earn. Pauper emigration to Canada affords examples of the most contrary results: on the one hand may be seen many thousands of individuals, who after a few years of persevering industry, have acquired perfect independence; on the other, there are large numbers who have made no advance whatever beyond the state of extreme poverty which had been their lot in Great Britain; and although it cannot be denied that many of the former class have made their way from the lowest beginning, the failures that are observed among the latter may be in almost every case traced to the circumstances of total destitution under which the party had been landed in the province, and to the privations, hardships, and disease which were in consequence entailed upon them.

It should be carefully borne in mind by those interested in procuring the emigration of the poorer classes of their neighbours, that the season for their introduction into Canada is confined to a very few months of the year; that Quebec is practically the sole port; and that although the provincial Legislature, as well as the Imperial Government, have provided some resources for their inland transport and distribution when found to be destitute, the great body of the immigrants are necessarily thrown together in the principal towns, and must furnish a far greater supply of labour than those places can at any time require. The public works, such as canals and roads, are many of them at great distances from Quebec or Montreal, and agricultural employment cannot be readily procured unless by a search for it, extending throughout distant districts. If wholly without resources, therefore, the immigrant is necessarily in distress, whether he be at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston or Toronto; he must be himself discouraged and disappointed, while his applications for relief, directed to the neighbouring inhabitants, are burthensome to them, and considered disgraceful to the applicant. He is perhaps unwillingly idle, but cannot procure the means of seeking advantageous employment where it could be obtained; and it only requires the additional misery of disease in his family to confirm his despondency, and prevent him from ever rising beyond the condition of a daily labourer; on the other hand, the able-bodied immigrant, assisted either directly, as with a sum of money paid to him on landing, or furnished with lodgings, provisions, transport, &c., through proper agents, is enabled to afford the necessary time for a proper search for employment; can transport his family to the point at which he finds it; is never discouraged by doubt of success, still less by the dread of want; and with every progressive step in the improvement of his condition, receives increased courage to continue his exertions. He soon discovers that his future independence lies in possession of land, and whatever may have been his former state, however deficient his moral education, however degraded his habits, it may be affirmed, that a distinct perception of the practicability of the attainment of his independence in no case fails at once to improve his character, change his views, and most materially to amend his social feelings. Under a general consideration of the subject, there cannot be a doubt that it is sound policy to secure the emigrant from the probability of his remaining in Canada in a condition no better than that from which it is an object of admitted necessity to remove him at home.

It is therefore plainly the duty of those directing the arrangements of future emigrations to place the immigrants in a situation to be enabled with certainty to take advantage of the openings for industry which this new country affords, or at least to secure them from the distress which, under existing circumstances, the landing of destitute immigrants on its shores cannot fail to entail.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

(No. 2.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—Prices.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Kingston, Canada West*, in the Quarter ended 31 July 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling). £. s. d.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling). £. s. d.
(*N.B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony).			Fire wood	per cord	– 7 2½
			Common soap	– lb.	– – 3½
Salt Beef	per lb.	– – 3	Tea	– ditto	– 3 2
Fresh beef, mutton, lamb, and veal	– ditto	– – 3½	Rice	– ditto	– – 3
Pork	– ditto	– – 3	Brown sugar	– ditto	– – 5
Bacon and hams	– ditto	– – 4			
Butter	– ditto	– – 6½	CLOTHING.		
Milk	– quart	– – 2	Men's stout shoes	per pair	– 6 9
Cheese	– lb.	– – 4½	Women's ditto	– ditto	– 5 8
Eggs	– dozen	– – 6½	Men's cotton shirts	each	– 2 9
Potatoes	– bushel	– 1 1½	Flannel (domestic)	per yard	– 2 3
Bread	– 4 lb. loaf	– – 5½	Cloth for coats	– ditto	– 6 9
Wheat flour (fine)	– barrel	1 2 6	Cotton for gowns	– ditto	– – 8
Candles	– lb.	– – 6½	Fustians	– ditto	– 1 10
			Velveteens	– ditto	– 2 3

All the above articles are supposed to be of the average quality used by labouring persons.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—Wages.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in *Kingston, Canada West*, for the Three Months ended 31st July 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.) s. d.	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.) s. d.	Average Wages per Annum, with Board, and Lodging, (in Sterling.) £. s. d.	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging, (in Sterling.) Highest. s. d.	Lowest. s. d.
Bread and biscuit bakers	4 6	3 7	22 10 –	5 –	4 –
Butchers	4 6	3 7	22 10 –	5 –	4 –
Brickmakers	4 6	3 7	– – –	5 –	4 –
Bricklayers	5 5	4 6	– – –	6 –	5 –
Blacksmiths	4 6	3 7	31 10 –	5 –	4 –
Curriers	4 1	3 2	27 – –	4 6	3 6
Carpenters and joiners	4 6	3 7	36 – –	5 –	4 –
Cabinetmakers	4 6	3 7	36 – –	5 –	4 –
Coopers	4 6	3 7	36 – –	5 –	4 –
Carters	3 4½	2 8½	22 10 –	3 8	3 –
Cooks (women)	– – –	– – –	13 10 –	—	—
Dairywomen	– – –	– – –	13 10 –	—	—
Dressmakers and milliners	—	—	—	—	—
Farm labourers	3 4½	2 3	20 5 –	3 9	3 –
Gardeners	3 11	2 8½	– – –	4 6	3 4
Grooms	—	—	—	—	—

 (*continued*)

CANADA.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging, (in Sterling.)	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Millwrights	6 9	5 7½	- - -	7 6	6 -
Millers	- - -	- - -	45 - -	—	—
Painters	5 5	4 6	- - -	6 -	5 -
Plasterers	5 5	4 6	- - -	6 -	5 -
Plumbers and glaziers	5 5	4 6	- - -	6 -	5 -
Quarrymen	4 1	3 2	- - -	5 -	4 -
Ropemakers	—	—	—	—	—
Sailmakers	—	—	—	—	—
Sawyers	4 6	3 7	- - -	5 -	4 -
Shipwrights and boatbuilders	4 6	3 7	- - -	5 -	4 -
Shoemakers	4 1	3 2	- - -	4 6	3 6
Slaters and shinglers	4 6	3 7	- - -	5 -	4 -
Stonemasons	4 6	3 7	- - -	5 -	4 -
Tailors	4 6	3 7	- - -	5 -	4 -
Tanners	4 1	3 2	27 - -	4 6	3 6
Wheelwrights	4 6	3 7	- - -	5 -	4 -
Whitesmiths	—	—	—	—	—

(signed) *A. B. Hawke,*

Chief Emigrant Agent, Canada West.

A. C. Buchanan.

(No. 4.)

Answers to Queries.

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—No funds have been placed at my disposal for the relief of emigrants during the current year, except the sum of 1,500 *l.* currency by the Government.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—There is no particular description of labour much in demand at present; since the opening of the navigation upwards of 26,000 emigrants have come to Canada West, and have been distributed. Consequently the demand for labour has been pretty well supplied.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—Yes.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—The immigrants of the current season have been remarkably healthy, and as they have been willing to work for low wages, they been generally successful in getting employment.

(signed) *A. B. Hawke.*

— No. 23. —

No. 23.
Lord Stanley to Governor the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot, 15 Nov. 1842.

(No. 276.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G. C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 15 Nov. 1842.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 191, of the 20th September, forwarding the Abstract Quarterly Return of Emigrants who had arrived in Canada to the 31st July, accompanied by the remarks of the agent for emigration at Quebec.

The favourable account there given of the emigration of the season, so far as it had then gone, is highly satisfactory.

I fully concur in Mr. Buchanan's observations (to which every publicity will be given in this country) respecting the importance to their future prospects of emigrants of the poorer classes possessing, when they land in the province, sufficient funds for their subsistence while in search of employment, as well as to defray the expense of removal to the districts where labour is in demand. In the case of persons sent out by parishes under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, I have always understood that that sanction is never given unless, independently of the mere outfit and expense of conveying the emigrant to the province, the sum of 1 *l.* for each adult, and a fit proportion for children, be entrusted to the master of the vessel, to be paid into the emigrant's hands on landing, so that they may not be destitute. I should wish to ascertain from Mr. Buchanan, whether he was aware of the existence of this landing money, and if so, to what extent he is prepared to report that it is inadequate, and what change specifically he would be disposed to recommend. If there be reason to apprehend that the landing money has often hitherto been misapplied, it may be a question whether the expenditure of it should be entrusted to Mr. Buchanan, and not to the emigrants themselves.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley*.

— No. 24. —

No. 24.
Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Sir *Charles Bagot* to Lord *Stanley*, dated Government-house, Kingston, 26th January 1843.

I APPEND a copy of a Report from Mr. Buchanan upon the subject of the inquiry suggested in your Lordship's despatch of the 15th November (No. 276), relative to the adequacy and disposition of the present allowance of 1 *l.* for landing-money. 21st December.

From this your Lordship will perceive that the amount is hardly adequate, in ordinary cases, to carry the parties as far as Kingston, and that consequently they are obliged, unless they have other means, to depend upon relief, even to enable them to reach the places where they may hope to find employment. With regard to the disposal of the landing-money, Mr. Buchanan does not seem to anticipate much advantage from his having any power over it.

Enclosure in No. 24.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Quebec, 21 December 1842.

Encl. in No. 24.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, transmitting me, by the command of his Excellency, copy of a despatch from the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the remarks made by me in the quarterly abstract forwarded from this department, up to the 31st July last. No. 276, 15th Nov.

In reply to that part of Lord Stanley's despatch relating to the pauper emigrants sent out under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, I have the honour to state, that it was not my intention to apply those observations in any way to the emigrants who are sent out yearly to this colony, under their sanction; on the contrary, I have frequently had occasion to bring under his Excellency's, and his predecessor's notice, the satisfaction I have experienced at the comfortable condition in which these emigrants landed here.

CANADA.

The evil which I wished to set forth, was the practical inconvenience and distress arising from the want of system which has prevailed for several years past, owing to which large parties of emigrants, more particularly from Scotland and Ireland, have with assistance from their landlords, aided by appeals to the sympathies of the public, been enabled to emigrate to this colony; but the means thus collected have been barely sufficient to pay their passage, and procure often but a scanty supply of provisions for the voyage.

In my annual Report of last year, and in my weekly reports of this season, I had occasion to allude to several parties of emigrants from Scotland and Ireland, who landed, suffering from the above causes; and I also had the honour to bring the evils of this system under the notice of his Excellency the late Lord Sydenham, in my Report on the emigration to this province for 1840, to which I would most respectfully refer.

Of 1,079 persons aided in their emigration from England during the past season, 831 emigrated under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, and received 1 *l.* sterling on landing here; the remaining 248 received, so far as I could learn, only partial aid from their landlords and parishes, without landing-money; the number from Ireland was 504, and from Scotland 246; all the latter, with the exception of a few families assisted by Colonel Wyndham, required and received assistance on landing here, to enable them to proceed up the country.

In reply to the wish expressed by Lord Stanley, to ascertain if I was aware of the fact of the landing-money being paid to the emigrants sent out under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, and if I considered that sum inadequate, and what change specifically I would be disposed to recommend, &c., I have the honour to state, that the landing-money thus allowed to each passenger has in every instance been paid in my presence, and the master of the vessel is required to produce my certificate that the conditions under which these people embarked have been duly fulfilled; one-half of his freight being retained until such certificate is produced.

The money thus given, although a very great assistance to the emigrants on their arrival, in providing for their immediate wants, owing to the improvident habits of this class of persons, is seldom sufficient to defray their expenses to any great distance into the interior.

Owing to the mistaken ideas as to the climate of Lower Canada, few of the emigrants can be prevailed on to proceed to the settlements in this section of the province, which their means would generally enable them to do, and employment for very many of them would be procured; but in nine cases out of ten, their destination is west of Kingston or Toronto; and taking the rates of transport during the past season, which have been unusually low, the money thus paid does little more than defray their passage as far as Kingston, and in the event of their not securing employment, they are necessarily in a destitute condition, and become a charge on that agency. The transport of a family of five persons, equal to three adults, with eight days' provision to Kingston, without allowing for any unnecessary delay, is 3 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* currency, and to Toronto, allowing 10 days, 4 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.*; the landing-money such a family would receive on arriving here, 3 *l.* 10 *s.* currency.

So long as the present limited assistance is allowed to pauper emigrants, I do not see that any material improvement would be effected by placing the disposal of it in my hands, unless by so doing the proper application of the money could be secured; but as the emigrant on his arrival here may have his destination fixed, and is at liberty to act or not on the advice which he may receive from me, I do not think that any material advantage would in the end be effected by placing the disposal of the landing-money in my hands; should, however, his Lordship think otherwise, it shall be my earnest endeavour to give his commands the fullest effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,*
Chief Agent.

Rawson W. Rawson, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 25. —

No. 25.
Governor the Right hon. Sir Charles Bagot to Lord Stanley, 12 October 1842.

(No. 214.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston,
12 October 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the weekly returns received since the date of my despatch No. 189, of the 13th September, from the emigrant agent at Quebec and the superintendent of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

(No. 14.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 27th day of August to the 3d day of September 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 Years.	Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1842:										
August 28	Pearl	A. M'Lean	Dublin	50	36	58	144	farmers and labourers		144 [a]
" 28	Lady Falkland	Parker	Port Glasgow	110	113	138	361	farmers, labourers, and mechanics.		361 [b]
" 28	Catherine	J. Scott	Liverpool	62	43	39	144	"		144
" 28	City of Waterford	M'Grath	Liverpool	27	19	33	79	labourers, mechanics,	5	74
" 28	Berwick Castle	J. Forster	Berwick	14	10	9	33	a few farmers, and		33 [c]
" 29	Brutus	Robertson	Newcastle	1	–	–	1	servants.		1
" 29	Sarah Richardson	J. Hill	Stockton	3	1	–	4	"		4
" 29	Merlin	D. Thompson	Greenock	78	50	57	185	farmers, labourers, and mechanics.		185 [d]
" 29	Cato	C. Benson	Plymouth	29	14	28	71	"		71 [e]
" 29	Emerald	W. Flegg	London	6	6	7	19	ditto - ditto - ditto		19 [f]
" 29	Princess Royal	Lewis	Carmarthen	9	6	10	25	"	4	21 [g]
" 29	Ceres	J. Walker	Sligo	42	52	38	132	ditto - ditto - ditto		132 [h]
" 29	Astria	Adams	Sligo	26	33	30	89	"		89 [h]
Sept. 1	Lively	Brambrough	Stockton	3	–	–	3	"		3
" 2	Susan	R. Caut	London	31	19	43	93	labourers	80	13 [i]
" 2	John Kerr	Tait	Greenock	10	5	3	18	farm labourers		18 [k]
" 2	Antelope	F. Digo	Perce	4	–	–	4	"		4
				505	407	493	1,405		89	1,316

REMARKS.

[a] Proceeding to join relations in Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto.
[b] Going to several parts of Canada West for settlement; some intend proceeding to Bathurst and London districts.
[c] The chief part are proceeding to the upper province; some to Bytown, Niagara, and Toronto; a few of those by the "City of Waterford" are going to join friends and relations in the State of Ohio.
[d] Went to settle in the Johnston, Bathurst, and London districts.
[e] Going to Montreal and Kingston; one family, 10 in number, going to the United States.
[f] Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal.
[g] Went to Canada West for settlement.
[h] Proceeding to settle in Bytown, Toronto, Goderich, and the London district.
[i] All proceeded to Upper Canada.
[k] Went to Upper Canada. This vessel landed 200 passengers at Sydney.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	9	439
— IRELAND	-	365
— SCOTLAND	9	597
	18	1,401
— LOWER PORTS	-	4
	18	1,405
Previously reported	440	39,487
	458	40,892
To same period last year		26,377
Increase in favour of 1842		14,515

Note.—The emigrants arrived during the past week have landed in good health, and consist of farmers, labourers, and mechanics. These vessels unfortunately all have had long passages, the average for the week being 60 days, consequently very many families were short of provisions, and obliged to buy from the master for some weeks previous to arrival, which has exhausted all their means. Over one-half are proceeding to join their relations and friends settled in different sections of the province, chiefly in Canada West; a few are proceeding to Ohio and the Western part of the State of New York, and the remainder, principally mechanics, are in search of employment. Owing to the above causes, the applications for assistance, I regret to say, have been very numerous, and I have been under the necessity of extending relief in free passages and in provisions to a very large number. In the "Catherine," from Liverpool, and "Ceres" and "Astria," from Sligo, the passengers were very poor, and I was obliged to assist upwards of 50 families from these vessels.

Passengers by the "City of Waterford" are generally in good circumstances; about 20 of them are proceeding to Ohio; one family, five in number, was sent out by their parish. Eighty passengers, per "Susan," from London, have also been sent out by their parishes; they had a long passage of 70 days, but being found by the vessel, suffered no inconvenience. They received, on landing here, two days' provision and 20 *s.* sterling in cash, each adult, and proceeded immediately on their route to Canada West.

The passengers per "Lady Falkland," 361 in number, all landed in good health; among them are many respectable farmers, who have brought out capital with them; a large number have relations settled in the province, and they are going to settle in the Bathurst, Johnston, Home, and London districts.

Employment of all kind is now very difficult to be obtained in the neighbourhood of this city and Montreal, as also in the cities of Canada West; and it is at these points, unfortunately, all the idle, destitute, and those in search of employment will collect, and it is only by distributing them throughout the agricultural districts, where employment may be obtained for all who will take the trouble to inquire or look for it, that we can expect they will be able to provide for the themselves and families during the coming winter. This, however, is attended with expense, but it is unavoidable. The outlay thus incurred may be considered as final, and had they not been thus scattered in the early part of the season, the expense would have been much greater, and the result by no means so satisfactory. The almost certainty of an abundant harvest will, by reducing the price of all the necessaries of life, enable the poor immigrant of this season to get through the winter months with comparative comfort.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 5 September 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

(No. 15.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 3d day of September to the 17th day of September 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	Total.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1842:										
Sept. 7	Ann Hall	J. Valpy	Belfast	131	124	123	378	farmers, labourers, and mechanics	-	378 [a]
" 7	Try Again	Haycock	Cork	5	1	4	10		-	10 [a]
" 8	Fullentire	White	Liverpool	4	3	4	11		-	11 [a]
" 10	Dove	W. Smith	Carraquet	6	3	2	11	dealers	-	11
" 11	Mary Wilkie	J. Miller	Greenock	50	28	33	111	labourers and mechanics, and a few farmers.	-	111 [b]
" 12	Dispatch	R. Walsh	Waterford	6	7	8	21	farmers	-	21 [c]
" 12	Stamper	Scorr	Dublin	11	6	3	20	farmers and labourers	-	20 [d]
" 12	James Campbell	John Miller	Glasgow	10	5	12	27	farmers and mechanics,	-	27 [e]
" 13	Ann	Williamson	London	4	5	1	10	trades	-	10 [e]
" 13	Carena	Hayden	Liverpool	1	2	1	4	farmers and mechanics	-	4 [f]
" 14	Delia	S. Adey	Plymouth	2	3	4	9		-	9 [f]
" 14	Clio	J. Brown	Padstow	39	25	54	118	mechanics, farmers, and	-	118 [g]
" 14	Ellergill	R. Hill	Hull	7	3	2	12	labourers	-	12 [g]
" 15	Ipswich	J. Smith	Plymouth	22	19	40	81	farmers, mechanics, and labourers.	-	81 [h]
" 15	Nelson Wood	W. Ball	Liverpool	24	24	48	96	labourers, mechanics,	-	96 [i]
" 15	Ninian	J. Bowley	Limerick	2	2	4	8	and farmers	-	8 [i]
" 15	Maria Dolphin	Blais	Halifax	2	-	-	2	- - - - - -	-	2
" 15	True Friend	P. Godier	St. John's, N. B.	2	1	-	3	- - - - - -	-	3
" 15	Hercules	F. Postill	Stornoway	20	23	16	59	labourers and farmers	-	59 [k]
" 15	Ann	J. Black	New Ross	5	14	7	26		-	26 [l]
" 17	Urania	Clark	Cork	2	1	-	3	farmers, labourers, and	-	3 [l]
" 17	Eliza	Vandervoid	London	26	24	31	81	mechanics	60	21 [l]
" 17	Mohawk	Bannerman	Glasgow	22	13	27	62		-	62 [l]
				403	336	424	1,163		60	1,103

REMARKS.

(a) Some have proceeded to the vicinity of Bytown, Kingston, and Toronto, and the remainder to Goderich, Gore, and London district.

(b) Proceeded in the vessel direct to Montreal, on their way to Darlington, Kingston, and London district. Three young men proceed to Cape Breton.

(c) A few will remain in Montreal, and the remainder proceed to Toronto, where they have friends.

(d) Two families intend going to the United States, and the remainder to Montreal and Prescot.

(e) Proceeded in the vessels on their route to Canada West.

(f) Went to Montreal and Township of Brock.

(g) Proceeded to Bytown, Whitby, and Darlington; one family are going to the State of Ohio.

(h) Some families are going to Coburg and Port Hope, and others intend to join relations in the United States.

(i) Proceeding to Warwick, Bytown, Kingston, Toronto, and the London district; two families proceed to St. John's, New Brunswick.

(k) Went to Hamiltou, Flora, and Eldon. This vessel landed 350 passengers at Sydney.

(l) All have proceeded to Canada West.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	11	422
— IRELAND	-	462
— SCOTLAND	21	263
— LOWER PORTS	-	16
	32	1,163
Previously reported	458	40,892
	490	42,055
To same period last year		27,133
Increase in favour of 1842		14,922

Note.—Emigrants arrived this week consist of labourers, farmers, and mechanics, and have landed generally in good health. The average passages of these vessels is 48 days.

378 passengers in the "Anna Hall" from Belfast, consist of farmers and labourers; they are all proceeding to Canada West, to join their friends. This vessel sailed originally on the 2d July with 450 passengers, but after being a few days at sea was obliged to return to Belfast, her crew having muntinied, when about 70 of her passengers returned to their homes; she afterwards sailed on the 14th July, and arrived here after a voyage of 55 days. Owing to their long passage and detention at Belfast, their supply of provisions run short, and they were under the necessity of purchasing from the master, and consequently many landed here very poor, and unable to pay their way up the country to their friends. I was therefore obliged to extend relief to upwards of 30 families.

Passengers per "Margaret Wilkie" from Greenock, 111 in number, are respectable farmers, and all appear to possess means; they, with the exception of three young men, who are going to Cape Breton, all proceed to Montreal in the vessel, on their route to the western section of the Province. The English emigrants from Padstow, Hull, and Plymouth, are all in good circumstances, and, with the exception of two families, going to Ohio, are poceeding to settle in Canada West, principally in the Newcastle, Home, and Gore districts. In the "Eliza" were 60 passengers sent out by their respective parishes; they were well supplied during the voyage, and received 20*s.* sterling on landing here. Passengers in the "Mohawk," from Glasgow, are all respectable farmers; they intend settling in the neighbourhood of Toronto and Hamilton. Fifty-nine passengers in the "Hercules," from Stornoway, are all very poor, and are proceeding to join their friends in Canada, West; this vessel landed 350 passengers at Sydney.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
19 September 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

(No. 16.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS Arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 17th day of September to the 1st day of October 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Goverment Aid.	If Voluntary.
1842:										
Sept. 18	Dahlia	J. Hooper	Plymouth	9	4	7	20	labourers and trades		20 (a)
„ 19	Governor	D. Gorman	Limerick	12	19	20	51	farmers and labourers		51 (b)
„ 20	Lady Emily	D. Sto	Cromarty and Thurso.	29	19	16	64	- diito - - ditto		64 (c)
„ 20	St. Lawrence	Bernier	Gaspé	3	-	-	3	dealers		3
„ 21	Bows	A. Flemming	London	23	21	16	60	labourers and mechanics		60 (d)
„ 23	Belle	G. Bower	Padstow	28	14	29	71	- farmers, labourers, and trades.		71 (e)
„ 24	Thistle	Thomas	Waterford	7	12	15	34	mechanics		34 (f)
„ 25	Bellona	J. Myler	Greenock	9	2	7	18	farmers and labourers		18 (g)
„ 25	Envoy	J. Giffney	Londonderry	3	5	1	9	labourers		9 (h)
„ 26	Jane Brown	Wylie	Glasgow	10	8	12	30	farmers and labourers		30 (i)
„ 26	Josepha	Leitch	Belfast	36	50	64	150	- farmers, labourers, and trades.		150 (k)
„ 26	Roseberry	Young	London	4	3	6	13	labourers	7	6 (l)
„ 26	Tom Moore	Park	Sligo	8	8	18	34	- ditto		34 (m)
„ 26	Albert Edward Prince of Wales.	York	Galway	2	3	3	8	- ditto		8 (m)
„ 26	Primrose	Irvine	Limerick	10	4	4	18	farmers and labourers		18 (m)
„ 26	Industry	Barrett	Sligo	14	21	9	44	- ditto - - ditto		44 (m)
„ 26	Emmanuel	J. Pearson	Bristol	2	7	10	19	labourers		19 (m)
„ 27	Sarah	M'Lean	Liverpool	50	46	48	144	- farmers, labourers, and trader.		144 (n)
„ 27	John Francis	J. Kent	Cork	2	6	8	16	labourers		16 (n)
„ 28	Souter Jonny	T. Little	Liverpool	5	5	1	11	farmers and labourers		11 (n)
„ 29	Thetis	J. Hugill	Limerick	2	1	4	7	farmers and mechanics		7 (n)
„ 29	Collina	Marshall	Gloucester	18	11	21	50	- ditto - - ditto		50 (o)
„ 29	Idea	Pennington	Youghal	6	6	12	24	labourers and trades		24 (p)
„ 30	Angelique	Bourdage	Miramichi	15	16	13	44	farm labourers		44 (q)
„ 30	Water Millock	Cower	Bristol	4	1	2	7	- ditto		7 (r)
„ 30	St. Patrick	Webster	Cork	1	1	1	3	labourers		3 (r)
October 1	Creole	Clarke	Londonderry	10	14	16	40	labourers		40 (r)
				322	307	363	992		7	985

(a) Proceeding to join relations in Upper Canada.
(b) Principally to Bytown, Toronto, and New London; some possess capital, and will also settle in Upper Canada.
(c) All proceeded to Canada West; this vessel landed 102 passengers at Sydney.
(d) Went in the vessel to Montreal, on their route to different sections of Canada West.
(e) Proceeding to Kingston, Whitby, and Lancaster.
(f) A few went to Bytown, and the remainder to Colborne and Prescot.
(g) Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal.
(h) Went to Canada West.
(i) Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal.
(k) Some are to remain in the vicinity of Montréal, and the remainder to proceed to Bytown, Toronto, and Niagara.
(l) One family, seven in number, sent out by the Poor Law Commissioners, and received 20 *s.* sterling each adult on landing.
(m) All have gone to different sections in Canada West, except a few from Sligo, who were intent on New York, having friends there, that wrote for them.
(n) A few will remain in Montreal; one family is going to join relations in Philadelphia, and the remainder proceeded to Bytown, Aylmer, Toronto, and Hamilton.
(o) These are respectable people, in good circumstances, and going to join relations in Toronto and Hamilton.
(p) One family proceed to Baltimore, and the others to Bytown.
(q) These were a year in Miramichi, and not succeeding there, are proceeding to Upper Canada to try to better their condition.
(r) A few will remain in Montreal, and the remainder proceed to Upper Canada.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	29	395
— IRELAND	3	438
— SCOTLAND	14	112
— LOWER PORTS	-	47
	46	992
Previously reported	490	42,055
	536	43,047
To corresponding period last year		28,114
Increase in favour of 1842		14,933.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 3 October 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— No. 26. —

(No. 226.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir *Charles Bagot* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Government House, Kingston, 28 October 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your lordship herewith the usual weekly returns, furnished by the Emigrant Agent at Quebec and the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, to the 15th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot*.

(No. 17.)—WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 1st day of October to the 15th day of October 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.
1842:										
Oct. 2	Mersey	Hamilton	Liverpool	6	3	8	17	labourers		17 (a)
„ 2	Brilliant	Elliot	Aberdeen	16	6	10	32	farmers and mechanics		32 (b)
„ 3	Cornwall	Richards	Falmouth	7	8	8	23	farmers		23 (c)
„ 4	Favourite	Greenhorn	Glasgow	22	17	23	62	farmers and mechanics		62 (d)
„ 4	Enterprize	Dawson	Isle of Skye	5	5	3	13	farmers		13
„ 5	Rose Bank	Montgomery	Belfast	30	27	56	113	farmers and labourers		113 (e)
„ 5	Apollo	Walker	Dundee	4	10	6	20	Mechanics		20
„ 5	Edward	M'Kinzie	Plymouth	3	–	1	4	labourers		4 (f)
„ 5	Euclid	Davidson	Liverpool	11	5	4	20	ditto		20
„ 7	China	Jones	Limerick	1	–	–	1	ditto		1
„ 9	Pearl	Douglas	London	4	3	5	12	Farmers		12 (g)
„ 9	Sarah	Allan	Aberdeen	10	7	8	25	farmers and labourers		25
„ 9	Marquis Normanby.	Strang	Sligo	4	2	–	6	farmers		6 (h)
„ 11	Chieftain	Legate	Larne	7	3	6	16	labourers		16
„ 11	Miscow	Coulson	Miramichi	3	2	6	11	ditto		11
„ 11	Blazer	Thibeault	Ditto	15	5	25	45	ditto		45 (i)
„ 12	Adelaide	Gale	Liverpool	8	8	19	35	farmers and labourers	8	27 (k)
„ 12	John & Mary	Harvey	Padstow	17	11	25	53	ditto	7	46 (l)
„ 12	Monarch	Allan	London	2	1	–	3	ditto		3 (m)
„ 14	Coquette	Levey	Halifax	4	2	2	8	–		8 (n)
„ 14	Crusader	Wheatley	London	3	2	9	14	farmers		14
„ 14	Heroine	Walker	Aberdeen	3	4	7	14	ditto		14
„ 14	Marchioness of Abercorn.	Hegarty	Londonderry	3	5	7	15	labourers		15
„ 14	Royal Adelaide	Lenty	Fowey	14	8	5	27	labourers and mechanics		27
„ 15	Triton	Wakem	Penzance	2	3	2	7	labourers		7 (o)
„ 15	Dochforn	Wakeham	Bristol	1	–	–	1	–		1
„ 15	Sir Geo. Provost	Savage	Newry	1	1	7	9	farmer		9
„ 15	Brunette	Thompson	Liverpool	5	2	3	10	labourer and mechanics		10
„ 15	Aberdeen	Duffy	Ditto	12	11	13	36	– farmers, labourers, & mechanics.		36
				223	161	268	652		15	637

REMARKS.

(a) Went to Upper Canada.
(b) Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal, on their route to Canada West.
(c) Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
(d) Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto
(e) Proceeding to join relations in Montreal, Prescot, Kingston, and Cobourg.
(f) A few will remain in Montreal, and the remainder to Toronto and Port Dover.
(g) Proceeded in the vessel to Montreal.
(h) Went to Ancaster, Toronto, and Kingston.
(i) These people are from Ireland, and have resided in Miramichi for some time, but not succeeding to their satisfaction they are proceeding to Canada West, to settle.
(k) Proceeding to friends in the vicinity of Montreal, Cobourg, and Philipsburg.
(l) Went to Montreal, Port Hope, Toronto, and Whitby.
(m) Proceeded to Upper Canada.
(n) Went to Montreal.
(o) All have proceeded to various sections of Canada West.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	42	262
— IRELAND	4	160
— SCOTLAND	12	166
— LOWER PORTS	–	64
	58	652
Previously reported	536	43,047
	594	43,699
To same period last year		28,202
Increase in favour of 1842		15,497

Note.—Nothing worthy of remark has occurred during the past fortnight; the arrivals of emigrants have been limited, and chiefly consist of families coming out to join their friends and relations already settled in the province.

All landed in good health, and, with the exception of a few families in the "Rose Bank" from Belfast, were able to pay their way to their respective destinations.

Emigrant Department, Quebec,
17 October 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— No. 27. —

No. 27.
Lord Stanley to Sir C. Bagot, 15 Nov. 1842.

(No. 277.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*.

Sir, Downing-street, 15 Nov. 1842.

FREQUENT applications being made to the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration for information as to the terms on which Crown land is to be obtained in Canada, I have to request that you would state to me the prices at which it is at present fixed to be sold, (particularly in the Western Division since the passing of the Land Act by the United Legislature,) the general size of the lots, and the part of the province in which they are situated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley*.

— No. 28. —

No. 28.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 19 December 1842.

(No. 247.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot* to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston,
My Lord, 19 December 1842.

15 December 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a Report from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, communicating the information desired by your Lordship's despatch of the 15th ultimo, No. 277, relative to the price of Crown lands for public sale in this province, together with a copy of a Gazette, published on the 16th instant, which contains a detailed list of the vacant Crown lands at present for sale.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 28.

Encl. 1. in No. 28.

Crown Land Department, Kingston,
Sir, 15 December 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, transmitting the copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, desiring certain information respecting the Crown lands for disposal in the province, and I shall, in obedience to his Excellency's commands, proceed to afford such information as will afford the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration the means of replying to the applications which may be made to them.

First, as to price: the price paid for waste lands of the Crown in the western division of the province, formerly known as Upper Canada, is 8*s*. currency per acre, payable in hand. In the eastern division, formerly known as Lower Canada, the lands in the county of Ottawa, and south of the River St. Lawrence, to the west of the Kennebec Road, are sold at 6*s*. currency per acre, and elsewhere in Canada east, at 4*s*. per acre, payable in hand.

As the lands in the inferior part of the province, where the soil and climate are equally unfavourable, could not be settled at the above prices, it is supposed that a reduction for the district of Gaspé and the Saguenay territory will be made, fixing the price of those lands probably at 2*s*. 6*d*.

It is to be observed, that the prices above-mentioned relate exclusively to advertised waste lands; for lands which have been formerly granted and resumed by the Crown (sometimes in a partially improved state) are subject to a special valuation, as are also the town and village lots.

CANADA.

In addition to these lands the Commissioner of Crown Lands has the disposal of Indian reserved lands, and the clergy reserves, both of which are subject to a special valuation.

The size of the lots may be stated (the exceptions being so limited) at 200 acres, but they are sold as frequently by half as whole lots.

For the convenience of the public generally, district agents are appointed under the Act for the disposal of public lands in each municipal district of the province, with full power to sell to the first applicant any of the advertised lands which by the Return, open to public inspection, may be vacant within his diatrict.

As amongst the applications to the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, allusion may be made to the free grants of 50 acres each, upon and in the vicinity of newly opened roads of a public character, it is necessary to mention at this time, that the only roads at present open under this regulation, are the Lambton and Kennebec, and Owen's Sound; but as it is more than probable that the greater part of these lots may be occupied before the opening of the navigation, it would be advisable to inform such applicants that no assurance can be given them of their finding any of these grants available on their arrival. The object of the grants above alluded to is to open Crown lands in the vicinity for settlement, and every hope is entertained that that object will be very rapidly attained by the sale of the waste lands thus brought within the reach of intending settlers, and every precaution is taken to prevent the possibility of these free grants being made matter of speculation, actual residence being one of the conditions insisted upon.

I have, &c.

Rawson W. Rawson, Esq.
Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *A. N. Morin*,
Commissioner of Lands.

Encl. 2, in No. 28.

Enclosure 2, in No. 28.

The Canada Gazette Extraordinary.

Crown Land Department, Kingston, 9 December 1842.

List of Vacant Crown Lands for Sale in the Province of Canada.

Canada West.—Price Eight Shillings per Acre.

Conditions of Sale.

1. The lots are to be taken at the contents in acres marked in the public documents, without guarantee as to the actual quantity contained in them.

2. No payments of purchase-money will be received by instalments, but the whole purchase-money, either in money or land scrip, must be paid at the time of sale.

3. On the payment of the purchase-money the purchaser will receive a receipt which will entitle him to enter on the land which he has purchased, and arrangements will be made for issuing to him the patent without delay.

Applications to purchase will be received at the offices of the local agents on and after the 16th day of January 1843.

Here follows a list of vacant Crown lands for sale in the province.

— No. 29. —

No. 29.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 19 January 1843.

(No. 7.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot* to Lord *Stanley*; dated Government House, Kingston, 19 January 1843.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the Emigrant Return for the three weeks ended 5th November 1842, which concludes the operations of the last season.

Enclosure in No. 29.

WEEKLY RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, from the 15th day of October to the 5th day of November 1842.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Where from.	Number of Emigrants. Male.	Female.	Children under 14 years.	TOTAL.	Occupation.	If sent out by Parishes or Government Aid.	If Voluntary.	
1842:											
October 19	Champlain	Nicholas	Cork	7	10	15	32	labourers		32	
„ 19	Jamaica	Martin	London	4	1	3	8	mechanics		8	
„ 19	Lord Seaton	Talbot	Liverpool	1	–	–	1	labourer		1	(a)
„ 21	Douglas	Wade	London	12	6	15	33	-- farmers' labourers and mechanics.		33	(a)
„ 21	Reterich	Masterson	Greenock	3	–	–	3	farmers		3	
„ 24	Cosmopolite	Webber	Plymouth	3	2	2	7	labourers		7	
„ 24	Unity	Smith	Percé	4	–	–	4	dealers		4	(b)
„ 24	Antelope	Dugast	Percé	6	3	2	11	dealers		11	(b)
„ 24	St. Lawrence	Blais	Gaspe	4	–	–	4	dealers		4	
„ 29	Bellona	Symonds	Swansea	4	–	–	4	–		4	
„ 29	Belinda	Caldwell	Percé	4	2	2	8	dealers		8	
Nov. 3	Mariner	Gerrard	Halifax	1	–	–	1	dealers		1	(c)
„ 3	Mary	Barbean	Percé	6	3	4	13	dealers		13	(c)
„ 3	Carleton Packet	Landry	Percé	7	2	3	12	dealers		12	
„ 3	Minerva	Ross	Halifax	6	–	–	6	–		6	
				72	29	46	147			147	

REMARKS.

(a) All have proceeded to join friends and relations in Canada West. (b) In Quebec. (c) In Quebec and Montreal.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From ENGLAND	18	53
— IRELAND	1	82
— SCOTLAND	–	3
— LOWER PORTS	1	59
	20	147
Previously Reported	594	43,699
	614	43,846
To be deducted an error made in the Weekly Return, dated 13 June		86
		43,760
To the same period last year		28,086
Increase in favour of 1842		15,674

Navigation closed 29 November.

Emigration Department, Quebec, 7 November 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— No. 30. —

(No. 23.)

CANADA.

No. 30.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 18 February 1843.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot* to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston, 18 February 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit, for the information of your Lordship, and the Land and Emigration Commissioners, a copy of a communication which I have received from the chief agent of emigration, in which are pointed out the advantages presented by the district of Gaspé, in Eastern Canada, for the settlement of emigrants, particularly of those possessing small means.

The statements herein contained are confirmed in a great measure by the opinions of the present and late Commissioner of Crown Lands, and by the enclosed extracts from a Report recently made by a Commission appointed to inquire into the state of judicature in the district in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot*.

CANADA.

Encl. 1, in No. 30.

Enclosure 1, in No. 30.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Quebec, 27 Jan. 1843.

Dr. G. M. Douglas, the Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle, whose observations and intelligence are not confined to the special duties of his department, but devoted to the promotion of emigration generally, has furnished me with a memorandum in relation to the advantages offered by the district of Gaspé for the settlement of many classes of the emigrants now annually resorting to the province, more especially those coming from the sea coast, and islands in the north of Scotland.

The information contained in Dr. Douglas's paper, being the result of a personal acquaintance obtained by an actual residence for some years in the district referred to, and consequently entitled to the fullest confidence, has appeared to me to promise to be interesting, if not at this moment particularly valuable; and I therefore venture to transmit it for submission to his Excellency the Governor-General.

I fully concur in the views which Dr. Douglas has taken of the capabilities of Gaspé, and I have every reason to feel assured of the success of any emigrants who may be established there, under proper arrangements for their early arrival, accommodations, and subsistence, for the period which they must employ in planting their first crop. It is doubtful, however, whether every emigrant family introduced would prove competent to clear, and bring into cultivation, between the time of their landing and the close of the planting season, such an extent of land as is necessary to furnish a year's supply of food; and it might be found requisite, in the case of an extensive introduction of settlers, through Government, or other assistance, to make previous provision of cleared land, as in any other district of the province. I must, at the same time, offer a caution against the adoption and application to Gaspé of Dr. Gesner's estimate of the capital required for effecting the establishment of a settler in New Brunswick. My knowledge of the cost of maintaining a family while their first crop is growing, satisfies me that £. 9. 12. sterling is a sum much too small for this purpose, even were there no contingencies to be provided equally with the means of subsistence. Submitting this paper to the favourable consideration of his Excellency,

I have, &c.

Rawson W. Rawson, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan*, Chief Agent.

MEMORANDA, on the District of *Gaspé*, its Advantages to Poor Settlers, furnished to Mr. *Buchanan*, Chief Agent for Emigrants, by Dr. *G. M. Douglass*.

I wish to bring under your particular notice a part of this province hitherto but little known, which offers peculiar advantages to emigrants of small means, or to those sent out to this country by their parishes or landlords from Great Britain.

This country is the district of Gaspé, or that part of it more especially which fronts on the Bay de Chaleur from the Restegouche River to Percé. The want of a road to connect this valuable part of the province of Canada with the parishes on the St. Lawrence below Quebec, is one reason why it has hitherto attracted so little the attention of settlers. The appropriation of £.15,000, made at the last Session of Parliament, to open this road, and others in the district, will remove all difficulty from want of communication.

This fine country having a front of upwards of 200 miles on the sea-coast, along which are several excellent harbours for vessels of any size, and having fine rivers flowing through it, has advantages, in point of soil and climate, equal to any part of Canada East. The forests contain pine and other timber of value; and the sea and rivers abound in fish, the taking and curing of which employs some thousand people in the summer season. The soil is generally excellent and yields good returns of wheat, potatoes, and other kinds of grain and roots. The following extract from the Report of Commissioners sent by Lord Dalhousie, when Governor-general, to report upon the agricultural capabilities of this district in 1820, says—

"The country is level, and the soil of an excellent description. The Bay of Gaspé, and particularly the Bay de Chaleurs are susceptible of the most improved agriculture. For the establishment of emigrants, no part of Canada offers such immediate resources of livelihood as may be derived from the fisheries. It is a fact worthy of notice, that in the year 1816, when the lower parts of the province were afflicted with a famine from a destruction of the harvest by frost, no such inconvenience was experienced at Paspebiac, Bay de Chaleur, nor at any other place within the tract above mentioned."

And in the evidence taken before the Commission for Crown Lands and Emigration, appended to Lord Durham's Report, it is stated by Robert Christie, esquire, M.P.P. for Gaspé, in reply to questions respecting the lands in the townships of Hamilton and Cox, in the Bay de Chaleurs—

"This country is highly susceptible of agriculture, and capable of receiving 500 poor families; the townships of Hamilton and Cox; these townships comprehend some of the finest portions of land in the whole district of Gaspé, possibly in Lower Canada; they are well

well watered, and every way adapted to immediate settlement, particularly by the poorer class of settlers, who, if located there, would find themselves in the immediate vicinity of the fisheries, which would at once afford them immediate resources of subsistence, and furnish them with a permanent and profitable market for their produce hereafter."

And in answer to the question, What are the general capabilities of the district of Gaspé for supporting an agricultural population ? Mr. Christie replies—

"As great as any part of the district of Quebec; its climate is nearly the same, but its soil is generally superior; at the present time, however, its capabilities have not a fair chance of development, for want of roads: if the Kempt road from Metis, a parish on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, to the Restigouche, and from thence to Carleton was completely opened and made practicable for carriages, I have no doubt that the whole line would be settled in less than three years."

The roads alluded to by Mr. Christie, as I have stated above, are now in the course of completion, and will, in all probability, be finished next fall.

The peculiar advantages which this section of country offers to poor settlers are these:—

1st. The certainty of obtaining employment and a supply of food from the fisheries, while the first crop is growing.

2d. The proximity of the land upon which settlements may be formed to the port of disembarkation from Europe.

3d. The ready sale of surplus produce to those engaged in the fisheries and timber trade.

1st. The certainty of obtaining employment and food while the first crop is growing.

In most parts of the province the settler upon new land necessarily finds himself placed at a distance from employment, and from a supply of cheap food; from the nature of his location he is to a certain degree isolated, and unless provided with money to purchase provisions he is liable to much suffering, as was instanced in the case of certain Highland emigrants in the eastern townships last summer. In the district of Gaspé the settler would not be exposed to these inconveniences; the vacant Crown lands are situated at a short distance from the sea coast, along the whole extent of which there is a tolerable road, and it is fringed throughout its whole extent by settlements of Acadian French, by the descendants of American loyalists, and by emigrants from Great Britain and the Channel Islands. These people are all, more or less, actively engaged in the fisheries in the summer season, and would willingly employ the labour of a resident population, if it could be obtained at a low rate, especially during the months of July and August, being the time when the poor settler has least to do on his land. As a proof of the demand for labour, I may state that a transient population of from 3,000 to 5,000 persons are employed in the district during the summer season, who leave it again in the autumn; these people earn from six to ten dollars a month and their board.

At this season also shoals of herring, cod, and other fish arrive upon the coast, and render it an easy matter for the poor settlers to obtain a supply of wholesome food for the year at the comparative small cost of the salt.

2d. The proximity of the land upon which settlements may be formed to the port of disembarkation from Europe.

To the different harbours of Restigouche, New Richmond, Bonaventure, Paspebiac, Port Daniel, and Gaspé Basin, all in the district of Gaspé, vessels arrive every season for cargoes of timber and fish, and as these vessels invariably come out in ballast, emigrants could be brought out at as cheap or a cheaper rate than to Quebec or Montreal. From the ports above enumerated to the vacant Crown lands the distance is trifling, rarely exceeding two miles. It is well known that the expense and loss of time which the emigrant has to encounter after disembarking at Quebec or Montreal before reaching his place of ultimate destination, is great. I am convinced that the outlay of money necessary to transport a family and their luggage, and to find them food, to the western parts of Canada, would go far towards meeting the cost of building a log-house and clearing two acres of land; taking into account the saving of time and the probable exemption from sickness, to which emigrants who follow in crowds the line of the St. Lawrence and the canals are particularly exposed, in the early part of summer.

With reference to the expense of maintaining a family of emigrants until the first crop is obtained, where they cannot obtain labour or food, I beg to give the following extract from a very able Report by Dr. Gesner, Provincial Geologist of New Brunswick, to his Excellency Sir George Colebrooke, in November 1842.

After stating that the most fertile tracts of waste lands in that province are to be met with on the tributaries of the St. John and upper branches of the Restigouche rivers, which, as I have already stated, divide the district of Gaspé from New Brunswick, the Doctor says, "By obtaining a credit of the Government for 50 acres of land, any person with a family having a capital of 12*l.* currency—9*l.* 12*s.* sterling, can maintain such family until the first crop is produced, and with sobriety and industry, in six years they can pay for the land, with the interest on the first purchase, and purchase 50 acres more on credit.

"The above may be performed in less time than six years, but I have taken this period as a medium estimate."

These remarks of Dr. Gesner apply to the interior of New Brunswick, the climate and soil of which are analogous to that of the Bay of Chaleur, which divides it from Gaspé, but where the poor settlers would not have the advantages before alluded to. It is of the utmost importance however to the success of the emigrant that he arrive early in the season in this country, I would say not later than the end of May; and in no case would

CANADA.

it be prudent for any number of emigrants to come out without arrangements having been made the year previous for their reception on arrival, by causing one or more temporary sheds to be erected in the vicinity of the land to be occupied, where protection from the weather could be obtained while log huts are being erected; the allotments of land should also be laid out the year previous, so that no time be unnecessarily lost.

3d. The ready sale of surplus produce to those engaged in the fisheries and timber trade.

It is only necessary to remark with reference to this peculiar advantage to the agricultural settler in the district of Gaspé, that the whole supply of provisions consumed by those engaged in the fisheries and timber trade of the country are brought from Canada West and the United States, and retailed at a high rate, varying from 50 to 75 per cent. upon the cost in Montreal. This country would of itself for a long time consume all the surplus produce that could be raised. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the great advantage to the settler of having a market for his produce at his door. The want of this convenience is the great evil which all new settlements labour under in Canada and the United States.

Encl. 2, in No. 30.

Enclosure 2, in No. 30.

EXTRACT from REPORT of COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into the Judicature of the Inferior District of *Gaspé*, dated 6 October 1842.

IN 1819, the population of the district of Gaspé, according to the best information then to be obtained, though perhaps erroneous in a great degree, was 4,023 souls. In 1825 it had increased to 6,500 souls; in 1831, to 9,255 souls; and at the present moment, according to the best information we can collect, it amounts to at least 15,000 souls; showing an increase in the first period of one-third in six years; in the second, of one-third more in six years; and in the last period of eleven years, of nearly two-thirds; a rate of increase greatly exceeding that of some of the most populous and highly cultivated parts of the district of Montreal between 1825 and 1831.

The population of Gaspé would therefore appear to double itself in 18 years; and in this statement we do not take into account the large transient population engaged in the fisheries in summer, who come from the parishes on the St. Lawrence below Quebec, and from the Channel Islands, and Lower Ports. These have been variously estimated to us at from 3,000 to 10,000, but from the best data, we believe them to average between 4,500 and 5,000.

The commerce also of the district, both provincial and foreign, has increased in a general point of view, in nearly an equal ratio with the population; and the revenue now drawn from the district through the customs alone has advanced from 1,083 *l.* in 1829, to nearly 2,000 *l.* per annum, while that derived from the sale of Crown lands and timber exceeds in some years 1,100 *l.* So that, taking into account the large amount of merchandise transhipped to the district from other parts of the province, where it has already paid duty, the contributions to the general revenue derived from the commerce and consumption of the district cannot be less than 5,000 *l.* or 6,000 *l.* per annum.

Our stay in the district was too short to allow of our collecting the requisite information to enable us to give an accurate view of the increase of its agriculture; and there having been no census since 1831, we have no exact data upon which to judge of that increase but by comparing the results of that census with those exhibited in statistical returns published in 1820, from which there appears to have been in that period of 11 years an increase in the numbers of those engaged in agriculture, and in the amount of agricultural stock, of from two to three fold, or considerably more than the increase of the general population and commerce of the district in the same period.

From personal and attentive observation in passing through the country, and from the information we received of the growth of new settlements, and the extension of cultivation in the old, we are convinced that the agriculture of the district has prospered during the last eleven years, and is prospering in at least an equal ratio to its increase in any former period. In parts of the county of Bonaventure, where, ten years ago, the native forests were still untouched, we passed through a district of flourishing farms. In the county of Gaspé, we found near Percé a small settlement of Irish, who came paupers to the country about the same period, and of whom we were told, that living independent of the fishery, except for their own consumption, "they are in debt to no one, and derive a comfortable subsistence from the tillage of the soil, and from selling its surplus produce to the fishermen." Nor was there any part of the district that we visited where we failed to see abundant evidence both of the comfortable and thriving condition of the husbandman, and of the capability of the soil to yield him, in the most useful kinds of agricultural produce, no scanty reward for patient and persevering toil.

Appendix (E).

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the POPULATION of the District of *Gaspé* in the Years 1819, 1825, 1831, and 1842.

SETTLEMENT OF	1819.	1825.	1831.	1842.	
Cape Chat	18	26	37	50	- - The population of these first four places is taken from an estimate by J. Le Boutillier, esq. In the census of 1825 and 1831, St. Anne's and Grand Etang are reckoned together.
St. Anne	38	39	130	320	
Mont Louis	-	-	-	20	
Rivre Madeleine	-	-	-	15	
Grande and Petite Vallée	-	-	-		
Cloridorm	-	-	-		
Grand Etang	-	-	-		
Fox River	35	53	71		
Griffin Cove	30	-	60		
Cape Rosiers	18	48	40		
			—100	775	By returns furnished to the Commissioners of Inquiry.
Gaspé Head	-	-	-		
Indian Cove	-	-	76		
St. George's Cove	123	276	43		
Grand Grève	-	-	50		
Cap De Beauseau and Little Gaspé	-	-	105		
Peninsula	-	-	61		
North West Branch	-	-	90	158	Ditto.
Ance aux Cousins	-	-	-		
South West Branch	224	256	322		
Gaspé Basin	-	-	-	418	Ditto.
Sandy Beach	-	-	-		
New Haldimand	31	61	43		- - Estimated by adding two-thirds as the ratio of increase to the amount in 1831, and taking in the population of new settlements along the shore.
Douglasstown	109	129	159	520	
Seal Cove, &c.	-	-	37		
Point St. Peter	52	44	199		- - By estimate of H. B. Johnson, esq. Point St. Peter, probably underrated.
Mal Bay	141	264	361	650	
Corner of the Beach	21	-	62		
Percé	285	347	500	800	By ditto of J. Le Boutillier, esq. and Rev. Mr. O'Grady.
Ance au Beaufils	-	73	186	400	By returns furnished to Commissioners of Inquiry.
Cape Cove	108	-	234	250	Ditto.
Cape Despoir	-	-	-		
Bonaventure Island	43	93	172	220	
Little River	-	250	145	-	- - Estimated by adding two-thirds as the rates of increase to the amount in 1831, and allowing for new settlements.
Grand River	100		257	1,000	
Pavos	35	152	53		
Newport	95		140	-	
Port Daniel, &c.	281	279	-	750	
Hopetown		334	-	540	
East Nouville	-	-	-		
Cox	434	607	2,354	1,670	
New Carlisle					
Paspebiac	334	471	-		
Hamilton	402	518	-	1,100	
Bonaventure					
New Richmond	-	-	-	-	
Black Cape	283	446	-	950	- - These numbers are stated for the year 1842, from a careful enumeration made by Wm. M'Donald, esq. Crown Land Agent, in 1840, and transmitted to Government; to the amount of which has been added one-ninth for the two following years, being at the ratio of increase in the former periods of six years.
Cascapediac	-	-	-	-	
Maria	357	475	-	1,000	
Carleton	427	576	-	720	
Nouville River	-	-	-		
Shoolbred Seigniory	-	121	2,606	800	
Cross Point	-	-	-		
Mission Point	-	-	381 Indians.	-	
Flat Lands				1,250 including 400 Indians.	
Kempt Road	109	-	-		
Matapediach					
TOTALS	4,024	6,498	8,502	14,176	

Appendix (F).

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the TRADE of the District of *Gaspé*, 1818, 1829, 1831, 1841.

1818, Vessels entered - - - 19. 1818, Vessels cleared - 16.

1829, Ditto - ditto - - - - 67; 18,327 tons. 1829, Ditto - - - 64; 10,512 tons.

— Ditto, cleared at Quebec for Gaspé, 96; 3,904 „ — Ditto, to Quebec - 64; 2,807 „

Official value of merchandise imported, paying 2 ½ per cent., 12,700 *l.*

Duties collected - - - - - - - - - 1,083 *l.*

1831, Vessels entered - - - 84; 14,321 tons. 1831, Vessels cleared - 57; 8,900 tons.

Value of imported merchandise, paying 2 ½ per cent., 11,581 *l.*

1841, Vessels entered - - - 87; 10,664 tons. 1841, Vessels cleared - 96; 11,960 „

Value of imports, 29,027 *l.* (not including goods sent coastwise).

Value of exports, 70,142 *l.* (not including goods sent coastwise).

Duties collected, about 1,800 *l.*

CANADA.

IMPORTS.

SPIRITS AND PROVISIONS.		1831.	1841.
Rum	*gallons*	6,900	11,314
Molasses	„	4,553	10,527
Flour	*barrels*	498	4,300
Pork	„	18	2,163
Butter	*kegs*	2	126
Rice	*lbs.*	6,259	15,000
Potatoes	*bushels*	3,400	60

EXPORTS.

FISH, OIL, TIMBER, LUMBER.		1831.	1841.
Codfish	*cwts.*	30,743	66,528
Ditto	*barrels*	65	270
Fish oil	*gallons*	15,812	6,500
Deals	*pieces*	38,357	20,000
Deal ends	„	3,897	1,443
Staves	„	21,896	6,766
Pine timber	„	643	600
Ditto	*tons*	7,168	6,500
Treenails	*pieces*	5,323	16,000
Birch timber	„	156	—

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS, 1819—1831.

The statistical returns of 1819 furnish very imperfect data on which to calculate the increase of agriculture in the district of Gaspé up to 1831. The census of 1825, as published in the journals of the House of Assembly, contains no information on this subject.

The statistical table drawn up in 1820 (for 1819) gives a column for those "deriving their subsistence from agriculture," to the number of whom may fairly be added half the number stated in the column for "servants."

The result would be for 1819:

Proprietors or tenants living by agriculture	577
Servants	250
	827

The census for 1831, as published in the journals of the Assembly, only shows the number of families and persons living by agriculture in the county of Bonaventure; but the increase in that county alone over the returns in 1819, is as follows:—

1831.—Proprietors living by agriculture	459	
Farm servants	330	
		789
1819.—Proprietors living by agriculture	362	
Farm servants	60	
		422
Increase in Bonaventure		367

or nearly two fold.

INCREASE OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

	1819.	1831.
Horses	401	677
Horned cattle	2,406	5,411
Sheep	3,470	8,980
Hogs	5,017	6,409

1819.—Four grist mills.
1831.—Six ditto ditto.

— No. 31. —

No. 31.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 21 February 1843.

(No. 27.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot* to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston,
21 February 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the abstract Quarterly Report of the chief agent of emigration, with its usual appendices, for the period from the 1st August to the close of the season of 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 31.

Encl. 1, in No. 31.

(No. 1.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults. Male.	Number of Adults. Female.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants. Male.	Number of Domestic Servants. Female.	Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by. Parochial Funds.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by. Private Funds.	Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT Paid.
August - September - October -	143	82	23	7,432	2,779	2092	1,998	85	466	696	119	118	Canada West	8,718	£. s. d. 3,741 7 9
													Canada East	12,702	2,445 19 10
TOTALS -	143	82	23	7,432	2,779	2092	1,998	85	466	696	119	118	- -	1,420	6,187 7 7

The amount stated here includes the total expenditure of this department from 31st July to the 31st December 1842.

31 October 1842.

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Immigration Agent for Canada East.

(No. 2)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Canada East*, in the Quarter ended 31st October 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling.) £.	s.	d.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling.) £.	s.	d.
(*N. B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)									
Bread - - - -	per loaf 6 lb.	-	-	8½	Women's stout shoes -	per pair -	-	5	6
Biscuit - - - -	per cwt. -	1	-	-	Men's cotton shirts - -	each - -	-	2	6
Fresh beef - - -	per lb. -	-	-	3	Ditto flannel ditto - -	ditto - -	-	3	4
Salt ditto - - -	ditto -	-	-	2½	Men's Guernsey frocks -	ditto - -	-	3	4
Pork - - - -	ditto -	-	-	2½	Cloth for coats and trowsers	per yard -	-	4	7
Mutton - - - -	ditto -	-	-	3	Common blankets - -	per pair -	-	12	6
Butter (salt) - - -	ditto -	-	-	7	Men and women's half hose	ditto -	-	1	-
Flour (fine) - - -	per barrel -	1	4	9	Flannel - - - -	per yard -	-	1	3
Ditto (second quality) -	per cwt. -	-	14	6	Fustian jackets (ready made)	each - -	-	7	6
Oatmeal - - - -	ditto -	-	10	-	Ditto pantaloons ditto -	ditto - -	-	5	6
Eggs - - - -	per dozen -	-	-	9	Cotton for women's gowns -	per yard -	-	-	7½
Tea - - - -	per lb. -	-	3	10	Common sheeting - -	ditto -	-	-	6
Sugar (brown) - - -	ditto -	-	-	5	Men's winter stocking boots	per pair -	-	15	-
Candles - - - -	ditto -	-	-	8	Coals - - - -	per chaldron	1	7	-
Soap - - - -	ditto -	-	-	3½	Firewood - - -	per cord -	-	10	6
Rice - - - -	ditto -	-	-	3	Potatoes - - - -	per bushel -	-	1	6
Salt - - - -	per bushel -	-	1	8	Fowls - - - -	per couple -	-	1	6
Herrings - - - -	per barrel -	-	16	-	Pepper - - - -	per lb. -	-	-	9
Dry cod fish - - -	per cwt. -	-	9	-	Coffee - - - -	ditto -	-	1	2
Men's stout shoes - -	per pair -	-	7	6	Cheese (English) - -	ditto -	-	1	2
					Ditto (American) - -	ditto -	-	-	8

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in *Canada East*, for the Three Months ended 31 October 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling):	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	3 5	- - -	- - -	3 8	3 2
Butchers	- - -	- - -	21 10 -	—	
Brickmakers	5 - per 1,000 bricks.				
Bricklayers	4 3	- - -	- - -	5 6	3 -
Blacksmiths	3 6	- - -	- - -	4 6	2 6
Curriers	3 10	- - -	- - -	4 1	3 8
Carpenters and Joiners	3 9	- - -	- - -	5 -	2 6
Cabinet-makers	4 -	- - -	- - -	5 -	3 -
Coopers	3 9	- - -	- - -	4 -	3 6
Carters	2 4	- - -	- - -	2 6	3 -
Cooks (women), always engaged by the month, at 20*s.* to 25*s.* currency	- - -	- - -	12 - -	—	
Dairywomen, always engaged by the month, at 15*s.* to 20*s.* currency	- - -	- - -	9 6 8	—	
Dressmakers and Milliners; sewing girls, 10*d.* per day.					
Farm Labourers	2 6	1 8	12 10 -	3 -	2 -
Unskilled Labourers	2 -	1 3			
Gardeners	4 -	- - -	27 - -	5 -	3 -
Grooms, generally engaged by the month, at 7 to 8 dollars	- - -	- - -	20 - -	—	
Millwrights	3 7	- - -	- - -	4 -	3 2
Millers	4 3	- - -	45 - -	4 6	4 -
Painters	4 -	- - -	- - -	4 6	3 6
Plasterers	4 1	- - -	- - -	4 6	3 8
Plumbers and Glaziers	5 2	- - -	- - -	5 5	5 -
Quarry-men	2 7	- - -	- - -	2 9	2 6
Ropemakers	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Sailmakers	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Sawyers	2 6 per 1,000 feet	- - -	- - -	2 9	2 3
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	3 3	- - -	- - -	3 6	3 -
Shoemakers, per pair for shoes	3 10½ and for boots 7*s.* 8*d.*		- -	4*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* shoes, and 8*s.* 7*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.* boots.	
Shinglers	4 3 per 1,000	- -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Stonemasons	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Tailors	5 3	- - -	- - -	5 6	5 -
Tanners	2 6	- - -	- - -	2 9	3 -
Wheelwrights	3 4	- - -	- - -	3 6	3 2
Coppersmiths	4 3	- - -	- - -	4 6	4 -
Tinsmiths	3 3	- - -	- - -	3 6	3 -

Note.—Tradesmen are not boarded with their employers, but they will get their board and lodgings at 10*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per week currency, or 8*s.* to 10*s.* sterling.

Wages are reduced 30 to 40 per cent. during the six months winter.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

(No. 4.)

1. What funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—The sum of 3,422*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* currency, has been placed at my disposal to meet the expenditure of this department during the past quarter. The total expenditure has been 6,187*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* currency, which leaves a balance due of 2,764*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* This includes the total expenditure of Canada, East and West.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—See answer annexed.

3. Would

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—See answer annexed.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—See answer annexed.

Enclosure 2, in No. 31.

Answer to Query No. 2.

The description of labour which is in demand in the province, continues to be the same as represented at the close of the quarter ending on the 31st July last. The chief towns employ superior workmen, viz., cabinet-makers, saddlers, carriage builders, painters, joiners, tanners, modellers, brass and iron founders, copper and tin smiths, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plumbers, coopers, quarrymen, shoemakers, tailors, hatters; but it is the ordinary classes of mechanics generally who meet with the readiest employment, and to these the country districts are an equally open field of labour; farm servants of all descriptions, but chiefly those of active habits and of intelligence sufficient readily to adopt the modes of labouring suitable to the country, cannot fail to meet with situations, although the rates of wages are considerably reduced. Ploughmen, and men accustomed to the care of horned cattle and horses, are always in demand. Ordinary labourers, being in great numbers, must submit to lower wages, and expend some time in rendering themselves fit for domestic employments or for undertaking the clearing of land.

Answer to Query No. 3.

The number of immigrants arrived within the last quarter has more than met the demand for labour, and there has been, consequently, a general reduction of wages. Other circumstances affecting the country have increased this effect, and the approach of winter has closed many of the public works. It is not impossible, however, that the comparative lowness of wages may result in an extension of the sources of employment; for the abundance of provisions and the cheapness of all other necessaries, place it within the power of almost every established settler to support, as far as subsistence is concerned, one or more labourers; with this advantage, the reduction in the money expense of hiring assistance may permit many who have hitherto been able to employ only their own families, to receive and maintain recently arrived immigrants. In this manner it may be anticipated that a proportion at least of the more destitute will find support. Those who have resources to any extent, cannot be subjected to distress, for the cost of subsistence has been reduced so much as to bring the support of a family within the compass of almost the poorest.

Answer to Query No. 4.

The preceding replies have comprehended nearly all the remarks that I can offer at the present time on the subjects of immigration and labour. I may mention, however, that although wages have been materially reduced throughout the Province, the immigrants of the season are very generally in employment, at such rates as promise full means of support. A large immigration continues to enter the country by way of the United States; and as many of these people have passed some time as labourers on canals, roads, and other extensive works, and accordingly become acclimated, they are preferred by contractors as well as farmers, to the immigrants newly arrived by the direct route of Quebec. Notwithstanding these circumstances, I have not become aware of any serious distress in the rural districts. The abundance of provisions and the cheapness of every necessary of life, have facilitated settlement by the class of immigrants possessing some small resources; and the number of these seeking employment has been, consequently, small, even of the more destitute, many have found assistance from their friends or relations already established in the country.

The proportion of the year's immigration remaining, mere labourers is accordingly less than might have been anticipated; and I am encouraged to hope that no part of these will suffer to any great extent or be prevented from effecting an improvement in their condition. Among the immigrants annually arriving, however, there come out many who, without possessing the necessary property to become settlers, are unprepared for manual labour: these do not find encouragement in this country; indeed almost all meet with great distress. There is comparatively limited employment for overseers, bailiffs, clerks, accountants, &c. &c.; and these classes of persons should be by all means cautioned of the difficulties they will have to contend against in this colony should they emigrate with the intention of continuing their former pursuits.

Enclosure 3, in No. 31.

(No. 2.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Kingston, Canada West*, in the Quarter ended 5th October 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).	ARTICLES.	Quality.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
(*N.B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Salt Beef	per lb.	– – 2½	Wheat	per 196 lbs.	– 18 –
Fresh Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal	ditto	– – 2	Candles	per lb.	– – 7
Pork	ditto	– – 2	Firewood	per cord	– 7 –
Bacon and Hams	ditto	– – 3	Tea	per lb.	– 3 –
Butter	ditto	– – 7	Rice	ditto	– – 2½
Milk	per quart	– – 2	Sugar (brown)	ditto	– – 4
Cheese	per lb.	– – 4	Men's stout Shoes	per pair	– 7 –
Eggs	per dozen	– – 6	Women's ditto	ditto	– 6 –
Potatoes	per bushel	– – 10	Men's Cotton Shirts	each	– 2 –
Bread	per loaf, 4lb.	– – 5	Flannel (domestic)	per yard	– 2 –
			Cotton for Gowns	ditto	– – 7
			Fustians	ditto	– 2 –
			Velveteens	ditto	– 2 6

All the above articles are supposed to be of the average quality used by labouring persons.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *A. B. Hawke*,
Chief Agent, Canada West.

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and Others in *Kingston, Canada West*, for the Three Months ended 5th October 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	4 –	3 6	20 – –	—	
Butchers	4 –	3 6	20 – –	—	
Brickmakers	4 –	3 6	—		
Bricklayers	4 6	3 9	—		
Blacksmiths	5 –	4 –	35 – –	—	
Curriers	4 –	3 6	30 – –	—	
Carpenters and Joiners	5 –	4 –	—		
Cabinet-makers	5 –	4 –	—		
Coopers	4 6	4 –	—		
Carters with one horse	9 –	8 –	—		
Cooks (women)	–	–	12 10 –	—	
Combmakers	—				
Dairywomen	–	–	12 10 –	—	
Dressmakers and Milliners	—				
Farm Labourers	2 –	1 9	16 – –	—	
Gardeners	2 9	2 –	—		
Grooms	—				
Millwrights	7 –	6 –	—		
Millers	–	–	45 – –	—	
Painters	5 –	4 –	—		

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling.)	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Plasterers	5 –	4 –	—		
Plumbers and Glaziers	5 –	4 –	—		
Quarrymen	3 9	3 –	—		
Ropemakers	—				
Sailmakers	—				
Sawyers	4 –	3 –	—		
Shepherds	—				
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	4 –	3 –	—		
Shoemakers	4 –	3 –	—		
Slaters and Shinglers	4 –	3 –	—		
Stonemasons	5 –	4 –	—		
Tailors	5 –	4 –	—		
Tanners	4 –	3 6	—		
Wheelwrights	4 6	4 –	—		
Whitesmiths	—				

(A true copy.)

(signed) *A. B. Hawke,*
Chief Agent, Canada West.

(No. 4.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—The sum of 2,000*l.* was placed in my hands by the Government in the month of September, for immigration purposes.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony.—During the year 1842 at least 50,000 emigrants have been added to the population of Canada, three-fourths of whom belonged to the labouring class. There is no demand for labour that I am aware of in any part of Canada West, the supply has rather exceeded than fallen short of the wants.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—It would exceed the demand.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful.—The emigrants, very willing to work for low wages, have generally been successful in getting employment; they have been remarkably healthy, and well-behaved.

— No. 32. —

No. 32.
Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir C. Bagot.
28 Nov. 1842.

(No. 287.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot.*

Sir, Downing-street, 28 November 1842.

I ENCLOSE herewith the copies of a correspondence which has passed between the governor of the Canada Company and one of my Under Secretaries of State, relative to a proposal made by the former, that Her Majesty's Government should employ an active agent at New York to communicate with the numerous bodies of British subjects annually arriving at that port, with the view of inducing them to settle in British North America.

Mr. Hope's letter will put you in possession of my objections to the establishment of such an agency as that contemplated by Mr. Franks; but I would suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of availing yourself of the services of Her Majesty's Consul at New York, by enabling him to furnish applicants with authentic intelligence relative to the demand for labour in Canada, price of land, &c. As soon as I am informed by you that there are no local objections to this plan, I will request the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to instruct the Consul to undertake the duty.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

CANADA.

Enclosure in No. 32.

Canada House, St. Helen's Place,
11 November 1842.

My Lord,

Encl. in No. 32. REPRESENTATIONS having been made to the Canada Company that it would be of great importance to the British American Colonies that a resident agent should be appointed by Her Majesty's Government at New York, whose whole time should be employed in communicating with, and affording information to, emigrants from Great Britain, great numbers of whom are always at that city, both on their way from this country, and on their return, and are unable to obtain authentic information there, of the advantages offered to settlers in the British provinces, I am requested by the Directors of the Canada Company to make this communication to your Lordship.

The advantages which have arisen from the establishment of Government agents in various parts of the British provinces, to whom emigrants may always resort for advice, without being exposed to the frauds and machinations of land-jobbers and others, have been generally admitted; and if any such protection is desirable in the British territories, it is surely more essentially necessary at New York, when it is considered how many British subjects arrive at that port, a large proportion of whom would proceed to the British provinces if they were correctly informed, upon proper authority, of the advantages to be had therein.

Circumstances have lately occurred, probably well known to your Lordship, which bear forcibly on this question. For some months past, the packet ships from New York have brought back to this country a considerable number of British emigrants, sometimes 200 or 300 in a ship, who, finding no employment in the United States, have, it may be supposed, in despair returned to the home they had already thought it better to abandon, and where, therefore they can hardly hope for any improvement in their circumstances. To these persons, when at New York, the expense of a journey to the British provinces would have been trifling, compared with the charge of the voyage home; and I have every reason to suppose, from the accounts received from Canada regarding the emigration this season, from the observations in Sir Charles Bagot's speech on opening the session of the Legislature on the 8th September, and from the measures taken for proceeding with the public works in the province, that, if there had been an active British agent at New York, to whom these unfortunate people could have resorted for advice, they would, without hesitation, have proceeded to Canada, and been able to settle themselves advantageously there, instead of returning home at a useless expense.

It may, perhaps, be supposed that the British Consul at New York is the proper person to perform this duty; but it is stated to the Canada Company, that his other avocations make it impossible for him to attend to this business, which, if properly looked to, would be amply sufficient to occupy the undivided attention of any man.

The vast extent of emigration from this country to North America, which has been shown by the Parliamentary Returns for 1840 and 1841 to have amounted to 156,116 souls, whilst the number of emigrants to all other parts of the world was only 53,219, and the change which has taken place in the last few years, and particularly during the present, in the direction of the tide of emigration from the United States into Canada, makes the appointment of such an agent of peculiar importance at present in promoting the settlement of the British provinces.

Since the peace of 1815, and until within the last few years, the activity and apparent prosperity in the United States, which have arisen chiefly from the facility of borrowing British capital, and the employment afforded by its outlay in their public works, naturally induced numbers of emigrants from Great Britain to proceed to that country; many also to emigrate from the British provinces, and to proceed to the States through Canada as the cheapest route.

The management of affairs in the United States having proceeded upon speculative principles, chiefly dependent upon credit which has not been supported, the result is, that their public works remain unfinished, and this apparent prosperity is cut short. In the meantime the British provinces, especially Canada, whose soil and climate are as good or better than those of the United States, and whose geographical position and internal water communications are superior, have been making steady and safe progress, and little is necessary to secure for them a high degree of prosperity, and a vast addition to British power in North America.

These considerations render it very important to take advantage of the present moment in directing the tide of emigration to the British provinces. The appointment of an active agent at New York would greatly promote this object. His time and attention should be entirely occupied in this way; and he should be furnished with regular and frequent reports from the Government agents in the British provinces, stating the demand that exists for labourers, the expense and facility of travelling, the value of property, and all other information useful to settlers, either men possessed of capital or otherwise; so that, upon full and impartial authority, emigrants may be able to judge how best to establish themselves on the British territories without losing their time and money in search of information.

I have, &c.

To the Right hon. Lord Stanley.

(signed) *Charles Franks*, Governor.

Sir, Downing-street, 26 November 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, proposing that an active agent should be employed at New York by Her Majesty's Government to furnish information to emigrants on their arrival in that city, relative to the attractions offered to settlers by the British North American Provinces.

Lord Stanley has instructed me to acquaint you, in answer, that a full consideration of the proposal, in all its bearings, has induced him to think that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages to be anticipated from such an appointment, attended as it would be by a risk that an agent such as you contemplate would probably deem it his first duty actively to promote emigration from New York, without sufficiently adverting to the risk of overstocking the market, an effect produced by a very small excess of supply in a country, where capital is not very abundant. In addition to which, in the case of Canada, there would arise the further difficulty, that if any large number of settlers were induced to remove from New York, it would very much increase the uncertainty as to the extent to which emigration from this country could safely be encouraged. Lord Stanley, therefore, thinks that it would not be advisable to establish such an agency at New York; at the same time, however, his Lordship considers it very desirable that the authorities in Canada should keep Her Majesty's consul at New York periodically informed of the state of demand for labour in the province, the price of land, &c., in order that he may be able to communicate authentic information on those points to parties who may apply to him, and will bring the subject under the notice of the Governor-general.

I have, &c.

Charles Franks, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

— No. 33. —

(No. 28.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot* to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 33.
Right hon. Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 22 February 1843.

Government House, Kingston,
22 February 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 28th November last, No. 287, enclosing copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Governor of the Canada Company and Mr. Under-secretary Hope, relative to a proposal made by the former, that Her Majesty's Government should employ an active agent at New York, for the purpose of inducing the British subjects arriving at that port from the United Kingdom, or returning thither from the United States, to settle in British North America.

As you Lordship has already, in the reply which Mr. Hope, by your directions, addressed to Mr. Franks, anticipated the main objection to this proposal, and pointed out the extent to which facilities may properly be given to British subjects at New York, by affording them the best accessible information as to the opening presented for advantageous settlement in Canada, I might have deemed it unnecessary to do more than to express my acquiescence in your Lordship's views, and to direct that such information should be periodically furnished to Her Majesty's consul at New York; but as opinions similar to those entertained by Mr. Franks, in favour of stimulating by artificial means an emigration of destitute labourers to these provinces, have been expressed in various quarters, and have even led to active measures for that purpose, I have deemed it right, after a full consideration of the subject with my council, to lay before your Lordship my opinion upon this subject, with the view of showing the extent to which it appears that the immigration of a labouring population into Canada can be prudently encouraged, and of endeavouring to avert the inconvenience and suffering which must arise from an excessive supply of destitute labourers.

One of the chief arguments in favour of using active means to induce labourers to emigrate to Canada, is founded upon the prospect of employment upon the public works; and the class of emigrants who are represented to have returned to Great Britain in such large numbers, because they could not find employment in the United States, are precisely those who, not having the means or inclination to settle upon land, would look to public works as the principal source of employment and support, if they were to come to Canada.

CANADA.

A large portion, probably the largest, of emigrants from the mother country to the United States, has for some years past consisted of this class; of persons unwilling or unable to engage in any permanent occupation, and wandering from place to place as labour has happened to be in request. The public undertakings in the United States have for the last two years generally ceased, and those who were accustomed to be employed upon them, and who were a constantly accumulating number, have poured into Canada in greater numbers than could be received on the works. They have contended fiercely amongst themselves for employment, been subject to great distress, and have materially disturbed the peace of the sections of country in the neighbourhood of the public works, having, in several instances, rendered the presence of a military force necessary to prevent disorder and outrage.

The principle upon which the works in Canada are carried on is one of strict economy, and by contract, requiring the most open competition amongst the contractors, who in their turn employ such labourers as they find it for their advantage to engage; and the government has no power to prefer one class of labourers over another.

Little good has arisen from giving employment upon the public works to the labourers, or to the country, either in the United States or in this province, beyond the construction of the works and the supply of the immediate necessities of the labourers, the persons employed being generally committed to an unsettled and wandering life, indifferent as to whether they remained in the United States or in Canada, and, not having improved their circumstances by saving, they have remained as labourers, dependent for subsistence upon one source of employment, and liable to utter destitution upon its failure.

But nevertheless, in the particular direction in which they have been employed, they have advantages over the newly-arrived emigrant, in their habits, knowledge of the kind of labour, their accommodation to the climate, and even in their combinations; and the consequence is, that the principal number of labourers employed by the public contractors in Canada belong to the class formerly employed in like manner in the United States.

On the other hand, the labouring immigrants coming directly into the province from the British Isles, have generally been employed in agriculture, or have settled in the towns; or, when they originally possessed means, or afterwards acquired them, they have settled on land. In the great majority of instances they have improved in their circumstances, and have added to the strength and resources of the province by becoming a portion of its fixed population.

But the employment of agricultural labourers at wages must be limited by the amount of capital invested in agricultural pursuits. This resource has hitherto, happily, increased with the requirements upon it; so that, notwithstanding the great increase of immigration, employment has generally been found on diffusing the immigrants through the country, with some exertion on the part of the local agents, and on leaving the immigrants to their own exertions.

The conclusion, therefore, from past experience is, that a voluntary and unsolicited increase of even a labouring immigration may safely be permitted; but the government cannot begin a course of solicitation, or take other means of artificially inducing immigration, without pledging itself to provide for the increasing population, or without furnishing artificial means for that purpose; for although, as has been above remarked, the country has, naturally and without extraordinary means or material difficulty, received increased numbers of immigrants, yet, had all those who came to the United States been actively invited to come to Canada, the natural resources of employment at wages might have been surpassed, and great distress must have been the result.

Canada offers certain advantages to immigrants who bring with them sufficient money to enable them to become settlers upon land; and the numbers of this class may be increased with advantage to any possible extent. It may be said also, that the sum required would, in each instance, be small. The price put upon Crown lands in Upper Canada is, as I have apprised your Lordship in a former despatch, only 8 *s.* an acre, and in parts of Lower Canada only 4 *s.* an acre; yet, in the aggregate, it would far surpass any sum which could be appropriated for the purpose in Canada, or which could be furnished from England from private or public funds, independently of those possessed by the immigrants

immigrants themselves. Besides the expense of passage across the Atlantic, and transit into the interior, the settlement of 100,000 emigrants upon land given for nothing, that is to say, the furnishing such a number with provisions and other necessaries until crops could be raised by the settlers, would probably not be effected for a million of pounds sterling, a sum which would be more than sufficient, if owned by the settlers themselves, and laid out with the economy attending private expenditure; and yet this sum would not be an extraordinary amount to be supposed in the possession of such a number of immigrants, none of whom were actually destitute. If the immigrants can bring such an amount with them, the country can receive them, and they can become prosperous without difficulty; but if they were to depend for their supplies upon public funds, the settling them upon land would be altogether impracticable.

If private companies, by means of subscriptions or shares, propose to purchase land, and to send emigrants to occupy them, in the expectation of repayment and of profit, it is not for the provincial government to interfere, however wild the speculation may appear.

In the Australian colonies, where an accession of population can only be gained by direct emigration from the mother country, where the expense of passage is too great to admit of persons undertaking the voyage, even upon moderate private means, where the supply of labourers at wages is far below the demand, and where the immigrants on their arrival must of necessity join the class of labourers, and have no possibility of retreat from the country, the pecuniary calculation of profit upon the introduction of an emigrant population at public expense, is as plain as the interest of a West India Island in the importation of slaves.

But in this province the only certain, and by far the cheapest, mode of procuring labourers is, by competing with the United States in the rate of wages. If labour were in demand in that country, it would be scarce and dear in the province; and now that in the United States labour is not in demand, there are plenty of labourers in Canada; and there is no possibility of preventing the ingress or exit of persons having no ties of property in either country.

If, on the other hand, the expense of the voyage be made a charge on the land to be acquired by an immigrant, and if he is expected to repay all advances made to enable him to settle on land, together with the price of the land, including its cost to the company, their expences and profits, the immigrant will find that he has made a bad bargain, which he has a manifest advantage in breaking, and which he can break effectually by crossing the boundary.

The Canada Company have never engaged in a speculation of this nature; they have sold land to people in the country, who possessed at least the means of feeding themselves in the first instance. Payments of the price of the land will probably be made after a lapse of time, and when the territory thus disposed of becomes thickly populated, the roads good, and markets attainable. If the company had undertaken to send out poor emigrants at its expense, and to furnish them with supplies, their capital would, ere this, have been hopelessly sunk. Yet an extensive outlay of this nature must take place before destitute labourers can be sent out, and placed upon land; and therefore an extensive influx of labourers,—the public works being shown not to be an available permanent resource,—must be calamitous, in proportion as it happens to exceed the current means of employing the immigrants at wages.

Those who possess means of settlement within themselves, require no care on the part of the Government, or of private associations. Inducements to prefer one country to another, held out under such circumstances, are invariably set down as arising from interested motives. They expose the parties offering them to reproach, in all cases of disappointment, whether of reasonable or absurd expectations; and to such reproach and the claims accompanying it, the provincial government should, on no account, render itself liable.

It appears from the report of the emigrant agent and from other sources, that the ease with which so large an immigration as that of last year was provided for, arose very much from the fact, that in numerous instances persons already settled in the country wrote to induce friends and relatives to come and join them; and even when the new-comers required assistance from the government fund to enable them to reach the place of their destination, yet there the aid which the preceding settled emigrants could at small expense afford, always

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awaited them, and their further advancement became easy. This quiet and natural course of procuring immigration is one from which the province will gain very great and yearly increasing advantage, provided no distress shall happen to be created by other emigration movements, made with the purpose of getting rid of surplus and destitute population, either for the advantage of the mother country or for the pecuniary profit of parties embarking their capital in the speculation, without care of what may afterwards become of the emigrants.

These considerations have led me to the conclusion, that it would not be advisable for the Government, by means of agents, or otherwise, to force an emigration of destitute labourers to this province. If money can be furnished to those who come, or if they have it of their own, they would not stand in the predicament of being destitute; but advice or persuasion is not sufficient for a beneficial purpose, and can scarcely be offered without an implied pledge which this province has no means of redeeming.

The opinion above expressed does not, however, extend to deny to the subjects of Great Britain who require information, any that Her Majesty's consul at the port of New York may be placed in a position to afford them. The progress of population in the province, the price of government land, the state of the immigrants of the past season, and of the current year, can be reported to him periodically, and I concur most fully in your Lordship's opinion, that every pains should be taken to keep him furnished with such returns as will enable him to satisfy those who may make inquiries of him. Such information has been periodically transmitted to England, and might, perhaps, be advantageously published at shorter periods than hitherto for the use of intending emigrants; and thus, while all knowledge essential to enable the latter to choose a place of destination will become attainable by them without difficulty, all reality and appearance of holding out interested and undue inducements for emigration to this province, and all hazard of an event so calamitous as the arrival of a numerous and destitute body of emigrants, beyond the means of the country to relieve, will be avoided.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

P. S.—It is almost unnecessary to state that there is at present no person in England holding the situation or authority of emigrant agent from this government, a fact which is perhaps as necessary to be publicly known there as it is in this province.

— No. 34. —

(No. 16.)

No. 34.
Lord Stanley to the Right hon. Sir C. Bagot, 30 Nov. 1842.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right honourable Sir *C. Bagot*, G.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 30 Nov. 1842.

SOME doubts having arisen as to the extent to which the privileges hitherto granted to military and naval settlers in acquiring portions of the public lands in Canada, may be affected by the Land Sales' Act recently passed by the Provincial Legislature, and it being desirable that full information on the subject should be possessed by the authorities in this country, I request that you will have the goodness to report to me, at your earliest convenience, 1st, Whether, under the present law regulating the disposal of lands in that country, any privileges in the acquisition of land are granted to military and naval settlers; and 2dly, If such be the case, whether a fixed extent of land is granted to them according to their rank, or a certain amount of purchase-money remitted to them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

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No. 35.
Right hon. Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 23 Feb. 1843.

— No. 35. —

(No. 30.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right honourable Sir *Charles Bagot* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Government House, Kingston, 23 Feb. 1843.

HAVING taken the opinion of my council upon the questions proposed in your Lordship's despatch (No. 16) of the 30th November last, relative to the extent to which the privileges hitherto accorded to military and naval settlers continue to subsist under the present law for the regulation of the sale of lands in the province, I have the honour to submit the following report for your Lordship's information.

By the second section of the Provincial Act, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 100, intituled, "An Act for the disposal of Public Lands," it is enacted that, except as thereinafter provided, no free grant of public land shall be made to any person or persons whomsoever.

By the 13th section it is enacted, that no new claims to land, founded upon any regulation or order of the government, shall be allowed or entertained, unless made before the 1st day of January 1843, except where the parties originally interested and claiming shall be under the age of 21 years on that day.

By the third section it is enacted, that all claims to free grants of land arising out of, or under the authority of, an order in council or regulation of the government now in force, shall be adjudged of, and determined by the governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council.

And by the fourth section, provision is made for the commutation of such claims into scrip for nominal sums of money to be received upon sales of all lands of the Crown, the proceeds of which are not, or shall not be, set apart for any particular purpose.

Thus it is apparent that the second section above quoted takes away the power of the government to make any new regulation or order for the free granting of land to officers.

And that the 13th section put an end, on the 1st January last, to the preferring of new claims to free grants of land arising out of any regulation or order of the government then in force.

And that the third and fourth sections provide, not for the allowance of new claims preferred after the 1st day of January last, but for the allowance of old and new claims preferred before that time, which had become vested interests.

The order from the Colonial-office of the 15th August 1834 provided that, in buying land from the government, officers who should retire from the army and navy for the purpose of settling in the colony, should be entitled to certain remission in the purchase-money of lands bought from the Crown.

The distinction to be drawn between free grants of land and remission of purchase-money seems immaterial; and if any such distinction could be drawn, the surrender of the land revenue to the provincial Parliament would certainly make the concession illegal, in the shape of a remission of purchase-money belonging to that revenue.

I therefore agree with my council in the opinion that no new claim of any officer to a free grant of land or remission of purchase-money, not preferred before the 1st day of January last, can now be allowed.

The policy of the putting an end to free grants of land, except in particular cases specially mentioned in the Act, is obvious to any person who is acquainted with the land-granting system, and has had an opportunity of observing its effects on Canada. By way of rewarding services and of promoting settlement in the country, vast quantities of land have been conceded, beyond the means or inclinations of the grantees to occupy them. The lands thus conceded are un-

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inhabited and unimproved, and form a great obstacle to the settlement of the lands, remaining the property of the Crown; and a very large amount of claims for land remain to be made good in scrip, sufficient to prevent any revenue from sales of land for several years to come. This scrip will probably in many instances fall into the hands of persons actually wanting land for the purposes of settlement, and thus the evil of ownership without occupation of land, will in some measure be avoided; but much of it will no doubt be employed in speculative purchases, which will long remain an inconvenience and drawback to the province.

If this wasteful system, pursued for many years, had not deprived the Government of lands, in, or near the actual settlements, and had the provincial government now in its possession lands eligible for the occupation of officers, it would be desirable to encourage their settlement in the province by allowing them to acquire land upon favourable terms. But the sale of all the Crown reserves to the Canada Company, and the lavish and useless grants above alluded to, have left the Government destitute of land, unless in remote positions, where officers would not reside, and where, if they were granted land, these grants would be almost useless to them, and would form a serious obstacle to any settlement of the new country.

The officers who have come into Canada, and who have succeeded best, are those, who purchased from private landholders cultivated farms, or lands within the settled country. The lands which they procured for remission-money, remain in most cases in a state of nature; and in most of the instances where officers have undertaken settlement in the wilderness, they have spent all the money arising from the sale of their commissions, and have been reduced to poverty.

The provincial government has been for some time past endeavouring to place the back country in a condition for settlement. Its distance from the inhabited parts is the greatest difficulty; this is to be overcome, at a considerable expense, in making, or rather in opening roads, in building bridges, in supplying provisions to be sold to settlers, probably by building mills, and by giving small free grants of land on the new communications. All this would have been unnecessary, but for the improvidence of the early governments in divesting the Crown of lands not wanted for actual settlement, as well by grants made in early times, as by pledges to grant lands to classes of claimants then unborn. All attempts to form prosperous settlements in the interior must be in vain, if large tracts of land are permitted to be acquired by individuals, not to be occupied, but to remain wild, on speculation of a future price. The allowance made by the order of the 15th August 1834 does not seem large as a sum of money; but were even one officer of the army of each of the ranks therein mentioned to obtain land in a new township, the remission-money would purchase upwards of 7,000 acres, which if selected, as it would be, in favourable positions, would form a most formidable impediment in the way of actual settlers, while it would not to the officers be worth half the nominal remission-money. The continuing such a grant would be conferring a very small favour at a very great loss to the giver; and therefore, however deserving the retiring officers may be of reward for services, or of encouragement to colonise, the granting lands remaining in the possession of the Crown in Canada is not the mode of serving them. These observations seem necessary, to show that it was by no inadvertence that the grants to officers were discontinued. If officers choose to settle in Canada, lands can be purchased on easy terms from individual holders; and if the back woods should be chosen by any one of them as a residence, a very small sum will purchase from the Government more land than the officer can ever use or cultivate; but he will at least be in a country rapidly improving, instead of inhabiting a wilderness, caused by free grants to non-residents of his own class.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Bagot.*

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— No. 36. —

No. 36.
Lord Stanley to Right hon. Sir T. Metcalfe, 31 March 1843.

(No. 11.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right honourable Sir *C. T. Metcalfe*, Bart. G. C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 31 March 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Charles Bagot's despatch of the 26th January, No. 16, transmitting the annual report of the chief agent for emigration to Canada for the past year, accompanied by an appendix and other enclosures.

For Sir C. Bagot's Despatch, 26 Jan. No. 16, with the Annual Report of the Chief Agent for Emigration to Canada, vide Papers relative to Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 17 March 1843, No. 109, p. 1.

Pursuing the practice adopted in former years, this Report upon Canadian Immigration has been presented to both Houses of Parliament.

It appears that on the whole the result of the emigration to Canada during the past year is satisfactory; and that, although the infractions of the late Passengers' Act have been numerous, they were for the most part of that description which will be obviated by the provisions of the new law. With the view of affording increased protection to the emigrants, it will be desirable that you should instruct the agent at Quebec to send to the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration in this country an immediate report of all cases of infraction which may hereafter occur, together with the result of the proceedings, if any have been taken in the province, in order that it may be determined what further steps it may be requisite or advisable to adopt in England, where the parties connected with the ships are under bond to the Crown.

It is intended to apply to Parliament for the sum of 2,244 *l.* sterling, in aid of the amount raised by the provincial tax for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants. It has appeared to Her Majesty's Government that the assumptions of Mr. Buchanan in respect to the emigration of this season, were sufficient to justify the reduction of the vote hitherto taken for this service; and that, as that officer did not consider that the expenditure of the present year could possibly exceed that of the past season, it was proper to reduce the estimate to the actual amount which was found to have been required during the last year. The proceeds of the emigrant tax being computed by Mr. Buchanan at 8,500*l.* currency, and the amount required according to the expenditure of the last year, at 10,993 *l.* currency, a grant from Parliament of only 2,493 *l.* currency, or 2,244 *l.* sterling, was necessary to make up the probable deficiency of the tax fund.

£.	
8,500	Estimated Provincial Tax.
2,493	Imperial Vote.
1,671 = £. 1,500	strlg. Imperial Vote.
12,664	Currency.

You will observe that it is not proposed to make any alteration in the grant for defraying the expenses of local agents in Canada.

Sir Charles Bagot having stated in his despatch that the charge for the quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle ought to have been included in Mr. Buchanan's estimate of expenses, I would remark that there appears to me to be no charge which could with greater propriety devolve upon local resources, than that which is incurred in protecting the province from the introduction of infectious disorders; I should therefore recommend the exclusion of such an expense from the fund appropriated to the relief of the emigrants. I am also of opinion that the charge incurred in printing Mr. Abbot's pamphlet should not be borne upon the fund which is voted to defray the expense of local agents.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

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No. 37.
Letter from Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration to J. Stephen, Esq.

For the annual Reports of the Emigration Agents in Canada, *vide* Emigration Papers, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 17 March 1843, No. 109.

— No. 37. —

LETTER from the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration to *James Stephen*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 24 March 1843.

Sir,

With further reference to your letter of the 23d ultimo, we have the honour to state that we have perused and considered the various annual Reports therewith transmitted to us from Mr. Buchanan and the other emigration agents in Canada.

These documents, together with the well-digested statistical tables by which they are accompanied, furnish a complete view of all the circumstances connected with the immigration into the province during the past year. The following is a very brief summary of the principal results.

The emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada,

In 1842, was - - - - - - - -	44,374
In 1841, was - - - - - - - -	28,086
Increase last Year - - - -	16,288

To the whole number last year must also be added more than 6,000 persons who appear to have arrived from the United States; and the increase accordingly to the population of the province in one year cannot be stated to have been less than 50,000. Of the number who came from the United Kingdom only 2,529 were aided to emigrate by their parishes, by societies, or by friends; the remainder came out by their own means.

The proportion of Irish emigrants to those from Great Britain appears to have diminished. Last year it was about five to four, whereas in the preceding year there had been nearly double the number of Irish compared with English and Scotch; and on an aggregate of the last 14 years, the proportion appears to have been about six-and-a-half Irish to four of the others.

The proportion which the sexes bore to each other amongst the adult emigrants appears to have been about ten males to seven females.

The amount of tonnage employed is not given; but the number of ships appears to have been 322 in 1842, and 293 in the previous year; showing an increase of 39 in 1842.

The emigrants arrived for the most part in good health, having had favourable passages, and the mortality upon the whole does not appear to have exceeded three-fourths per 100 souls; the larger proportion of deaths occurring, as is usual in the removal of large numbers of people by sea, amongst infants and children under seven. 800 persons received medical relief upon their arrival, at the quarantine station, and at the hospital at Quebec.

The infraction of the Passengers' Act were numerous, but they were for the most part of that nature which, we hope, will be obviated by the provisions of the new Act. In one sense they may have seemed more numerous in proportion to other years than they really were, because owing to a recommendation from our Board, measures were agreed upon, and, we observe, were very efficiently carried out in Canada, for enforcing that provision of the Passengers' Act, which requires the number of emigrants to be limited, not merely by the tonnage of the ship, but by the size of the deck on which they live.

A proportion appears to have come of persons possessed of the means of living, and even of settling themselves upon land; but the majority of emigrants were in a state of great destitution. And a sum equal to not less than 12,388 *l.* sterling was expended in relieving their wants, and in enabling them to proceed to the parts where their labour was required. Of this sum, however, it is right to mention that a sum equal to about 7,701 *l.* sterling, was drawn from the proceeds of the emigrant tax.

The emigrants who settled in Canada West appear to have been nearly six times more numerous than those who remained in the eastern division. This great and almost sudden influx of labouring people caused, as might have been expected, a reduction of wages; but we are happy to observe that the chief agent is able to report his having reason to think that, at the conclusion of the year, few of the industriously disposed of the population remained without employment.

As regards the future, the same officer entertains the opinion that the emigration of the present year to Canada will not fall short of that of the past. At the present moment we have reason to believe, that in this country much less activity prevails than at the corresponding period last year; but, on the other hand, Mr. Buchanan's anticipation would seem to be supported by the circumstances, first, That emigration to all the Australian colonies is for the present suspended; and next, because the greatest discouragement must have been given to emigration to the United States by the remarkable fact, which we find recorded in these documents, on the authority of Her Majesty's consul at New York, that from that port alone there returned to the United Kingdom during the past year, no fewer than 9,500 emigrants.

The prospect which Canada offers for those who are possessed of present means of support, and to a fair proportion of artizans who understand their business, appears to be as good as ever. Very small encouragement, however, or hope of employment is held out to the entirely destitute and unskilled labourer. Even as regards the public works to which such persons might naturally have looked, it appears that the contractors invariably prefer labourers accustomed to the country and to the usual mode of working, of whom they can obtain an abundance from the United States.

We have the honour to state that we shall take every means in our power to make generally known the information which we have here obtained concerning the prospects of emigrants during the ensuing year.

In conclusion, the only practical remarks which we find it necessary at present to offer, are as follows:

First, We have adverted to Mr. Buchanan's suggestion, that in consequence of the prevalence of contagious diseases on board of emigrant vessels, there should be a medical inspection of the emigrants previous to embarkation, and that persons supposed to be infected should be prevented from embarking. But we have to report that there are no funds for defraying the expense of such inspection, or for supporting the persons who should be prevented from emigrating after having secured their passages; nor, in the next place, is there any power by which such persons could be detained on shore if they wished to proceed.

Secondly, With reference to the infractions of the Passengers' Act, we would suggest that the chief agent at Quebec should be instructed to transmit to this country an early report of all cases which may occur, with the result of the proceedings, if any, in respect to them in the colony, in order that we may be able to judge how far any further steps may be requisite and advisable in this country, where the parties connected with the ships are under bond to the Crown.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

NOVA SCOTIA.

VA SCOTIA.
No. 1.
ount Falkland
Lord John Rus-
, 3 May 1841.

— No. 1. —

(No. 72.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Government House, Halifax, 3 May 1841.

I HEREWITH transmit a copy of some resolutions of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, having relation to the present system of selling the public lands at auction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

In the House of Assembly, 10 April 1841.

Resolved, THAT it is the opinion of this House that the system of selling public lands at auction ought to be modified or abolished, so that grants thereof may pass at once, and without the present delays, which are found to operate to the injury of immigrants from the United Kingdom, and to retard the settlement of the country.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House that it would be of great public advantage were his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor and the Executive Council authorised, as heretofore, to permit the sale of public lands, under peculiar circumstances, at the minimum price of one shilling sterling per acre.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to bring the foregoing resolutions to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

(signed) *John Whidden,* Clerk.

— No. 2. —

(No. 54.)

NO. 2.
Lord John Russell
o Viscount Falk-
and, 22 May 1841.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland.*

My Lord, Downing-street, 22 May 1841.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 72, of the 3d instant, enclosing some resolutions of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, relating to the present mode of disposing of the Crown lands.

You will inform the House that I am quite ready to agree to any plan for making the grants of land pass without delay, and I should not object to the minimum price being fixed in the same manner as in Canada. I enclose for your information copy of a Parliamentary paper, containing the regulations adopted by Lord Sydenham.

ide Papers relative to
Emigration, ordered by

Whatever change may be decided upon, I apprehend it can only be effected by an amendment of the provincial law, 3 Vict. c. 12, relating to Crown lands.

I avail myself of this opportunity to remark that the Lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia is deprived by that law of the power of granting the remission of purchase-money, formerly enjoyed by naval and military officers on settling in the province. I would wish your Lordship to consider the propriety of affording special encouragement to that class of settlers, and, if you should think it advisable, to propose to the Legislature a remission in their favour, according to the practice in New Brunswick.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

NOVA SCOT

Encl. in No.

NOVA SCOTIA, 3 Vict. Cap. 12, No. 2,053.

AN ACT to establish sundry Regulations for the future Disposal of Crown Lands within the Province of Nova Scotia, passed the 27th day of March 1840.

Preamble.

WHEREAS numerous settlers, subjects of Her Majesty in this Province, have gone into possession of lands belonging to the Crown, and have built on and otherwise largely improved the same, and it is just and proper that such persons should be enabled to acquire title to the lands so occupied and improved by them, on paying a reasonable purchase-money therefor. And whereas it will greatly facilitate the settlement and cultivation of other portions of the Crown lands in this Province, to establish regulations for the valuing and disposal thereof:

Three or more persons in each county to constit a Land Board.

1. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-governor, Council and Assembly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to appoint three or more persons in each and every county, who shall constitute a Land Board within the same, and the said persons, or any of them, from time to time, at pleasure, to remove, and to supply any vacancies caused by such removal, or by death, resignation or absence, by further and other appointments. And it shall be the duty of such Boards respectively to receive and collect all information within their said counties, touching the ungranted lands therein, their quality and description, and the real and *bonâ fide* value of the buildings and improvements on such portions thereof as are occupied by any person or persons whomsoever, and to receive all applications that may be made for grants thereof; and to ascertain and determine what ought, to the best of their judgment, to be the upset price of each and every lot so applied for, when the same has not been occupied or improved as hereinafter mentioned. And when the same has been occupied and improved to the value of not less than 20*l.* sterling money of Great Britain, by a subject or subjects of Her Majesty, occupying the same previous to the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1840, then to ascertain and determine, to the best of their judgment what ought to be the price or purchase-money of said lot, with reference to its original value, independently of such improvements. And it shall further be the duty of such Boards respectively to transmit from time to time, to the Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, all such information, applications and reports as to the value and price of ungranted lands, accompanied with such remarks as in their judgment will tend to facilitate the acquiring of title by *bonâ fide* and actual occupants as aforesaid, and the settlement and improvement of such portions of land as are fit for cultivation, and the sale for the best price of timber lands within each county respectively.

Boards to collec information and receive applicati for grants.

Information relative to ungranted lands to be transmitted by the Board.

On payment of purchase-money occupants entitled to a grant not exceeding 200 acres

2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to determine and settle, by an order in that behalf, the price or purchase-money, to be estimated as aforesaid, of all such lots of ungranted land as have been actually and *bonâ fide* occupied and improved to the value, and at the time herein mentioned, by a subject or subjects of Her Majesty, on the payment of which said price or purchase-money, so to be determined and ordered, within 12 months from the date of such order, by such *bonâ fide* and actual occupants, such occupants, their respective heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to receive a grant of such number of acres, not exceeding 200 in all, as may be specified in such order.

Unoccupied and ungranted lands t be offered for sal at an upset price.

3. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to determine and settle, by an Order in that behalf, the upset price of all such lots of ungranted land as have been applied for, and have not been occupied and improved as aforesaid, such upset price to be in no case less than 1*s.* sterling per acre, at which said upset price, so to be determined and ordered, all such lots shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, within the county wherein the lands respectively lie, due notice having been first given thereof in the Royal Gazette, and in three of the most public places of the county. And the purchaser or purchasers at such sales, their respective heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to receive a grant of the several lots knocked down to them at such auction, on paying the full consideration money therefor, in such manner as the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, may direct and appoint.

To continue thr years.

4. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be and continue in force for three years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the General Assembly.

By his Excellency Lieutenant-General *C. Campbell*, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an Act passed in the last Session of the General Assembly.

Given under my hand at Halifax, this 10th day of April 1840, in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *Rupert George.*

VA SCOTIA.

No. 3.
scount Falkland
Lord John Rus-
18 June 1841.

— No. 3. —

(No. 84.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Government House, Halifax, 18 June 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 54, dated May 22d, 1841, stating that you have no objection to the minimum price of lands being fixed in this province in the same manner as in Canada, and enclosing, for my information, a copy of a Parliamentary Paper containing the regulations adopted in this respect by Lord Sydenham.

I will immediately bring the subject under the consideration of the Executive Council, in order that such improvements in the existing system of disposing of Crown lands as shall be found practicable, without an amendment of the provincial Act of 3 Vict. c. 12, may be at once made; and I shall be prepared, on the meeting of the legislature, to submit for adoption any further modifications which may be necessary to prevent delay in the passing of grants, but which cannot be effected without the aid of the provincial parliament.

1.
. Jeffery to Mr.
ring Rice,
February 1834.

2.
rd Monteagle
Sir C. Camp-
ll, 2 Aug. 1834.

3.
r C. Campbell to
r. S. Rice,
2 August 1834.

4.
Mr. Spring Rice to
ir C. Campbell,
September 1834.

In reference to the latter part of your Lordship's despatch, I would beg leave to direct your attention to the correspondence between this government and the Colonial Office, noted in the margin, by which it will be seen that to encourage the settlement of officers of the army and navy in Nova Scotia, that class of persons are allowed in this province free grants of land on the same terms as formerly, instead of the remission of part of the purchase-money, to which in other colonies they are entitled; and any alteration of the existing practice in the sale of Crown lands in this colony will not therefore be required to meet your Lordship's views of affording special encouragement to such settlers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*

— No. 4. —

(No. 61.)

No. 4.
ord John Russell
o Viscount Falk-
nd, 19 July 1841.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland.*

My Lord, Downing-street, 19 July 1841.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 84, of the 18th June, reporting the measures which you have taken for executing my instructions relative to the price to be set on waste land in Nova Scotia, and to the issue of title deeds to the purchasers.

On referring to the resolutions of the House of Assembly which occasioned those instructions, I perceive that the Assembly are desirous that you should be authorised "to permit the sale of public lands under peculiar circumstances at the minimum price of 1 *s.* sterling per acre." I am not aware what may be the peculiar circumstances contemplated by the House of Assembly, but I observe by the official Return for 1839, that upwards of 19,000 acres were sold in that year, and are reported to have fetched about 2 *s.* an acre. So long, therefore, as any sales could be effected at that price, it would seem injudicious to lower it. Looking at the price of land in New Brunswick, and to the still higher price established in Canada, and generally to the increased interest attaching to the North America colonies, I should be inclined to think that it might, at no distant period, be found expedient to raise the price of land in Nova Scotia. It also appears to me that if one universal price be adopted in that province, it ought, as in all other colonies where that system has been introduced, to be higher than the minimum at which land had been offered to the public at auction. Upon this point, however, local knowledge is of so much importance, that I would wish you to consider and report to me your opinion how far it might be expedient to give effect to the wish of the House of Assembly.

I have apprised the General commanding in chief of the encouragement held out to officers of the army to settle in Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Viscount Falkland to Lord Stanley
21 December 1841.

(No. 20.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Government House, Halifax, 21 Dec. 1841.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL having desired in his despatch, numbered 61, dated 19th July 1841, that I will give my opinion as to how far it may be expedient to give effect to the wishes of the House of Assembly here (as expressed in the Resolutions of that House, transmitted by me on the 3d of May last, with my despatch No. 72,) in regard to the sale of Crown lands, I have given the subject my best attention, and beg to offer the following observations for your Lordship's consideration.

The attempt to decide in what mode the disposal of Crown lands should be regulated, is attended, in as far as relates to Nova Scotia, with difficulties which are not felt, or at any rate not felt in an equal degree, in the other North American colonies; these difficulties arise from the inferior quality of the disposable land, and from the poverty of the greater number of settlers who come to this country, they being generally of a different class from those who emigrate to New Brunswick or to Canada, and possessing frequently no wealth but their labour. Emigrants of this description squat as a matter of course, nor has the Government in general the means of preventing their doing so even on Government lands, as they proceed at once to the wilderness, where it would be difficult to track, and next to impossible to dislodge them, for if traced and driven from one spot by means of an expensive and tedious legal process, they would immediately occupy a lot of land a few yards distant, and the same measures would have to be again resorted to until far more than the value of the land had been expended in its protection, which after all would not be secured against the very next intruder. But the settler who wishes to establish himself without paying for the ground he occupies, can do so unembarrassed by any fear of opposition on the part of the Government: enormous grants of wild land having been made to absentees, who have no representatives in Nova Scotia; he has only to fix his habitation on one of these tracts, and reside in security, undisturbed either by the Crown or by the legal owner of the soil.

The foregoing remarks are more particularly applicable to the island of Cape Breton, and an illustration of the statement I have made with regard to the poverty of the emigrants who visit that part of this colony, and their disposition to settle illegally, is afforded by what has lately taken place there. Having received intelligence from the member for the county of Cape Breton that a body of strangers amounting to upwards of a thousand had landed, and that it was probable they would, if not located according to law, spread themselves over the island, and take possession of unoccupied lands without authority, I consulted the Executive Council, and with their concurrence directed notice to be sent to the deputy surveyor-general resident at Sydney, that the usual regulations with respect to sales by auction should be dispensed with, and, as will be seen by a copy of a letter of the provincial secretary, which I now enclose (see paper marked No. 1), instructed that officer to establish the new-comers without delay on Crown lands, charging the usual upset price of 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling per acre.

Mr. Crawley in his answer, (see paper marked No. 2) states, and his statement is corroborated by the letter of Mr. Dodd, a member of the Executive Council resident at Sydney, a copy of which I enclose (see paper No. 3), that the number of emigrants who have arrived during the present year in Cape Breton is about 1,500; that they are chiefly natives of the Hebrides, of the poorest class; that they have neither power nor inclination to purchase land; and that the greater number of them are already settled on one of those large grants held by absentees, to which I have before alluded. But too many of the emigrants who resort to Cape Breton are of the class of these poor people, the evils of whose condition Mr. Dodd truly describes; nor am I able to point out any regulations, in respect of Crown lands, which could either beneficially affect them, or promote, in their instance, the interest of the province.

The reason of the difference between the circumstances of those who come

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as settlers to this colony, and the circumstances of those who go to the other North American Provinces, is not very apparent; but this difference appears to me to spring from several causes, such as the fisheries that are established all round the coasts of Cape Breton, and on the western shore of Nova Scotia, which at once afford a subsistence to those accustomed to similar pursuits in Europe; the inferiority of the disposable land in this province, as compared with that to be obtained either in Canada or New Brunswick; and, lastly, the greater obstacles which are here opposed to the speedy settlement of the agricultural emigrant, by the want of general surveys and the system of sales by auction. The regulations I am about to propose would remove some of these obstacles, although they could of course neither improve the character of the soil nor mitigate the inconvenience arising from the want of sufficient surveys, which inconvenience is felt here infinitely more than in either Canada or New Brunswick, the local legislatures and land companies having caused extensive surveys to be made in each of those governments. The evils existing here, and arising from a deficiency in this respect, cannot be remedied (unless indeed the Imperial Government should interfere) without the action of the House of Assembly, and of this there is but little hope; for although what is stated of the Canadas in Appendix (B.) to Lord Durham's Report on the Affairs of British North America, p. 30, may with equal truth be asserted of the greater part of Nova Scotia, viz. that "with very few exceptions no man can be said to possess a secure title to his land, or even to know whether the spot upon which he is settled belongs to himself, his neighbour, or the Crown;" the evils which must arise from this cause will be perpetuated, on account of the expense to be incurred in their removal, a strong disinclination existing in the House of Assembly here to grant money for surveys, which disinclination arises from the fact that little or no revenue is derived from the sale of Crown lands, only 2,720*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* currency, or 2,176*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* sterling, having been paid to the casual revenue from this source during 10 years, as the produce of sales in Nova Scotia Proper, the expenses of the surveyor-general's department absorbing the remainder, while nothing whatever has been derived from Cape Breton during the same period; added to this, the feeling is very general throughout the community, that a settler, however poor, is a benefit to the province, and that settle in what manner he may, he ought to be encouraged and not molested. Further, it is thought that the land is not in general of sufficient value to pay by its sale the additional expenses of accurate general surveys, as, surveyed or not, Nova Scotia would probably be visited only by the same description of settlers as at present, the better soil and climate of Canada and the United States still continuing to attract the more opulent. These conclusions may be just or not, but it is certain that so long as such sentiments influence the public mind, no grants for surveys are to be expected from the local legislature.

It may be a matter of doubt whether it is desirable to encourage emigrants who have not the means to buy land, to come to a country where it is to be obtained (legally) only by purchase, where such strong temptations to illegal occupation subsist, and in which, unless they do by some means or other establish themselves as cultivators, destitution must inevitably be their portion, fishermen only being exempted from the general calamity. Independent, however, of its being uncertain that any laws or regulations, could prevent their coming in times when a succession of bad seasons and failing crops at home has left them no alternatives but emigration or starvation, the medium through which the question is viewed by the provincial politician would render it most difficult to carry through the legislature any provisions having such a tendency.

The feeling is almost universal, that vast portions of the best land in the province, which would be most likely to tempt the emigrant in easy circumstances to fix himself permanently, and the improvement of which would conduce to the general advantage, are held by individuals who contribute in no way to the prosperity of the colony, with which in many instances they are totally unconnected, except in so far as their legal rights interfere with the public interests; while the squatter brings with him, if he bring nothing else, at least the ability to support the privations incidental to the settlement of a new country; and that although he may probably lead a life of poverty and hardship himself, the children of such an individual will form a valuable addition to the population, and therefore if not absolutely fostered and protected, he should at all events not be severely dealt with.

The

The Nova Scotian is thus naturally inclined to look with indulgence on the unlawful appropriation of land unprofitably kept out of cultivation, and the public sympathy is enlisted in favour of the offender. What the ultimate consequences will be to the squatter himself, or to the public, does not seem ever to be thought of: the endless lawsuits, and the numerous acts of oppression which must take place, when the owner of the land, long unlawfully occupied, but cleared and improved by the occupier, shall claim his own, and take advantage of the years of toil bestowed upon it, the odium which must attend the enforcement of the law, and ultimately rest on the government, being all lost sight of by the native of the colony in his desire to see his country advance with rapidity.

Having found my inability to cope with the difficulties arising from the want of sufficient general surveys, or from the sudden influx of emigrants of the description of those who have lately come to Cape Breton (and it will be presently seen that few with greater means come to Nova Scotia proper), I have applied myself to remedy such obstacles as I could hope to remove by new regulations in the case of emigrants arriving with the intention of becoming settlers by purchase, or of natives wishing to become proprietors. Returns which I now enclose (see papers marked No. 4) show that these latter form a very great majority of the purchasers of Crown lands in Nova Scotia proper, during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841; 224 persons having become purchasers of Crown lands, to the extent of 26,165 acres, during those three years; while the number of emigrants or strangers among the buyers is but 18, or only about eight per cent., the number of acres sold to Nova Scotians being 24,569, and to strangers 1,596, or in the proportion of more than 15 to 1. Returns of a like nature relative to Cape Breton (see paper marked 5) show a dissimilarity in this respect, the number of purchasers of Crown lands in the island during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840 (it having been found impossible to get an accurate return for the present year in time to forward it by the next packet) having been 164, of whom 116 were strangers, and only 49 natives; while the total number of acres sold is 16,188, the quantity bought by strangers is 11,831 acres, and by natives 4,357. But it will be seen by Mr. Crawley's letter, attached to these returns, that the majority of those reckoned as strangers have been from 12 to 18 years in the country, and many had arrived while children with their parents, and may therefore be considered as Nova Scotians, the immediate descendants of settlers, a class to which I have already referred as constituting a most valuable portion of the population of a new country. The purchasers alluded to by Mr. Crawley were, it appears, though illegally, occupiers of Crown lands, which they have now bought, and are therefore contradistinguished from the 3,000 stated to have arrived within the last three years, of whom not a single individual has purchased land; and I learn from the best authority that they never can buy the land on which they are located, unless at an exorbitant price, as they have fixed themselves not on Crown lands, but on tracts already granted to others, who, in the price they may hereafter demand, will add to the original cost of the land the value which the squatter will have himself given to it by his labour. Mr. Crawley has received information that 3,000 more pauper emigrants may be expected in Cape Breton next summer; and if, as will doubtless be the case, there being no means of preventing their so doing, they settle on land already granted to absentees, there will be in that island a population of 6,000 so settled, whom the enforcement of the rights of the original grantees, or of their representatives, would consign to the most abject misery, after perhaps many years of toilsome industry, and who would in consequence be rendered discontented subjects.

No. 4. A. to C.

No 5. A. to C.

No. 6.

Taking the facts set forth in the above returns in conjunction with what I have before said as to the quality of the land, and adverting to the amount actually received from the department of the surveyor-general, it seems impossible to regard the question as one of any material importance as connected with the revenue; and I have therefore looked at it with a view to determine by what mode of disposing of Crown lands the greatest benefit may be derived to the province in other respects.

There can be little doubt that the more immediate the settlement of these lands the greater will be the advantages resulting from them, provided always that the settlement is conducted on principles sound in themselves, and adapted to the local peculiarities of the colony. I have endeavoured by every means in

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my power to arrive at a just conclusion as to what those principles should be, and I am of opinion, that considering the comparative sterility of the soil, and the impediments offered by the climate to agricultural pursuits, and having regard to the better climate of a great part of Canada and the United States, that in the regulations to be established here, three things should be specially kept in view, and these attained, that the emigrant should receive every possible encouragement, being allowed to obtain the land of Nova Scotia at the lowest price which the expenses attendant on the local surveys necessary to his own security will admit of.

The first thing to be aimed at is the maintenance of the relative proportionate value which the soil bears to that of the neighbouring provinces and states.

This value is, I have every reason to believe, so low, that the mere expenses of the local surveys nearly equal it, and therefore I need dilate no further on this point.

The next point to be looked to is the prevention of large purchases of land by speculators; and the third to which attention should be directed, after having removed every vexatious impediment to the speedy acquisition of land by the settler, is

The discouragement of a desire on his part to become possessed of more than he can occupy and cultivate, profitably to himself.

I think these objects may all be compassed, and I am prepared to recommend, for reasons which I shall presently state,

First, That sales of Crown lands by auction should be discontinued, as is already the case in Canada.

Secondly, That one fixed and uniform price of 1 *s.* 9 *d.* sterling should be adopted as a general rule in respect of all agricultural lots, the Crown reserving the right, to be however cautiously exercised, of selling by auction, or by private sale, at an enhanced price, quarries, mill seats, or such portions of land as circumstances have endowed with an adventitious value, care being taken that when the superior value of a lot is discovered by an individual, but for whose enterprise or exertions it would have remained unknown, that he should in such case have the full benefit of his discovery.

Thirdly, That the price should in all instances be paid at once, the title to the land being perfected and delivered at the time of sale. I conceive that sales by auction should be discontinued here, for the reasons given by Mr. Baldwin Sullivan in his evidence, published at page 108, Appendix (B.) to Lord Durham's Report on the affairs of British North America, viz. that "the sale by auction is, in as far as relates to the raising the value of the land, in reality a cumbrous dead letter, from which the public derives no advantage, while the settlers are seriously delayed in their locations; the minimum price in this country being in fact the maximum, competition rarely if ever taking place, the bidders at these sales considering it a duty they owe to each other not to bid up these lands where there is so much choice." That these reasons apply to Nova Scotia experience has fully proved. It has been found likewise that the difficulty in obtaining land at once encountered by the settlers, causes them often to expend their means before they have an opportunity of purchasing, when being destitute, they squat; the facilities for doing so that are afforded by the vast grants of unoccupied land, I have already described. I think 1*s.* 9*d.* sterling per acre is a fair price.

High enough; because experience has proved it to be sufficiently so to prevent extensive tracts being bought up by speculators, or to deter the emigrant from seeking to acquire land in greater quantities than his means will allow him to cultivate with profit, (if, however, it were hereafter found to be necessary, regulations that would ensure this latter effect might easily be framed,) while I believe it to be the full value of the land, in proportion to the price paid for the better soil of Canada and the United States, the value of land in which countries, more especially the latter, must always have an influence on the price here.

Not too high; because it has not prevented the purchase of land by the most valuable class of agricultural settlers, born Nova Scotians, and because a less amount than that produced by the sale of land at this rate would scarcely defray the expenses of the Surveyor-general's department; surveys of isolated lots being rendered expensive by the distance it is sometimes necessary to travel in order to make them.

Whether

Whether or not the purchase-money should be payable at the time of sale is a question which cannot be determined here on the same grounds that appear to have led to its decision in Canada, the land in this province being never "purchased for the mere sake of the timber, and then abandoned;" a practice to which Mr. Buller alludes, p. 34, Appendix (B.) to Lord Durham's Report, as having prevailed to a considerable extent in other colonies, there being no timber in Nova Scotia of sufficient value to induce such a custom; neither is there any danger of converting, by the indulgence of instalments, a number of people into "indigent and useless farmers," who, without such indulgence, "would become useful labourers," (p. 25. Appendix (B.) as this country would not absorb labourers, the labouring emigrant (except in the case of fishermen) being, as I have before stated, unable to procure money by his labour, which is only productive to him in case he obtains land. The advantages or disadvanges likely to result from the system of prompt payment must, therefore, be weighed apart from these considerations; and I have had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that prompt payment should always be insisted on, were it only because it has been found to be next to impossible to obtain payment by instalments in the great majority of instances, not only here, but in Canada, and that while a class of national debtors is thus created, and the emigrant is induced to acquire land in too great quantities, the uncertainty of ultimately enjoying the reward of the labour he has expended upon it, has a disheartening effect, and renders him less strenuous in his exertions.

By what I have said it will be evident, that while I agree with the House of Assembly as to the propriety of abolishing sales by auction of Crown lands, except in very peculiar cases, I would advise that the price of Crown lands in Nova Scotia should be reduced from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1 *s.* 9*d.* sterling per acre, being the price at which land was, until lately, sold here; and that I do not concur in opinion with the House that it would be a great public advantage were "the Lieutenant-governor and Executive Council authorized, as heretofore, to permit the sale of Crown lands under certain circumstances at the minimum price of 1*s.* per acre," because the cases are very few in which it would be right to grant such an indulgence, and when they do occur, may easily be referred by the Lieutenant-governor to the Secretary of State; and because I am apprehensive that such a practice once introduced, augmenting by degrees, would tend to lower the price of land generally to 1*s.* per acre, and thus produce many of the evils to be dreaded from too low a price, while a sufficient sum would not be afforded by the money paid for the lots to defray the expenses of such surveys as are absolutely necessary even for the partial security of the purchaser.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*

Enclosures in No. 5.

Encl. in No. 5.

(No. 1.)

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax,
20 October 1841.

Sir,

REPRESENTATIONS having been made to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that many emigrants have arrived this season in Cape Breton, who are desirous to become settlers upon Crown lands, and who would be put to great expense and inconvenience should they be obliged to go through the regular routine of application and waiting for the sale of lands, besides which, the season would elapse in which it is highly desirable the preliminary steps for clearing the lands should be taken. His Excellency has fully considered the subject in Council, and has commanded me to give you directions to make immediate private sale of lands at the disposal of the Crown in Cape Breton, to such persons, emigrants, as may have arrived in the island during the current year, for the purpose of becoming settlers; the land to be disposed of at the upset price of 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling per acre, in lots not exceeding 200 acres to any one head of a family, or single person desirous of making a settlement by himself, and payment to be made in the same manner as is now done upon the sale being made at auction. I am also directed by his Excellency to request you, without delay, to make for his information a report as to what lands are at the disposal of the Crown, and may be made available for the above purpose, and stating what measures may in your estimation be most advisable on the part of Govern-

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ment, in relation to persons situated as those alluded to, arriving in the island, and wishing to become settlers without delay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Whidden.*

H. W. Crawley, Esq.,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c. &c. &c.
Sydney, Cape Breton.

(No. 2.)

Sir, Sydney, C. B. 27 Oct. 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, signifying to me the Lieutenant-governor's permission to dispose at private sale of such lands as may be required by emigrants arriving in this island during the present year, and requiring for his Excellency's information, a report of the Crown lands which may be free for settlers, and a statement of the measures which may appear to me advisable to facilitate their settlement.

As far as I have been able to learn, the emigrants who arrived during this year amount to about 1,500 in all, children included, and are chiefly natives of the Hebrides of the poorest class. There has not been an inquiry for land made at this office from more than two or three of these people, and they confessed that their intentions were not to purchase, but to ascertain where vacant land was to be found, in order that they might immediatey settle on it, without purchase or permission. I understand that the greater number of them repaired, soon after their debarkation, to the tract of land known as the old Mira Grant, which is the common resort and resource of those Scotch emigrants, who are not in circumstances to acquire land by purchase, and where, as the proprietors are absent and the government does not interfere, the strongest helps himself, and the weak takes what is left him.

It is therefore, I think, improbable that the people who have arrived the present season will avail themselves of his Excellency's considerate permission. I have nevertheless prepared a list of the principal tracts of land fit for settlement remaining at the disposal of the Crown, deducting such portion as I consider may be already occupied by persons settled without leave; but I should distinctly state, that in making this deduction I am obliged to proceed, in a great measure, by conjecture.

These lands are nearly altogether what is called rear land, not having a front on the water or on a road; and, in my opinion, the most efficacious mode of assisting inquirers for suitable lots, would be to cause the several tracts to be explored in the first instance, in order to determine the most advantageous localities in each tract; afterwards to run direct lines through the best land thus ascertained, marking the trees conspicuously along the whole length of the lines, which would serve as base lines for future surveys, and on which the width of the lots, on either side of the lines, should be pointed out, by cutting the numbers on the trees at intervals of a quarter of a mile. These lines would unerringly conduct the stranger through the forest; and he could at any time indicate the lot he had chosen, by taking note of the nearest number.

This measure might be very advisable, if purchasers were to be found to repay the outlay; but, as matters stand at present, I fear that its adoption would but conduce to the seizure of the remaining Crown lands, by persons who set the Government at defiance, in the same manner as possession has been already taken of so great a portion of those lands throughout the island.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Crawley.*

John Whidden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 3.)

Sir, Sydney, Cape Breton, 14 November 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 20th October, requesting me to communicate, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, the state of the emigrants that arrived at Sydney this season, and how their intentions of becoming settlers may have been affected by the present Crown Land Regulations; and, in reply, I beg leave to state that, with few exceptions, all the emigrants arriving this season at Sydney, came from the Western Islands of Scotland, possessing means the most limited, and, with few resources within themselves, beyond the ability to undergo privations peculiar to the settlement of a new country. The little property they possessed in Scotland was sold to realize a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of their passage to Cape Breton, and the emigrant agents, as they are called, were heartless enough to impose upon these poor people, by making them pay before their embarkation, the head money formerly levied by an Act of the Legislature of this province, but which was repealed last winter, and thus leaving them, on their arrival here, so perfectly destitute of means as to throw them on the bounty of others for the expense of transporting their families and luggage to the residence of their friends in the interior of the country, who will be obliged to support them until next year: fortunately the potato crop has been abundant this season, and consequently there is no apprehensions of their being in immediate want; nearly the whole number, 1,500 that arrived this year, are now residing in the county of Cape Breton, and the only portion

portion of them requiring the assistance of Government, are those at Cape North, whose case is already under the consideration of his Excellency.

The operation of the Crown Land Regulations do not at present affect these poor people, for to purchase land is quite beyond their means, indeed, so much so, that if Government allowed them to settle on Crown lands, by merely paying the former price of a ticket of occupation, they could not do so, and, like hundreds of their countrymen that have preceded them, they settle without permission upon any lands they find unoccupied; the tendency of which will be eventually to involve them in litigation with private proprietors, or otherwise, if the present system of sale of Crown lands is continued, of having their improvements sold to any person disposed to make the usual application, and who will risk the purchase at public auction by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, and thus after several years of extreme suffering and hardships they will find themselves deprived of their only means of support, and again be compelled to undergo all the misery incident to the settling upon wilderness lands. How those evils are to be altogether remedied it is difficult to suggest, but I cannot help thinking, if an accurate survey of all the ungranted lands in the island capable of cultivation was made, that some regulations might afterwards be enforced by Government, which would secure to those unfortunate persons the extent of their improvements, and at the same time give to the Crown an equivalent.

That some immediate measures on the part of the Government are necessary is evident, from the fact, that at the present time there are several thousand persons in this county settled upon Crown lands without authority; and next year, I am informed, double the number that arrived this may be expected in Sydney, whose circumstances are not likely to be better than those that have preceded them, and who will follow the example of settling upon any lands they find unoccupied.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward M. Dodd.*

John Widden, Esq.
Deputy Secretary, &c. &c. &c.
Halifax.

(No. 4, A.)

A RETURN of the LANDS sold by the Crown during the Year 1839, with the Names of the Purchasers, specifying whether Nova Scotians or Strangers.

Purchasers.	Counties.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.	Purchasers.	Counties.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.
Donald M'Lennan	Halifax	1	160		Augustine Comeau	Digby	2	501	
Abraham Patterson	Colchester	1	100		James Elderkin	King's	3	440	
John Coolen	Halifax	1	1		John Fowler	Ditto	2	250	
John James Boutilier	Ditto	1	100		John M'Dade	Ditto	1	100	
E. B. Cutten	Cumberland	1	200		Robert Ward	Ditto	1	100	
James Chappell	Ditto	1	100		Stephen Read	Cumberland	1	100	
James Drouett	Yarmouth	1	200		Donald M'Kay	Ditto	1	100	
Martin G. Black	Halifax	2	water lots		Rufus Brundidge	Ditto	1	130	
John E. Fairbanks	Ditto	1	ditto		Stephen Lenman	Ditto	1	100	
Fred. E. Boutilier	Lunenburg	1	100		Abra. Thompson	Ditto	1	100	
William Ross	Ditto	1	300	-- An emigrant, but several years since.	William O'Brien	Ditto	1	100	Am doubtful.
David Tied	Cumberland	1	120		Michael Davis	Shelburne	1	32	-- An emigrant, but 20 years since.
Ichabod Betts	Ditto	1	100		Lothrop Freeman	Queen's	1	60	
William M'Nutt	Ditto	1	100		John Newcomb	Halifax	1	38	
William Quigley	Ditto	1	100		Alexander Stewart	Ditto	1	100	Doubtful.
Robert Donkin	Ditto	1	150		Cecil Godet	Digby	1	300	
Sutliffe Minard	Queen's	1	200		Robert Harrison	Cumberland	1	100	
John Minard	Ditto	1	200		John Knowlton	Ditto	1	130	
E. P. Freeman	Ditto	1	100		Randall M'Donald	Queen's	1	160	
Peleg Freeman	Ditto	1	100		Patrick Jones	Ditto	1	100	
Benjamin Annis	Ditto	1	120		John and W. Chisholm	Sydney	1	—	
E. C. Barss	Ditto	1	600		Catherine M'Niel	Ditto	1	100	
Samuel Freeman	Ditto	1	132		William Carrigan	Ditto	1	100	
Stewart Freeman	Ditto	1	100		Amos Black	Cumberland	1	400	
Freeman Park	Ditto	1	135		James Elderkin	Ditto	1	190	
James Elderkin	King's	1	125		Mathew Brown	Ditto	1	100	
John Vaughan	Ditto	1	107		Randolph Morris	Ditto	1	100	
John Fowler	Ditto	1	100		Conrad Shelnut	Halifax	1	50	
John Woodworth	Hants	1	162		Richard Preston	Ditto	1	100	
Randall M'Donald	Queen's	1	100		John Joyce	Colchester	1	200	Doubtful.
Robert Robertson	Ditto	1	100		Philip Awalt	Lunenburg	1	40	
Michael Robertson	Ditto	1	100		John Levine	Halifax	1	100	
Thomas Kempton	Ditto	1	100		Dom^{e} Boudreau	Yarmouth	1	31	
William Butler	Ditto	1	100		Charles Darland	King's	1	100	
Barnabas Miles	Ditto	1	100		James M'Alpine	Digby	1	100	
Conrad Weagle	Lunenburg	1	100		Hugh M'Kay	Shelburne	1	50	-- An emigrant, out 20 years since.
James Mereton	Ditto	2	250						
Elisha Doliver	Ditto	1	100						
John C. Rice	Ditto	1	water lots		James Munro	Colchester	2	300	Doubtful.
James M'Commistry	Shelburne	1	200						
Caseton Solnier	Digby	1	248			TOTAL	85	10,612	

I have no doubt that, with the exception written in the above Return, the purchasers are Nova Scotians or very old settlers.

Department, Crown Lands, 15 Nov. 1841. *John Spry Morris*, Commissioner Crown Lands.

78 purchasers; 10,612 acres of land. Six purchasers supposed to be strangers.

J. S. Morris.

(No. 4, B.)

A RETURN of the LANDS sold by the Crown during the Year 1840, with the Names of the PURCHASERS, specifying whether they are Nova Scotians or Strangers.

Purchasers.	Counties Residing in.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.
Nath. B. Weswell	Cumberland	1	105	
Edward Tinkham	Yarmouth	1	80	
Geo. Westherer	Halifax	1	50	
Francis Swartz	Ditto	1	50	
Fred. Miller	Ditto	1	100	
P. J. Dunford	Hants	1	100	
George Munro	Halifax	1	water lot.	
Josiah G. Seely	Digby	1	190	
George Fitch	Lunenburg	1	200	
John Moore	Ditto	1	100	
John M'Kenzie	Pictou	1	150	- doubtful, but many years in the province.
Donald M'Intosh	Ditto	1	100	
James Watt	Ditto	1	104	
James Langill	Ditto	1	200	
Bryan Durlance	King's	1	100	
David Loomer	Cumberland	1	100	
N. & S. Mosher	Hants	1	water lot.	
Catherine Fish	Ditto	1	ditto.	
Edwin Tomlinson	Ditto	1	ditto.	
Thomas & W. Smith	Halifax	1	52	
Simon Kempton	Queen's	1	150	
John Lyons	Yarmouth	1	130	
J. J. Schlagenivert	Halifax	2	200	
Amelia Balcolm	Ditto	1	51	
J. S. Morse	Cumberland	1	350	
Elizabeth Coleman	Halifax	1	town lot.	
William Boutilier	Ditto	1	60	
Charles Cleaveland	Ditto	1	50	
E. Cunningham	Sydney	1	26	
John Dauphiney	Halifax	2	180	
Thomas Laidlaw	Ditto	1	water lot.	
W. A. Kempton	Queen's	1	220	
Stephen S. Kempton	Ditto	1	220	
Samuel Freeman	Ditto	1	200	
Freeman Tupper	Ditto	1	100	
W. H. Freeman	Ditto	1	200	
J. C. Kempton, sen.	Ditto	1	137	
J. C. Kempton, jun.	Ditto	1	137	
Allan Mennard	Ditto	1	100	
Geo. W. Freeman	Ditto	1	120	
O. M. Kempton	Ditto	1	250	
Enoch Dexter	Ditto	1	150	
Nathan Tupper	Ditto	1	132	
Joseph Ford	Ditto	1	250	
J. A. Freeman	Ditto	1	100	
E. H. Freeman	Ditto	1	100	
William Gill	Ditto	1	100	
R. M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
A. M'Donald	Halifax	1	50	
John Smith, jun.	Ditto	3	114	
John Dahlguen	Digby	1	water lot.	
James H. Roop	Ditto	1	25	
James Mellan	Halifax	1	3	
Thomas Purcell	Ditto	1	62	
Casper Harnish	Ditto	1	250	
Ralph Hodgson	Cumberland	1	100	
John Hopkins	Halifax	1	200	
John Hubley	Ditto	1	50	
Mark Le Blanc	Digby	1	150	
J. M. Macolla	Ditto	1	205	
Robert Terries	Cumberland	1	120	
		65	6,993	

I have no doubt that, with the exceptions written in the above return, all the purchasers are Nova Scotians, or very old settlers in the province.

Department of Crown Lands,
15 November 1841.

John Spry Morris,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

(No. 4, C.)

A RETURN of the LANDS sold by the CROWN during the Year 1841, with the Names of the Purchasers, specifying whether Nova Scotians or Strangers.

Purchasers.	Counties Residing in.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.
Thos. and A. Fraser	Pictou	1	4 ½	
Charles Drysdale	Halifax	1	60	
J. V. Pennington	Yarmouth	1	140	
George Edwards	Halifax	1	3	
William Geese	Ditto	1	50	
Cyrus Boutilier	Ditto	1	50	
John Ross	Ditto	2	water lots.	
E. B. Dickey	Colchester	1	100	
John Moakler	Digby	1	100	
Isidore Theboult	Ditto	1	100	
Stephen Prime	Ditto	1	65	
Ganard Welshreth	Ditto	1	25	
Leonard Rynard	Lunenberg	1	100	
Frederic Rafuse	Ditto	1	100	
James Millberry	Ditto	1	100	
David Palmer	Halifax	1	100	
Elisha W. Randall	Sydney	1	184	
Alexander M'Donald	Halifax	1	30	
Frederick Hartling	Ditto	1	30	
John V. Hatfield	Yarmouth	1	50	
Thomas Minard	Queen's	1	100	
David Dow	Hants	1	350	
Jonathan Archibald	Halifax	2	300	
Alexander Hurley	Ditto	2	100	
		27	2,261	
Purchase money on the above lots, agreeable to the conditions of sale, paid in.				
Lots applied for and put up for sale, upon which the requisite payments have not been made:				
Mather Sherdan	Lunenburg	1	120	
Cornelius Felkin	Ditto	1	100	
John Reddy	Ditto	1	100	
Simeon Rhyne	Ditto	2	120	
Christian Seaman	Ditto	1	100	
Patrick Butler	Ditto	1	100	
Christian Rhulan	Ditto	1	200	
George Fisher	Ditto	1	100	
Dennis Morton	Yarmouth	1	130	
Donald M'Donald	Sydney	1	200	
Christopher Grant	Ditto	1	160	doubtful.
Archibald M'Lellan	Ditto	1	200	
Donald M'Innis	Ditto	1	200	
Taddy Teabode	Digby	1	100	
John Minard	Annapolis	1	100	
William Gunn	Pictou	1	200	
Henry G. Fader	Halifax	1	50	
Elizabeth Higgins	Ditto	1	50	
John Dauphiney	Ditto	1	100	
Joseph Bennett	Ditto	1	100	
Thomas Faulkner	Ditto	1	100	
Joseph Martin	Ditto	1	50	
James Dick	Ditto	1	100	
Peter Iserra	Ditto	1	50	
John Landers	Ditto	1	50	

Purchasers.	Counties Residing in.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Strangers.
John Winter	Halifax	1	167	
Arthur Johnson	Ditto	1	100	
James Humlach	Ditto	1	100	
E. B. Dickie	Ditto	1	50	
John M'Michael	Ditto	1	50	
Thos. Robinson	Ditto	1	100	
James Wilnough	Lunenburg	1	100	
Charles Smith	Ditto	1	100	
William Weasel, sen.	Ditto	1	100	
Michael Simon	Halifax	1	10	
John Fraser	Ditto	1	50	
Christopher Solines	Lunenburg	1	10	
John Broom	Ditto	1	100	
Jacob Ramey	Ditto	1	150	
Michael Kieser	Ditto	1	18	
Lots sold at Private Sale, and not paid for; viz.				
Walter Dulairs	Yarmouth	1	206	
Colin Gray	Ditto	1	150	
Samuel Gray	Ditto	1	200	
George Gray	Yarmouth	1	200	
Josiah Harding	Ditto	1	188	
Isaac Hamilton	Ditto	1	200	
Samuel Hamilton	Ditto	1	90	
Frederick Waterman	Queen's	1	5	
James Millberry	Lunenburgh	1	100	
Chr. Solines	Ditto	1	120	
Garret Wile	Ditto	1	12	
Samuel Lowe	Ditto	1	100	
John Millard	Pictou	1	104	doubtful.
Alexander M'Kenzie	Ditto	1	50	
William M'Kenzie	Ditto	1	53	
David Mengo	Ditto	1	147 ½	
John Buchanan	Halifax	2	9	
William Edward	Ditto	1	fish lot.	
Jonathan Archibald	Ditto	1	230	
Edward Hayes	Ditto	1	fish lot.	
A. Johnston	Ditto	1	50	
Sophia Lorman	Ditto	1	30	
		91	8,630	

I have no doubt that, with the exceptions written in the above Return, all the purchasers are Nova Scotians, or very old settlers in the province.

Department of Crown Lands,
15 November 1841.

(signed) *John Spry Morris.*

(No. 5, A.)

RETURN of CROWN LANDS in the Island of *Cape Breton* Sold during the Year 1838.

Purchasers' Names.	County in which the Purchasers are Resident.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Purchased by Strangers or Nova Scotians.
Murdoch Kempt	Cape Breton	1	100	
John Fraser	Ditto	1	100	
Finlay M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
Donald Morrison	Ditto	1	200	
Norman M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
E. F. & Thos. Bennet	Ditto, the lot purchased reside in Newfoundland.	1	water lot	
Simon Carlen	Ditto	1	100	
Angus M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
Thomas Phelan	Ditto	1	30	
William Butler	Ditto	1	water lot	strangers.
Alexander M'Donald	Ditto	2	200	
Angus M'Donald	Inverness	1	100	
Alexander Fraser, James M'Kay	Ditto	1	100	
Alexander M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
Hector M'Donald	Ditto	1	50	
Alexander M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
Alexander M'Killup	Ditto	1	100	
William Renell	Ditto	1	340	
Roderic M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
John Matheson	Richmond	1	100	
Farquhar Matheson	Richmond	1	30	
Roderic Ferguson	Ditto	1	100	
Daniel Doyle	Ditto	1	50	
Patrick Devereux	Ditto	1	100	strangers.
James Freeman	Ditto	1	1	
John Matheson	Ditto	1	100	
Hector M'Neil	Cape Breton	1	100	Nova Scotian.
Joseph Dobson	Ditto	1	100	ditto.
Executors of John Kidd	Ditto	1	269	ditto (heirs of Kidd.)
John Kennedy	Ditto	1	70	
Richard Lockman	Ditto	1	100	
James Smith	Inverness	1	100	
Allen M'Donald, Alexander M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
Geo. F. Bown	Ditto, the lots purchased reside in Newfoundland.	2	town & water lots.	Nova Scotians.
John Morgan	Richmond	1	100	
John Nicole	Ditto	1	25	
Thomas Bew	Ditto	1	25	
Michael Boudrob	Ditto	1	25	
		40	3,515	

Strangers 27
Nova Scotians 13
} 40 Purchasers.

(No. 5, B.)

RETURN of Crown Lands in the Island of *Cape Breton* Sold during the Year 1839.

Purchasers' Names.	County in which the Purchasers are Resident.	No. of Lots	Number of Acres.	Purchased by Strangers or Nova Scotians.	Purchasers' Names.	County in which the Purchasers are Resident.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Purchased by Strangers or Nova Scotians.
Alexander M'Kenzie	Cape Breton	1	100		John M'Arthur	Inverness	1	100	
Kenneth M'Auley	Ditto	1	100		John M'Kay	Ditto	1	100	
David M'Leod	Ditto	1	100		Ranald M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
Norman M'Donald	Ditto	1	150		John M'Donald	Ditto	1	200	
William M'Kay	Ditto	1	100		John Kempt	Richmond	1	100	
John M'Donald	Ditto	1	100		Thomas Johnson, George Holm	Ditto	1	104	strangers.
Charles M'Kinnon	Ditto	1	100		John B. M'Niel	Ditto	1	100	
Jonathan Griffiths	Ditto	1	100		Edward Lavin	Ditto	1	1	
Neil M'Kinnon	Ditto	1	100		Frederick Forêt	Ditto	1	water lot.	
Richard C. Campbell	Ditto	1	100		James Lamey	Ditto	1	100	
Patrick Byrnes	Ditto	1	100		Allan Landrie	Ditto	1	26	
Finlay M'Rae	Ditto	1	100		Allan Morrison	Inverness	1	100	
Kenneth M'Auley	Ditto	1	100	strangers.	George Bagnell	Cape Breton	1	100	
Michael Bowden	Ditto	1	100		Denis Marche	Ditto	1	100	
Miles M'Daniel	Inverness	1	100		Joseph Ross	Ditto	1	100	
Duncan Matheson	Ditto	1	100		William Boutilier	Ditto	1	100	
Donald Campbell	Ditto	1	100		Bruno Gautereau	Ditto	1	100	
Hector Fraser	Ditto	1	100		Charles Martill	Ditto	1	water lot.	- Nova Scotians.
Archibald Morrison	Ditto	1	100		Michael Weir	Inverness	1	100	
Allan M'Donald	Ditto	1	200		Mathew M'Daniel	Ditto	1	100	
Donald M'Lellan	Ditto	1	200		William M'Keen	Ditto	1	24	
Duncan Matheson	Ditto	1	100		Francis Petitpas	Richmond	1	60	
John M'Isaac	Ditto	1	200		Simon Richard	Ditto	1	44	
John Beaton	Ditto	1	280				49	5,089	
Maurice Keighley	Ditto	1	200						
James M'Donald	Ditto	1	100						

Strangers - - - - - 39
Nova Scotians - - - - - 11 } 50 Purchasers.

(No. 5, C.)

RETURN of Crown Lands in the Island of *Cape Breton* Sold during the Year 1840.

Purchasers' Names.	County in which the Purchasers are Resident.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Purchased by Strangers or Nova Scotians.	Purchasers' Names.	County in which the Purchasers are Resident.	No. of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Purchased by Strangers or Nova Scotians.
Alexander M'Donald	Cape Breton	1	100		Peter Smyth	Inverness	1	150	
Donald M'Donald	Ditto	1	100		Lachlan M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	
Angus Morrison	Ditto	1	100		Donald Kennedy	Ditto	1	100	
Angus Morrison	Ditto	1	100		James M'Lean	Ditto	1	1	
Angus Bell	Ditto	1	200		John M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	strangers.
Peter Gautereau	Ditto	1	100		John M'Leod	Ditto	1	100	
John Smith	Ditto	1	100		Hugh Ross	Ditto	1	100	
Bartholomew Ronan	Ditto	1	100		Robert M'Nab	Richmond	2	200	
John Buchanan	Ditto	1	200		Francis Crome, Christopher Crome	Ditto	1	200	Nova Scotians.
William Fyff	Ditto	1	100		Lachlan M'Arthur	Ditto	1	200	
Francis Oliver	Ditto	1	3		Donald M'Caskell	Ditto	1	200	strangers.
John M'Donald	Ditto	1	100		Angus Morrison	Ditto	1	100	
Andrew Laing	Ditto	1	100		Patrick Rotchford	Cape Breton	1	100	
Donald Laing	Ditto	1	100		John Murche	Ditto	1	100	
Norman Morrison	Ditto	1	100		John Ball	Ditto	1	100	
Thomas Phelan	Ditto	1	85	strangers.	John Martin	Ditto	1	100	- Nova Scotians.
John M'Aulay	Ditto	1	100		James Ross	Ditto	1	100	
Peter M'Millan	Ditto	1	100		Malcolm M'Dougall	Ditto	1	30	
Michael M'Neil	Ditto	1	100		William Bagnell	Ditto	1	100	
Duncan M'Aulay	Ditto	1	100		Charles Barrington	Ditto	1	100	
Archibald M'Dougal	Ditto	1	100						- - Grant in trust for heirs of F. Leguire, Nova Scotian.
Thomas Carroll	Ditto	1	100						
Anne M'Kenzie	Ditto	1	200						
Duncan Stewart	Ditto	1	100						
Angus M'Askill	Ditto	1	100		Thomas Moffatt	Ditto	1	100	
Donald M'Leod and Mother.	Ditto	1	100		William Long	Ditto	1	85	
					George Rigby	Ditto	1	100	
John M'Niel	Ditto	1	100		Thomas D. Archibald	Ditto	1	fish lot,	
John Beaton	Ditto	1	200		George Stubbart	Ditto	2	100	
Alexander M'Donald	Inverness	1	100		Benom Shepard	Ditto	1	200	
Donald Beaton, Angus Beaton	Ditto	1	30	Nova Scotians.	Samuel G. Archibald	Ditto	1	100	
					Francis Dauphigny	Ditto	1	100	- Nova Scotians.
Philip Le Brocq	Ditto	1	water lot		John Clark	Ditto	1	100	
Donald M'Lean	Ditto	1	100		Angus M'Kinnon	Inverness	1	100	
Murdoch M'Lean	Ditto	1	100		William M'Neil	Ditto	1	100	
Lachlan M'Donald	Ditto	1	100	strangers.	Jacob Ross	Ditto	1	100	
Justin M'Carthy	Ditto	1	100		Angus Gillies	Ditto	1	100	
Patrick Byrnes	Ditto	1	100		Thomas Ethridge	Ditto	1	100	
Norman M'Intyre	Ditto	1	100		Abraham Sanson	Richmond	1	100	
							74	7,584	

Strangers - - - - - 49
Nova Scotians - - - - - 25 } 74 Purchasers.

(No. 6.)

Sir, Sydney, Cape Breton, 8 December 1841.

In pursuance of his Excellency's commands, conveyed to me in your letter of 31st ult., I transmit returns of the Crown lands in this island sold during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, by which it appears that the number of purchasers in that period was only 164, of whom 115 were strangers, and 49 Nova Scotians. Although the greater number of those persons are set down as strangers, I do not believe that any of them were emigrants lately arrived. The majority were Scotch Highlanders, or Islanders, who had been some years in this country, and a part arrived while children with their parents from Scotland.

With the exception of very few, I do not consider that any of the purchasers enumerated had been less than five or six years in the country at the time of their obtaining their land, and most of them, probably, had been resident twice or thrice that number of years.

The number of emigrants arriving in Cape Breton during those three years was perhaps not short of 3,000, of all ages, not one of whom do I think has yet purchased land.

The persons set down in the returns as Nova Scotians were, with few exceptions, natives of Cape Breton.

I observe a trifling discrepancy between the returns now transmitted and those already sent to your office, in the number of acres, but as to investigate the cause would delay me till after the closing of the mail, I judge it best not to make the attempt at present.

I have, &c.

John Whidden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *H. W. Crawley.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 32.)

No. 6.
Lord Stanley to Viscount Falkland
15 March 1842.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right hon. Viscount *Falkland*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 15 March 1842.

I have received your Lordship's despatch, No. 20, of the 21st December last, with its enclosures, reporting the result of your inquiry into the present mode of disposing of the waste lands of the Crown in Nova Scotia, and pointing out the modifications which you are prepared to recommend, with a view to meet the wishes expressed by the House of Assembly on the subject.

Having referred your despatch to the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, I have received from them a Report, of which the enclosed is a copy. In recommending to your attentive consideration the important observations and suggestions contained in that Report, I beg to state that I am disposed generally to concur in the views expressed by the Commissioners. But, with regard to the resumption by the Crown of land for non-fulfilment of the conditions on which it was granted, I must impress on you the necessity of being very careful how you exercise the powers given to you by the local law of escheat.

February 1842.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

Encl. in No. 6.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Sir, Westminster, February 1842.

In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 31st ult., we have perused and considered the despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia therewith transmitted to us relative to the settlement of the waste lands of that province.

From this full and able despatch much valuable information may be derived on the subject to which it relates. It appears that the amount of Crown land which has been sold during the last few years has not been considerable, and that it has been purchased chiefly by the resident inhabitants; that the immigration which annually takes place into the colony consists almost exclusively of persons in a completely destitute condition; that

NOVA SCOTIA.

the means do not exist of affording employment to these persons, nor, indeed, does it appear that they seek it, for the facilities for unauthorised occupation of land are so great, or, rather, the means of preventing it so inadequate, that they immediately spread themselves over the waste portions of the colony, which belong, for the most part, to absentee proprietors, or, in some instances, congregate on particular spots, but in either case are exposed to the risk of want and misery. It further appears that the boundaries of all lands, whether belonging to the Crown or to individuals, have been so imperfectly ascertained, that the account which was given by Lord Durham's Commissioner of the state of Canada in this respect may be considered applicable to Nova Scotia; viz. that "with a very few exceptions, no man can be said to possess a secure title to his land, or even to know whether the spot upon which he is settled belongs to himself, his neighbour, or the Crown."

Upon a review of these circumstances it has appeared desirable to Lord Falkland, as the first step to improvement, to render the acquisition of the Crown lands as free from difficulties and impediments as the means at his disposal and the nature of the case will admit. For this purpose he proposes that, subject to the reservation of such portions as the Governor might think proper to reserve, all Crown land should be sold at a fixed price; that this price should, for the present, be 1 *s.* 9 *d.* per acre; that the payment should be prompt, but that the proper title to the land should be immediately granted.

With reference to the chief feature of this plan we may remark, that it will be in entire accordance with the wish of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia that the public lands of the colony should be sold at a fixed price; and this consideration, joined to the arguments by which the plan is supported in Lord Falkland's despatch, render it desirable, we think, that it should now be adopted. It may be right to mention that an Act, to be in force for three years, regulating the disposal of the public lands in Nova Scotia, passed the local Legislature in the autumn of 1840, and that in that Act it is provided that the waste land shall be put up to auction in lots as applied for, and at an upset price to be fixed by the Governor in Council. We presume that before Lord Falkland's plan can be carried into operation this Act must be amended.

With regard to the actual price which it is proposed to put upon all public lands, although it certainly appears to be very low, when it is considered that a fixed price is a maximum as well as minimum, and should therefore always be higher than an upset price, we are not insensible to the deference that is due to the local knowledge of the Governor, and to the reasons connected with the inferior soil and climate of Nova Scotia, as compared with the neighbouring settlements, which have led to its being fixed at that sum. There are, however, some considerations connected with the subject to which we should wish to be sure that the Governor had fully directed his attention.

By the evidence of the surveyor-general, given before Lord Durham's Commissioner of Inquiry, it appears that the price at which lands belonging to private individuals were sold was generally from 3 *s.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre. It also appears, from the evidence of the same gentleman, and from official returns, that from the year 1827 to the present time a large amount of Crown land has been sold at a price varying from 2 *s.* to 3 *s.* per acre. The effect, therefore, of offering all the remaining Crown lands for sale at a fixed price of 1 *s.* 9 *d.* per acre might, we fear, perhaps be to lower the value of landed property in the colony, and be considered as unjust by those who have so recently been required to pay a higher price for the lands which they obtained from the Crown.

In the next place, we are not sure whether it is intended that the fixed price now proposed should cover the expense of the grant, and the cost of the survey. The surveyor-general has stated that those expenses are about 12 *l.* for a grant of 100 acres, and from 22 *l.* to 25 *l.* for one of 200 acres. We think that it would advance the object which Lord Falkland has in view, of promoting the sale of Crown lands, if all charges connected with the survey and grant of the land were to be included in the price per acre at which the land was offered to the public. The purchaser would then at once know the whole extent of the charges which he would have to meet. The cost of survey for this colony is estimated, we observe, at from 3 *d.* to 5 *d.* per acre, and it might be sufficient perhaps that the former sum should be added to the proposed price of the land, thus raising the fixed sum to 2 *s.* per acre. We have no doubt that to these considerations on matters of detail, should Lord Stanley think they ought to be forwarded to the colony, the Lieutenant-governor will give the proper weight; and it is far from our wish to urge them as objections to the general character of the measures which he has recommended.

But although it may be hoped, by thus facilitating the sale of the Crown Lands, to render the colony attractive to a less poor description of emigrants than at present resort to it, and to improve its general condition by the introduction of capital, there are evils existing, of which the nature and magnitude are forcibly delineated in Lord Falkland's despatch, and to which it is urgently requisite that a direct remedy should if possible be applied. We shall proceed therefore to submit any views that have occurred to ourselves for this purpose.

1. We would allude first to the state, described to be one of utter destitution, in which emigrants find themselves upon their first arrival in the colony. Fifteen hundred persons, chiefly from the Hebrides, arrived last year in Cape Breton alone, all of them of the poorest

class,

class, who had parted with everything they possessed in order to find the means of paying their passage. Mr. Dod, a member of council, residing in Cape Breton, informs the Lieutenant-governor, that on their arrival these emigrants were thrown on the bounty of others, for the expense of transporting their families and baggage to the interior of the country. A remedy for this evil, though we admit in such an extreme case possibly an inadequate one, may be effected, by requiring the master of every vessel bringing emigrants to pay a certain sum per head on all the emigrants before they are allowed to land. Up to the year 1841, there appears to have been a local enactment authorizing the levy of this duty, and we think it most desirable that it should be renewed. As Lord Stanley is aware, the payment is made by the emigrant himself before he leaves this country, the amount of the duty or head-money being included in the money he pays for his passage, to which however it makes but a very slight addition. The expediency of requiring this payment on account of all immigrants on their arrival was strongly urged by the late Governor-general of Canada, and for that colony the tax has been lately renewed by one of the first acts of the legislature of the united province.

2. We would next advert to the system, which is perhaps more prevalent in Nova Scotia than in any other of the North American colonies, of the unauthorised occupation of land. Whatever may be thought of its present operation, the evil which is likely to result from it in future can hardly be exaggerated. As appears from Lord Falkland's statements, all the emigrants who arrive during the year become squatters as a matter of course. Even if they selected Crown lands for this purpose, the Government could never undertake to track them through the wilderness, nor bear the expense of ejecting them by any formal process; but in point of fact, nearly all the good land of the province having been alienated from the Crown, it is upon the grants belonging to absentee proprietors, who have no representative in the colony, that these immigrants settle themselves. Of 1,500 persons who arrived last year at Cape Breton, the greater number are reported to have at once taken possession of private land in this way. It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands that few of these immigrants ever made inquiry about Crown land at his office, and those who did, confessed that their intention was not to purchase, but to ascertain where vacant land was to be obtained, in order that they might immediately settle on it without purchase or permission. Lord Falkland states that from recent information there is reason to expect the arrival, during this summer, of 3,000 more pauper emigrants, who will immediately become unauthorised occupiers of land, and that there would then be in that island alone, 6,000 newly-arrived persons so settled, whom at some future period "the enforcement of the rights of the original grantees would consign to the most abject misery, after perhaps many years of toilsome industry, and who would in consequence be rendered discontented subjects." In the evidence taken under Lord Durham's Commission of Inquiry it appears, that the secretary of the province estimated that the whole number of persons in Cape Breton who were seated on land to which they had no title, or merely a license to occupy, then amounted to not less than 20,000, or one-half of the population of the island. Throughout the whole of the province, indeed, the same feature is remarkable. Vast tracts of the best land, which alone is available for settlement, are the property of individuals who, as Lord Falkland observes, contribute in no way to the prosperity of the colony, with which in many instances they are totally unconnected, except in so far as their legal rights interfere with the "public interests." If the proprietors should eventually allow persons who have squatted on portions of these lands to purchase them, it may be expected that in the price which they demand, they will add to the original cost of the land the value given to it by the labour of the individuals; or it is possible that they may avail themselves of the improvements effected by representing them to the local government as a compliance with the original conditions of their grants, and then eject the persons by whom those improvements had been made. Lord Falkland most justly calls attention "to the endless law-suits, to the unnecessary acts of oppression, which must take place when the owner of the land long unlawfully occupied, but cleared and improved by the occupier, shall claim his own, and take advantage of the years of toil bestowed upon it, and to the odium which must attend the enforcement of the law, and ultimately rest upon the Government." It is impossible to dwell upon all the evils which have resulted, and which will still further, and to a greater extent result, from this mode of settling the waste lands of a colony, without arriving at the conviction that they are of such magnitude and importance, as urgently to require the application of any remedy which it may be in the power of the Government or the Legislature to afford.

The surveyor-general of the province stated in his evidence, to which we have before referred, before Lord Durham's Commissioner, that of lands more immediately known to himself there were upwards of one million acres liable to escheat from neglect and non-fulfilment of the terms of the grants. The first remedy therefore to which it would be natural to have recourse, would be the recovery by the Crown of the lands thus liable to forfeiture. There does exist a law of escheats in the colony, and from the evidence of the surveyor-general before Lord Durham's Commissioner it appears, that by means of it more than two million acres have been recovered, though chiefly at a very distant date; much of it so far back as 1783, and the greater part of the remainder between 1816 and 1820. The form of proceeding under the law is expensive, and the Government do not appear to have the means, or to be disposed, to put the law in force, nor are individuals apparently willing to undertake the task, even though the land should be offered to them on easy terms, if they succeed in obtaining its forfeiture from the original proprietors. We are unable

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therefore to suggest that any further steps should be taken in this direction, but we doubt not that the question will receive due consideration from the Governor, in what manner it may be possible, and to what extent advisable, to enforce the rights of the public under the present law, or under any modification of it.

With reference in the next place to the hardship which it is feared might be inflicted upon occupants of the soil by the assertion at a late period of the proprietary rights of absent grantees, we are not aware whether there is in force in Nova Scotia the Statute of Limitations, or some analogous law which would protect parties after a long possession, but if not, some legislative enactment may very possibly be deemed desirable. It would appear to be so in all new countries where the public welfare is so deeply involved in the proper settlement of the waste lands, and where the appropriation of large tracts by non-resident and non-improving proprietors, places an insurmountable obstacle to the progress of cultivation and the general prosperity of the country. We therefore would beg to draw attention to the question whether the undisturbed and unquestioned occupation, during a definite number of years, of land which was waste at the time of occupation, should not be declared by law to confer a valid title on the occupant. Again, whenever the proprietor should exercise his rights in the ejectment of an unauthorised occupant of the land, after he had been for some moderate period in undisturbed possession of the same, the law ought perhaps to secure to such occupant payment from the proprietor of the value of any improvement which he may have effected on the land.

In those cases on the other hand in which the intrusion has taken place upon the Crown lands, the intruders should, we think, always have the preference shown to them of purchasing, before any other parties, the land they have occupied; and, to any extent to which they have *bonâ fide* occupied and improved it, at the fixed price of ordinary waste lands of their district. By the law at present in force, we observe that such parties are merely allowed to purchase the land when they have proved a certain amount of expenditure upon it, and then only to the extent of 200 acres.

Lord Falkland observes, that sympathy for the squatters is in Nova Scotia the prevailing feeling throughout the community, and it appears therefore probable that the Legislature would be disposed to sanction any measures, such as we have above suggested, which were calculated to afford them due protection, and encourage them to continue their labours in effecting improvements on the land they occupy.

3. We cannot but think, looking to the very peculiar circumstances of this colony as regards the settlement of its lands, and to the very great social evils which threaten to result from them, that it would be right to submit to the Legislature the expediency of imposing a tax, however small, upon all the appropriated land in the colony, whether waste or cultivated. To make distinction between those two classes of land would be difficult and invidious in practice, and unnecessary if the amount of the tax were so small as to be scarcely felt by the *bonâ fide* cultivator of the land. The unanimity in favour of such a measure, on the part of all the witnesses connected with the province who were examined by Lord Durham's Commissioner, was most remarkable. The surveyor-general, with reference to the extent to which large grants had obstructed the settlement of the country, said, "That a general tax on all wild lands would seem to be the only remedy" for the evil complained of. Mr. Titus Smith, a resident in the province for above 50 years, considered that the large blocks in the hands of proprietors and not under any improvement were a decided check to the advancement of the country, but that "a tax would cause those lands to be settled and disposed of." Mr. Brown, a settler and engineer intimately acquainted with the state of the colony, considered that for the great drawback to improvement caused by the large grants to absentees, a tax on land "would be the best remedy." Mr. M'Kenzie, a cultivator of land for nearly 20 years and a surveyor considered that a remedy for the evils which he described as having resulted from the vast amount of private land kept in a wild state would be "to require parties holding wild lands to pay a tax towards general improvement." Mr. Fairbanks, a native of Nova Scotia, thought a tax on wild land to be "absolutely called for." Mr. Hartshorn, also a native of the province, considered that a tax on wild lands "would no doubt have a most beneficial effect;" and Mr. Cunard, a gentleman of whom we need not say how intimately he is acquainted with the province and interested in its welfare, expressed his opinion in favour of a tax; and when asked, as a large proprietor, to state what the amount of the tax should be, replied, "I do not feel myself competent to say what the tax should be, but I should think large proprietors should be compelled to contribute towards the general improvement of the country."

The sum named by these different witnesses as that which it would be proper thus to levy annually from land varied from 2 *s.* to 15 *s.* per 100 acres, but they all agreed that the tax should only be imposed upon unimproved lands. We think, as we have before said, that it would be better to impose a very low amount, and to require all lands to pay it. A payment, for instance, of 2 *s.* per 100 acres, which is less than a farthing per acre, could scarcely be felt by persons who were raising a crop from the ground, while it would still be sufficient, being repeated each year, to induce absentee proprietors either to commence clearing their lands or to abandon a portion of them in redemption of the rest from the tax. It may be remarked, as diminishing any hardship which might be supposed to attach to the imposition of such a tax, that a large proportion of the lands of the colony are subject,

subject, by the terms of the grants under which they are held, to the payment of quit-rents; and though the House of Assembly has agreed to pay to the Government an annual sum in lieu of these rents, yet it appears to be fully understood that it has reserved to itself the right of imposing upon all granted lands the charges to which they from the first were liable, whether in the form of quit-rents, or in any other form which may be thought most expedient.

All money derived from this tax should, we think, be applied, first, to completing the surveys of land, and next to local improvements of a public nature; all the witnesses under Lord Durham's Inquiry spoke of the great evils which had resulted, and which were likely to result, from the total want of accurate surveys in the colony. Lord Falkland also considers that the inconvenience from this cause is felt infinitely more in Nova Scotia than in Canada or New Brunswick; he enumerates it among the chief sources of discouragement to settlers with capital, to resort to the colony, and he apparently contemplates the possibility of assistance from the Imperial Government in the matter, seeing that decided indispositon prevails, from a variety of causes, in the House of Assembly to make any effectual provision against the evil; it is probable, however, that if a new fund were raised by the proposed land tax, the same objection would no longer be felt in making an appropriation to the purposes of a general survey.

4. If it should prove that the legislature of Nova Scotia are unwilling to impose the tax in question, we would then suggest whether it would not be expedient that land should be made liable to assessments for local purposes: one of the greatest obstacles to the improvement of the colony is the want of roads; at present each person is required to contribute towards their construction, three days' statute labour, or money in lieu of it. This system the surveyor-general, in common with other witnesses, condemns; it produces no satisfactory results, while, from the principle upon which it rests, the absentee proprietors who in so many ways inflict injury upon the colony, and effectually bar its progress, are relieved from all payments on account of it, in the same way as they escape from every other form of contribution to the exigencies of the community to which they belong. It is competent to the Governor under the Land Act at present in force, to appoint local land Boards in each county of the province, and to these, in concert with the commissioners whom we find by the evidence of the surveyor-general are appointed annually by the Governor to attend to roads, might be entrusted the regulation of these assessments, and the application of the money derived from them; they should be payable, we think, in land, in the same manner as was proposed for the tax.

In conclusion, we have the honour to state, first, that we have no objection to offer to the measures proposed by Lord Falkland respecting the mode of disposing of Crown lands in Nova Scotia, but would merely request attention to some points of detail that we have noticed in the part of our report which relates to that subject; and secondly, that in bringing before Lord Stanley, in the remainder of this report, some additional measures which a review of the evils so clearly described in the Governor's despatch suggested to our minds, our object has been, should his Lordship deem them deserving of further inquiry, to obtain an opportunity of their being considered and reported upon by Lord Falkland.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Edward E. Villiers.

— No. 7. —

(No. 142.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right hon. Viscount *Falkland* to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 7.
Viscount Falkland to Lord Stanley, 3 February 1843.

Government House, Halifax,
3 February 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, Returns of immigrants who have arrived in this province during the year 1842, made up according to the revised printed forms which accompanied your Lordship's despatch of the 25th March 1842, No. 33.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Falkland.*

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Encl. in No. 7.

Enclosures in No. 7.

(No. 1.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT Paid.
					Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			
April 1842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
May -	3	- -	- -	161	89	72	32	-	-	35	-	161	—	—	
June -	2	- -	- -	172	112	60	75	5	-	15	- -	172	—	—	
TOTALS -	5	- -	- -	333	201	132	107	5	-	50	-	333			

5th day of July 1842.

Thos. N. Jeffery, Collector of Customs.

(No. 2.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Prices of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Nova Scotia*, in the Quarter ended 5 July 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling.)	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling.)
(*N. B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)		£ *s.* *d.*			£. *s.* *d.*
Beef and mutton - -	per lb.	– – 3	Sugar - - - -	per lb.	– – 3½
Bread - - - -	per loaf of 4 lb.	– – 7½	Tea - - - -	ditto	– 2 9
Butter - - - -	per lb.	– – 9½	CLOTHING.		
Coffee - - - -	ditto	– – 8	Coats - - - -	each	1 12 –
Coals - - - -	per bushel	– – 8	Jackets - - - -	ditto	1 4 –
Candles - - - -	per lb.	– – 10	Trowsers - - -	per pair	– 10 –
Fish (dry salted) - -	ditto	– – 1¾	Vests - - - -	each	– 6 –
Molasses - - -	per gallon	– 1 8	Shoes - - - -	per pair	– 8 –
Flour - - - -	per stone	– 2 –	Socks - - - -	ditto	– – 10
Oatmeal - - - -	ditto	– 1 6	Calico - - - -	per yard	– – 7½
Potatoes - - - -	ditto	– 1 3	Flannel - - - -	ditto	– 1 6
			Blankets - - -	per pair	1 – –

(No. 3.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in Colony of *Nova Scotia*, for the Three Months ended 5 July 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	- - -	1 8	30 - -	—	
Butchers	2 4	1 6	24 - -	2 6	2 3
Brickmakers	—				
Bricklayers	6 -	4 6	- - -	6 6	5 6
Blacksmiths	4 -	2 8	- - -	4 6	3 6
Curriers	6 -	2 8	- - -	5 6	3 6
Carpenters and Joiners	3 9	2 3	- - -	4 -	3 6
Cabinet-makers	4 6	3 2	- - -	5 -	4 -
Coopers	3 9	2 4	- - -	4 -	3 6
Carters	- - -	- - -	20 - -	—	
Cooks (women)	- - -	- - -	10 - -	—	
Combmakers	—				
Dairywomen	—				
Dressmakers and Milliners	1 9	1 3	- - -	2 3	1 6
Farm Labourers	- - -	- - -	24 - -	—	
Gardeners	3 6	2 9	- - -	4 -	3 -
Grooms	- - -	- - -	24 - -	—	
Millwrights	5 6	4 -	- - -	6 -	5 -
Millers	5 -	4 -	- - -	5 -	4 -
Painters	4 6	3 2	- - -	4 9	4 -
Plasterers	4 6	3 2	- - -	4 9	4 -
Plumbers and Glaziers	4 -	3 2	- - -	4 6	3 6
Quarry-men	—				
Ropemakers	3 3	2 -	- - -	3 9	3 -
Sailmakers	4 -	2 8	- - -	4 6	3 9
Sawyers	5 6	4 -	- - -	6 0	5 -
Shepherds		None employed.		—	
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	6 -	4 6	- - -	6 6	5 6
Shoemakers	3 4	All piece work.	- - -	4 -	2 -
Slaters and Shinglers	4 -	2 8	- - -	3 9	4 6
Stonemasons	6 -	4 6	- - -	7 -	5 6
Tailors	4 -	All piece work.	- - -	4 3	3 9
Tanners	2 6	1 6	- - -	2 9	2 6
Wheelwrights	3 9	2 6	- - -	4 -	3 6
Whitesmiths	4 -	2 9	- - -	4 6	3 6

(No. 4.)

1. What funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Any but such as of late have been landed in the colony, being generally of the lowest order of paupers.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—The immigration of the last quarter, being chiefly of the above description, exceeded the demand for labour, even during that season of the year in which employment can be obtained, and after which period they become, to a serious extent, a burden on the country.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—I am of opinion that the labourers who arrive here from Newfoundland and St. John, New Brunswick, are sufficient for any demand for labour in the colony, the native population of which being all that is required; very few ever settling in the colony, having the United States generally in view for their final settlement.

Thos. N. Jeffery,
Collector.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(No. 5.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults. Male.	Number of Adults. Female.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants. Male.	Number of Domestic Servants. Female.	Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by Parochial Funds.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by Private Funds.	Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.
															£. s. d.
From 5th July to the 10th October inclusive -	1	none	none	32	13	7	13	none	non	none	none	all	none	none	68 - -
TOTALS -	1	none	none	32	13	7	13	none	none	none	none	all	none	none	68 - -

Pictou, 10th day of 1842.

J. G. Boggs, Acting Sub-Collector.

(No. 6.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of in the Quarter ended 10th October 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling). £. s. d.
Pork, salted	barrel	2 - -
Beef, salted	ditto	1 - -
Ditto, fresh	lb.	- - 2
Oats	bushel	- 1 -
Oatmeal	cwt.	- 8 -
Potatoes	bushel	- - 9
Flour, Wheat	barrels	1 7 6
Butter	lb.	- - 7

N. B.—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.

The labourers in this country are usually clothed in coarse woollens and cottons, the manufacture of Great Britain, purchased at various prices, depending entirely on the mode of payment. If purchased with cash, at an advance of from 75 to 80 per cent. on the sterling cost; if at a credit, 100 per cent.; if payable in produce, 135 to 140 per cent. advance; and if in labour, frequently 200 per cent. is paid.

The price of foreign provisions vary in the same ratio, depending on the mode of payment.

The present prices of country produce, with cash, are:—

Pictou, 10 Oct. 1842.

J. G. Boggs, Acting Sub-Collector.

(No. 7.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in *Pictou, Nova Scotia*, for the Three Months ended 10 October 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling.)	Highest and Lowes Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging, (in Sterling.)	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	- - - none employed.				
Butchers	paid at the rate of 4*s.* sterling per head of cattle.				
Brickmakers	- - - none employed.				
Bricklayers	- - - none employed.				
Blacksmiths	4*s.*	not employed	32 *l.*	5*s.*	3*s.*
Curriers	- - entirely paid by piece-work.				
Carpenters and Joiners	4*s.* 6*d.*	not employed	not employed	6*s.* 6.	4*s.*
Cabinet-makers					
Coopers					
Carters	- - at all times paid by the load.				
Cooks (Women)	- - -	- - -	8 *l.* not employed by the day.		
Combmakers	- - - none in employ.				
Dairywomen	none in employ; work performed by general farm servants.				
Dressmakers and Milliners	2*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.* 3*d.*	- none -	3*s.*	1*s.* 3*d.*
Farm Labourers	3*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	18 *l.*	4*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.*
Gardeners					
Grooms					
Millwrights	5*s.*	not employed	not employed	6*s.* 3*d.*	4*s.*
Millers	- not so employed.	- not so employed.	32 *l.*	- - not so employed.	- - not so employed.
Painters	- - only employed and paid by job-work.				
Plasterers	5*s.*	not employed	not employed	6*s.*	4*s.*
Plumbers and Glaziers	- - none, and no employment.				
Quarrymen (Stone)	not employed	not employed	36 *l.*	not employed	not employed.
Ropemakers	- none.				
Sailmakers	- - these are paid at 3 ½ *d.* sterling per yard for work.				
Sawyers	6*s.* 6*d.*	not employed	40 *l.*	7*s.* 6*d.*	5*s.* 6*d.*
Shepherds	- - only one, in a state of starvation.				
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	this work is done by job-work, and remuneration equal to carpenters.				
Shoemakers	4*s.*	not so employed	not so employed	6*s.*	3*s.* 6*d.*
Slaters and Shinglers	- - slaters, none; shingling performed by carpenters.				
Stonemasons	- - paid entirely by job work; in fact no employment.				
Tailors	- no journeymen tailors employed at *present; all apprentices.*				
Tanners	- - - *See* Curriers.				
Wheelwrights	- - - *See* Millwrights.				
Whitesmiths	- - - none employed.				

Pictou, 10 October 1842. *J. G. Boggs*, Acting Sub-Collector.

(No. 8.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Farm labour is in the greatest request; mechanics and tradesmen are principally supplied by the natives of the county or province to an extent that leaves but little demand for immigrants of that description, although occasionally they find employment.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—From the depressed state of trade, the small immigration of last quarter was sufficient to satisfy the demand for labour.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—From the low prices of produce of every description, and the total stop to ship-building, a total reaction must take place before any means of remunerating labour can be pointed out for this port.

Pictou, Nova Scotia, 10 October 1842.

J. G. Boggs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(No. 9.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months comprising the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults. Male.	Number of Adults. Female.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants. Male.	Number of Domestic Servants. Female.	Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by Parochial Funds.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by Private Funds.	Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT Paid.
															£. s. d.
From 5th April to 5th July	1	1	none	34	25	7	25	-	2	-	-	32	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	-	34	25	7	25	-	2	-	-	32	—	—	—

Custom-House, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, 5th day of July 1842.

H. M. Moyle, Sub-Collector.

(No. 10.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing, in the County of *Lunenburg*, *Nova Scotia*, in the Quarter ended 5th July 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling). £. s. d.
(*N. B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)		
Superfine Wheat Flour	per barrel	1 16 —
Rye and Barley ditto	ditto	1 4 —
Indian meal	ditto	1 — —
Biscuit	ditto	1 — —
Melasses	per gallon	— 1 6
Rum	ditto	— 4 9

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling). £. s. d.
Potatoes	per bushel	— 1 3
Pork (salted)	per barrel	3 — —
Beef „	ditto	2 5 —
Fresh Meat	per lb.	— — 4
Mackerel (pickled)	per barrel	1 — —
Herrings	ditto	— 12 6

Clothing, &c. about 15 per cent. on Halifax prices.

Custom-House, Lunenburg, N. S. 5 July 1842.

H M. Moyle, Sub-Collector.

(No. 11.)

QUARTERLY RETURNS:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in the County of *Lunenburg*, *Nova Scotia*, for the Three Months ended 5th July 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling). Highest.	Lowest.
	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	—				
Butchers	—				
Brickmakers	—				
Bricklayers	—				
Blacksmiths	— 6 —			— 6 6	— 5 6
Curriers	—				
Carpenters and Joiners	— 5 —			— 6 —	— 4 6
Cabinetmakers	—				
Coopers	— 4 6			— 5 —	— 4 —

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).			Average Wages per Diem with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).			Average Wages per Annum with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).			Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling.)					
										Highest.			Lowest.		
	£.	s.	d.							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Carters		—													
Cooks (Women)		—													
Combmakers		—													
Dairywomen		—													
Dressmakers and Milliners		—													
Farm labourers	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—
Gardeners		—													
Grooms		—													
Millwrights	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—
Millers		—													
Painters	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—
Plasterers		—													
Plumbers and Glaziers		—													
Quarrymen		—													
Ropemakers		—													
Sailmakers	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	3
Sawyers		—													
Shepherds		—													
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—
Shoemakers		—													
Slaters and Shinglers		—													
Stonemasons	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	5	9
Tailors		—													
Tanners	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	4	—
Wheelwrights		—													
Whitesmiths		—													

Custom-House, Lunenburg, N. S.
5 July 1842.

H. M. Moyle,
Sub-Collector.

(No. 12.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—There appears to be no demand in this county for labourers, excepting that those engaged in agricultural pursuits occasionally require extra help.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—Yes.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—There are still disposable Crown lands in this county on which immigrants might be located. Labourers are generally remunerated in money.

Custom-House, Lunenberg, N. S.
5 July 1842.

H. M. Moyle,
Sub-Collector.

(No. 13.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter ending 5 July 1842.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number Employed on Government Works.	Number Assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT Paid.
					Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			£. s. d.
3 Months	4	none	none	178	65	52	65	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	none	none	178	65	52	65	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Custom House, Sydney, Cape Breton,
5 July 1842.

C. E. Leonard,
Acting Collector of Customs.

(No. 14.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Cape Breton*, in the Quarter ended 5th July 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
(*N.B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Fresh Beef	per lb.	– – 2½	Best Soap	per lb.	– – 5
„ Mutton	– ditto	– – 2½	„ Tea	– ditto	– 4 –
„ Veal	– ditto	– – 3	„ Coffee	– ditto	– – 10
„ Pork	– ditto	– – 2	„ Rice	– ditto	– – 2¾
„ Fowls	– pair	– 1 –	„ Sugar (Brown)	– ditto	– – 5
„ Butter	– lb.	– – 7	„ Ditto (Refined Loaf)	– ditto	– – 7
„ Milk	– quart	– – 2			
„ Eggs	– dozen	– – 5	CLOTHING, &c.:		
„ Potatoes	– bushel	– 1 –			
Best Wheat Flour (196 lbs.)	– barrel	1 12 6	Men's Stout Shoes	– pair	– 8 –
Seconds - ditto	– ditto	1 10 –	Women's ditto	– ditto	– 6 6
Best Oatmeal	– cwt.	– 15 –	Men's Shirts	each	– 3 –
„ Coals (1¼ tons)	– chaldron	– 15 –	Flannel	– yard	– 1 6
„ Candles	– lb.	– – 9	Cloth for Coats (Pilot cloth)	– ditto	– 14 –
			Cotton for Gowns (print)	– ditto	– – 8
			Velveteen	– ditto	– 2 –

C. E. Leonard, Acting Collector.

(No. 15.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and Others in *Sydney, Cape Breton*, for the Three Months ended 5 July 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	—				
Butchers	5 –	4 –	—		
Brickmakers	—				
Bricklayers	6 –	4 6	—		
Blacksmiths	6 –	4 6	—		
Curriers	—				
Carpenters and Joiners	6 –	4 6	—		
Cabinet-makers	—				
Coopers	6 –	4 6	—		
Carters	—				
Cooks (Women)	—				
Combmakers	—				
Dairywomen	—				
Dressmakers and Milliners	- - -	1 3	—		
Farm Labourers	2 9	2 –	—		
Gardeners	3 –	—			
Grooms	—				
Millwrights	6 –	4 6	—		
Millers	—				
Painters	6 –	4 6	—		
Plasterers	6 –	4 6	—		
Plumbers and Glaziers	—				
Quarrymen	3 6	2 9	—		
Ropemakers	—				
Sailmakers	—				
Sawyers	6 –	4 6	—		
Shepherds	—				
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	6 6	—			
Shoemakers	4 –	—			
Slaters and Shinglers	—				
Stonemasons	6 –	4 6	—		
Tailors	4 –	—			
Tanners	5 –	—			
Wheelwrights	6 –	4 6	—		
Whitesmiths	—				

C. E. Leonard, Acting Collector.

(No. 16.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Farm labourers.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—No.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—The emigrants which arrive at Cape Breton (being chiefly from the islands of Scotland) make but indifferent farm labourers, not having sufficient knowledge of agriculture; but a better class would both benefit themselves and the colony.

(No. 17.)

ABSTRACT. QUARTERLY RETURN:—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	TOTAL AMOUNT Paid.
					Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			£. s. d.
5 July to 31 Aug.	5	6	6	1,100	326 3	359 3	318	-	-	8 3	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October, to 10th.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS -	5	6	6	1,100*	329	362	318	-	-	11	—	—	—	—	—

* Included those bound to Canada and Prince Edward's Isle.

Custom-House, Sydney, 10 October 1842.

Hy Davenport,
Acting Collector of Customs.

(No. 18.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Cape Breton*, in the Quarter ended the 10th October 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
(*N. B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Beef, fresh - - -	per lb. -	2*d.* to 3*d.*	Candles - - - -	per lb. -	— — 9
Mutton „ - - -	ditto -	2*d.*, 2½*d.*	Soap - - - -	- - -	— — 5
Veal „ - - -	ditto -	— — 3	Tea - - - -	- - -	— 4 —
Pork „ - - -	ditto -	— — 2	Coffee - - - -	- - -	— 1 3
Fowls „ - - -	per pair -	— 1 —	Rice - - - -	- - -	— — 3
Butter „ - - -	per lb. -	7*d.* to 10*d.*	Sugar - - - -	- - -	— — 5
Milk „ - - -	per quart -	— — 4	Codfish, dried - - -	- - -	— 9 —
Eggs - - - -	per dozen -	— — 6	CLOTHING:		
Potatoes - - - -	per bushel	9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Men's Stout Shoes - -	per pair -	— 8 —
Wheat Flour - - -	196 lbs. per barrel.	1 10 —	Women's ditto - - -	ditto -	— 6 6
Rye ditto - - -	ditto -	1 2 6	Men's Cotton Shirts -	each -	— 3 —
Oatmeal - - - -	per barrel -	1 — —	Flannel - - - -	per yard -	— 1 6
Coals - - - -	1¼ ton per chaldron.	— 18 —	Cloth for Coats - -	ditto -	8*s.*, 25*s.*
			Cotton printed for Gowns -	ditto -	— — 8
			Velveteen - - - -	ditto -	— 2 —
			Hats and Caps - -	each -	1*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*

Custom-House, Sydney, 10 October 1842.

Hy Davenport,
Acting Collector.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(No. 19.)

QUARTERLY RETURN:—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and Others in *Cape Breton Island*, for the Three Months ended the 10th October 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	- - -	- - -	20 *l.*	—	
Butchers	5 —	4 —	—		
Brickmakers	—				
Bricklayers	6 —	4 6	—		
Blacksmiths	6 —	4 6	—		
Curriers	5 —	6 6	—		
Carpenters and Joiners	6 6	5 6	—		
Cabinet-makers	6 6	5 6	—		
Coopers	6 —	4 6	—		
Carters	3 —	4 —	20 *l.* to 24 *l.*	—	
Cooks (Women)	- - -	none.	—		
Combmakers	- - -	none.	—		
Dairywomen	- - -	- - -	8 *l.* to 10 *l.*	—	
Dressmakers and Milliners	- - -	1 3	—		
Farm Labourers	3 6	3 —	—		
Gardeners	- - -	none.	—		
Grooms	- - -	- - -	20 *l.* to 24 *l.*	—	
Millwrights	- - -	none.	—		
Millers	- - -	- - -	24 *l.*	—	
Painters	5 6	4 —	—		
Plasterers	7 6	6 —	—		
Plumbers and Glaziers	6 —	4 6	—		
Quarrymen	- - -	none.	—		
Ropemakers	- - -	none.	—		
Sailmakers	7 6	6 —	—		
Sawyers	- - -	none.	—		
Shepherds	- - -	none.	—		
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	7 6	6 —	—		
Shoemakers	4 —	—	—		
Slaters and Shinglers	6 —	4 6	—		
Stonemasons	6 —	4 6	—		
Tailors	4 —	—	—		
Tanners	5 —	6 6	—		
Wheelwrights	6 —	4 6	—		
Whitesmiths	- - -	none.	—		

Custom House, Sydney,
10 October 1842.

Hy Davenport,
Acting Collector.

(No. 20.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Farm labour.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—The immigrants settle upon their allotments, and labourers are as difficult to be had as if none ever landed in the colony.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—Farm servants, domestic (female) servants, and several kinds of mechanics are required. The persons who come hither, except as clearers of the forests, are the very worst; bad farm labourers, and know nothing of agriculture; a better class of farmers would be of great service. The fisheries and agriculture of the island would profitably employ several thousand families who would emigrate.

(No. 21.)

QUARTERLY RETURN :—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of *Cape Breton*, in the Quarter ended 31 December 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling).
(*N. B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)		£ *s. d.*	Soap	per lb.	£ *s. d.* 5*d.* to 6*d.*
Beef, fresh	per lb.	1½*d.* to 2½*d.*	Tea	ditto	– 3 6
Mutton	ditto	– – 2	Coffee	ditto	– – 10
Veal	ditto	– – 2½	Rice	ditto	– – 3
Pork	ditto	2*d.* to 3*d.*	Sugar	ditto	– – 5
Fowls	per pair	– 1 –	Dried Fish	quintal	10*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*
Butter	per lb.	7*d.* to 9*d.*	CLOTHING :		
Milk	quart	– – 2	Men's Shoes	–	– 8 –
Eggs	dozen	– – 5	Women's ditto	–	– 6 6
Wheat Flour	barrel	1 10 –	Men's Shirts	–	– 3 –
Ditto seconds	ditto	1 7 6	Flannel	per yard	– 1 6
Oatmeal	cwt.	12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*	Cloth for Coats	–	– 14 –
Coals	1 ¼ ton or chaldron.	– 15 –	Cotton for Gowns	–	– – 8
Candles	per lb.	– – 9	Velveteen	–	– 2 –

Hy Davenport, Collector.

(No. 22.)

QUARTERLY RETURN :—WAGES.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and Others in *Cape Breton*, for the Three Months ended 31st December 1842.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bread and Biscuit Bakers	6 –	4 6	—		
Butchers	5 –	4 –	—		
Brickmakers	6 –	4 6	—		
Bricklayers	6 –	4 6	—		
Blacksmiths	6 –	4 6	—		
Curriers	– – –	none.	—		
Carpenters and Joiners	6 –	4 6	—		
Cabinet-makers	– – –	none.	—		
Coopers	– – –	none.	—		
Carters	– – –	none.	—		
Cooks (Women)	– – –	none.	—		
Combmakers	– – –	none.	—		
Dairywomen	– – –	none.	—		
Dressmakers and Milliners	– – –	1 6	—		
Farm Labourers	2 9.	2 –	—		
Gardeners	– – –	none.	—		
Grooms	– – –	none.	—		
Millwrights	– – *See* Carpenters.		—		
Millers	– – 20 *l.* per annum ; there is but one.				
Printers	6 –	4 6	—		

NOVA SCOTIA.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Plasterers	6 –	4 6	—		
Plumbers and Glaziers	*See* Carpenters.		—		
Quarrymen	none.		—		
Ropemakers	none.		—		
Sailmakers	6 –	4 6	—		
Sawyers	none.		—		
Shepherds	none.		—		
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders	6 6	—			
Shoemakers	4 –	3 –	—		
Slaters and Shinglers	*See* Carpenters.		—		
Stonemasons	*See* Bricklayers.		—		
Tailors	4 –	3 –	—		
Tanners	5 –	4 –	—		
Wheelwrights	*See* Carpenters.		—		
Whitesmiths	*See* Blacksmiths.		—		

Hy Davenport,
Collector.

(No. 23.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Agricultural labour.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—There has been none.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour, and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—A better class of agriculturists would be of great service to the island, and it is believed farm labourers with a small capital would find a profitable source of employment. Fishermen from the Scotch islands are also required.

Hy Davenport,
Collector.

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
Viscount Falkland to Lord Stanley, 3 April 1843.

(No. 157.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right hon. Viscount *Falkland* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Government House, Halifax, 3 April 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of the province of Nova Scotia for the year ending the 31st December 1842, with the usual yearly Report on the state of the province.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Falkland.*

Encl. in No. 8.

GENERAL REPORT relative to the Province of *Nova Scotia*, for the Year ending 31st December 1842; made in pursuance of Directions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Civil Establishment.

The Civil Establishment is supported chiefly by duties levied in the province, also partly from The Queen's casual revenue, and in a minor degree from the post-office revenues applied towards paying the expenses of that department; the Home Government, in aid of the customs' establishment, furnishing a sum through the Receiver-general of the Customs in England, in addition to the amount of the old Crown duties, and the proceeds of seizures, &c. made by the customs' department, which are likewise applied to the maintenance of that establishment:

	£.	s.	d.
The charge on the duties collected in the province being - - -	15,294	5	-
On the casual revenue, including 1,000*l.* salaries of commissioners of Crown lands - - - - - - - - - - -	4,991	19	8
On post-office revenue - - - - - - - - - -	1,235	5	5
From the receiver-general of the customs, old Crown duties, seizures, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,437	5	1
£.	24,958	15	2

Making the whole of its ordinary expense, including that of the custom-house and post-office department and the legislature, 24,958*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

All the officers on this establishment are personally discharging their respective duties, except the provincial secretary and the officer holding the situations of surveyor-general and commissioner of Crown lands, who are in Europe on leave of absence.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
The revenue for the year ending 31st December 1842 amounts to -	84,869	2	8
And is derived as follows:			
From duties collected under provincial statutes - - - -	38,185	10	10
From duties under Acts of the Imperial Parliament - - - -	30,937	15	2
From rent of the coal-mines and other royalties - - - -	4,389	17	3
From miscellaneous sources;—Such as the sums paid from the military chest, and by bills drawn on Her Majesty's Treasury in support of the ecclesiastical establishment; deposits in the savings bank, paid into the treasury; the payments into the casual revenue, from proceeds of Crown lands, fees received at the secretary's office, &c. &c. &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	11,355	19	5
£.	84,869	2	8

Judicial Establishment.

The following courts of judicature are established in Nova Scotia:

1. *Court of Chancery.*

The Lieutenant-governor is chancellor *ex officio*. No salary is attached to the office; but fees are received by him upon hearings and decrees, amounting, in the year 1842, to 28*l.* sterling. He is assisted by a master of the rolls, with an annual salary of 650*l.* sterling, and by four masters in Chancery, who are entitled to certain fees, but receive no salaries; and on appeals from the decisions of the master of the rolls he is also assisted by the judges of the Supreme Court, as he may think proper to require their services respectively, who receive no remuneration therefrom.

2. *Court of Error.*

The Lieutenant-governor and Executive Council constitute this court, to which appeals from the Supreme Court are allowed, if the sum exceed 300*l.* No business has been done in this court during the year, nor for some years past. An appeal lies from this court to the Privy Council in England.

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3. *Supreme Court.*

Consists of a chief justice, with a salary of 1,000 *l.* sterling, and of four assistant or puisne justices, three of whom receive a salary of 650 *l.* sterling each, and the fourth 560 *l.* sterling. In addition to these salaries, the chief and assistant justices receive one guinea per day each for travelling expenses while on their circuits, averaging about 50 *l.* sterling to each. This court sits three times in the year at Halifax, and twice in the year in every other county, exercising civil functions as regards the collection of debts, &c., and those of a criminal nature, as a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery.

4. *Courts of General Sessions of the Peace.*

These courts, established in each county, are similar in constitution and practice to the courts of quarter sessions in England, except in as far as the trials by jury for misdemeanors, &c. have been transferred to the Supreme Court by a recent Act of the Legislature.

5. *Court of Vice-Admiralty.*

The master of the rolls in chancery is the judge in this court, the chief business in which consists in proceedings in regard to seamen's wages, and the prosecution of charges against foreign vessels, chiefly American, for infractions of the treaty in relation to the fisheries on the North American coasts. But little business has been done in this court during the current year (1842), owing principally, as it is believed, to the prevention of the trespasses of the American fishing vessels, by the employment of provincial cutters to guard the British fishing grounds, under a liberal provision of the provincial legislature for that purpose. There is no salary attached to the office of judge of this court; but certain fees are received by him, amounting in this year, according to his return, to about 20 *l.* sterling.

6. *Court of Marriage and Divorce.*

Under a recent Act of the Legislature this court is now so constituted, that the Lieutenant-governor, or, in his absence, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, or the master of the rolls in Chancery, may preside, with two members of the Executive Council. The chief justice, under the provisions of the Act, having been appointed vice-president of the court, sits as, and is, *de facto*, chief judge of the court, assisted by two members of the council. There are no salaries attached to those offices, but some trifling fees are payable upon hearings.

7. *Courts of Probate of Wills, &c.*

These courts, which were established on their present footing by a provincial Act, passed in the session of 1842, and specially confirmed by the Queen in Council, exist in each county of the province, taking cognizance of the settlement of the estates of deceased persons. The judges and registrars of the courts have no salaries, but are remunerated by fees specified in the Act.

In addition to the foregoing, there are courts of minor jurisdiction, under provincial Acts, by which justices of the peace throughout the province (and in Halifax, as an incorporated city, the mayor's court), determine civil suits when the sum in dispute does not exceed 8 *l.* sterling, and impose fines, not exceeding 4 *l.* sterling in amount, for certain criminal offences, such as assaults, &c., with imprisonment in some cases.

The whole ordinary expense of the judicial establishment in this year, charged on the revenues, is 6,334 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* exclusive of 720 *l.* for pensions of judges of the courts of common pleas, abolished by a recent provincial Act.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

This consists of a bishop, with a salary of 2,000 *l.* sterling per annum, besides 400 *l.* sterling as a missionary allowance; of one archdeacon, who is also ecclesiastical commissary, his salary being 300 *l.* sterling, with an allowance of 175 *l.* sterling as a missionary, and of about 30 other missionaries, each receiving from the Society for Propagating the Gospel from 100 *l.* to 200 *l.* sterling per annum, the whole ordinary expense being 7,640 *l.* sterling, nothing of which, however, falls on the provincial revenue.

EDUCATION.

King's College, at Windsor, was founded under a Royal charter in 1802. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the patron, the bishop of the diocese the visitor, and the Lieutenant-governor, bishop, and other provincial officers form a Board of directors or governors. Its statutes are similar to those of Oxford. It has an annual allowance from the provincial treasury of 400 *l.* sterling, under a permanent Act, and is otherwise supported by benefactions from societies in England and other sources, to the amount of 1,000 *l.* sterling per annum. It is under the immediate management of a president, who has a salary of

368 *l.*

368 *l.* sterling per annum, including his allowance as chaplain. The president must be a clergyman of the Church of England; but religious tests formerly existing in regard to graduates have been removed many years past. There are at present 22 students. In connexion with this college, there is an academy or grammar school, with at present about 58 scholars. The principal of this academy has an annual salary of 160 *l.* sterling, and an assistant 80 *l.* sterling, those salaries being exclusive of tuition fees.

Dalhousie College, in the city of Halifax, is an institution originally founded under the patronage of the late Earl of Dalhousie, when Lieutenant-governor of the province, in the year 1819, and was intended to be upon the model of the Edinburgh University; the funds requisite for the buildings and endowment of the establishment being derived from the duties of customs received at Castine, an American port in the temporary occupation of His Majesty's Government during the war with the United States, to the amount of 8,500 *l.* sterling, in addition to which, aid was granted by the Provincial Government to the amount of 6,400 *l.* sterling. A fine building was erected of freestone, but owing to the want of sufficient funds and other causes, the institution did not go into operation until the year 1838, when an Act of the Assembly was passed by which the principal professor in the Picton Academy was transferred to this college, and one-half of the sum theretofore allowed from the provincial treasury for the support of the academy, namely, 160 *l.* sterling out of 320 *l.* sterling, was also transferred to the college for the support of that professor, who was assisted by two others. In the year 1842 an Act of the Assembly was passed (which has since received the assent of Her Majesty in Council), authorizing the Lieutenant-governor to appoint a new Board of Governors of this college (the trust having been previously confined to a few persons of an official character), with powers of conferring degrees, in addition to the corporate capacity which had before existed, and providing that no religious tests should be required from the governors, professors, graduates, or others. As this was done with a view of removing from this college every thing of a denominational or sectarian character, a Board of Governors has been formed, consisting of a number of influential gentlemen of different denominations; statutes have been framed; and the present number of professors is two, in addition to which a professor of modern languages, much required, is to be added as soon as a suitable person can be procured. Under the present system of constitution and government, the number of students has already increased (being now 24), and when the college shall have been put upon the efficient footing contemplated by the governors, it is confidently anticipated that a very large addition will be made to the number. The funds of this institution are at present about 300 *l.* sterling per annum from dividends on account of sums invested in the three per cent. consols, and 320 *l.* sterling per annum granted from the provincial treasury.

Acadia College, incorporated by Acts of the General Assembly passed in 1840 and 1841, is situated at Horton, in King's County, having been established by the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society. There are in this institution three professors of the Baptist denomination, and 33 students. There is connected with the college an academy with two teachers and 45 pupils. £. 400 sterling is granted by the Legislature in aid of private contributions towards the support of this college, which is under the more immediate superintendence of the above-mentioned Baptist Society. Both institutions are open to all denominations, and no religious tests are required from either professors or students. The power of conferring degrees is given by the Act of Incorporation.

St. Mary's Seminary or College was founded by the Roman-catholics about three years since, and was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in the session of 1841, which has received Her Majesty's assent. The Act gives the power of conferring degrees, and provides that no religious tests shall be required from any of the trustees or students. The principal professor is a Roman-catholic priest, assisted by other professors and teachers of the same persuasion. The students in the college and seminary, which have not as yet received distinctive characters, are about 72. This institution receives an annual grant from the provincial treasury of 326 *l.* 5 *s.* sterling, and is otherwise supported by subscriptions and tuition fees.

It may be remarked in regard to these collegiate institutions, that there appears to be an increasing inclination throughout the province that they should all be merged in one common university, divested of any sectarian or denominational character, upon a similar footing to that of Dalhousie College.

The minor academies and grammar schools throughout the province are numerous. Besides the grammar school at Halifax, receiving by a permanent endowment 100 *l.* sterling annually from the provincial treasury, and the Picton Academy, receiving from the same source 160 *l.* sterling per annum, there are in each of the other counties of the province an academy or grammar school, with an annual provincial allowance each of 80 *l.* sterling; and in addition to these the General Assembly, by an Act of 1841, granted 4,800 *l.* per annum for four years for the support of common schools.

The several enactments in regard to colleges, academies, and common schools provide for the admission of free scholars, thus liberally affording the means of education to all classes.

Commerce.

Commerce has in this province, as in the other British North American possessions, suffered some depression during the past year, to which depression the diminution of the revenue is to be attribbuted. But thepubliccredit has been maintained, all demands upon

NOVA SCOTIA.

the provincial treasury having been discharged; and although doubtless the same cause will affect the puplic income for 1843, it is yet to be confidently anticipated that, by a provident reduction of the expenditure for local objects, there will be no serious inconvenience sustained during the coming year.

IMPORTS into the Province for the Year ending 31st December 1842.

FROM WHENCE.	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.	SHIPS INWARDS.		
		NUMBER.	TONS.	MEN.
	£. s. d.			
Great Britain - - - - -	337,364 - -	107	40,090	19,489
British West Indies - - -	44,023 - -			
British North American Colonies	204,979 - -	1,909	132,238	
British Colonies elsewhere -	98,178 - -			
United States of America - -	373,739 - -	1,266	121,724	
Foreign States - - - -	113,275 - -	175	22,390	
TOTAL - - - £.	1,171,558 - -	3,452	316,442	19,489

EXPORTS for the same Period.

TO	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING.	SHIPS OUTWARDS.		
		NUMBER.	TONS.	MEN.
	£. s. d.			
Great Britain - - - - -	79,784 - -	81	29,062	2,047
British West Indies - - -	433,425 - -			
British North American Colonies	237,891 - -	2,202	167,445	
British Colonies elsewhere - -	6,042 - -			
United States of America - -	72,699 - -	1,214	121,345	
Foreign States - - - -	29,413 - -	57	7,771	
TOTAL - - - £.	869,254 - -	3,549	73,477	2,047

The balance of trade against the province is not so great as may appear from the foregoing tables; the value of exports being placed very low in proportion to the returns, and the West India trade being exclusively carried on by vessels owned in the province, as is generally that with Great Britain.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are few in number; among them may be named cordage, coarse woollens and chocolate; tobacco is also manufactured in different ways. The grinding of wheat and other grain is universal throughout the country, and to some extent the preparing of deals for exportation. Grindstones are made and exported from the county of Cumberland, in which there are extensive quarries supplying the material. The value of this latter export is about 10,000*l.* sterling per annum. Mills for the grinding of plaster of Paris or gypsum have been established in the county of Hants, but their operation is very limited, from the restrictions imposed upon the trade by the American government.

Manufactured articles in common use are generally obtained from Great Britain, and in a lesser degree from the United States, the high price of labour in the colony preventing the embarkation of capital in manufacturing speculations.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is steadily advancing; it has already received some impulse from an Act of the General Assembly of 1841, under the provisions of which importations of improved breeds of live stock, and implements of husbandry, to serve as models, have been made; and it is expected that further benefits will accrue when the system established by that Act, which gives encouragement, by provincial grants, to local societies throughout the country, under the superintendence of a central board at Halifax, shall have come more fully into operation. This year the crops have proved very abundant; the plenty thereby occasioned, and the general depression of trade, have caused prices of agricultural produce to be lower than usual; but this branch of industry may be considered as prosperous, the lands being mostly held by proprietors in fee simple, who having no rents to pay, are, with a good harvest, not much affected by a reduction of prices.

Vide Act annexed.

Grants of Crown Lands.

The quantity of land sold by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, in Nova Scotia Proper and Cape Breton, during the year ending 31st December 1842, is 5,893 acres. The gross amount of purchase-money upon sales made during this and former years, and received in this year, being 1,232 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Nova Scotia not having received sufficient to pay his salary up to the maximum amount, there being by his account 263 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* due to him, and the Commissioner for Cape Breton having paid into the casual revenue fund 20 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.*, as the balance received by him after payment of his salary and contingent allowances. The regulations in regard to the sales of these lands having been found inconvenient and oppressive, the subject has been brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and a report thereupon, made by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, will be brought under the consideration of the Legislature in 1843, with a view to a modification of those regulations, affording greater facilities to settlers.

Public Works.

During this year the following public works have been completed, or partially advanced; namely,

1st. The bridewell, or penitentiary, near Halifax; a large stone building, upon which 5,840 *l.* sterling have been already expended, and it is estimated that it will require upwards of 2,000 *l.* sterling additional to complete it. The expense is wholly defrayed from the provincial treasury.

2d. A lighthouse at the entrance of Louisbourg Harbour, Cape Breton. This has been completed at an expense of 1,140 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* sterling, and put into operation. The building for the light was constructed for a lighthouse contemplated in the previous year at Partridge Island, near the head of the Bay of Fundy; but objections having arisen as to the latter site, it was deemed advisable to transfer the work to Louisbourg Harbour, where a light was much needed, and approved of by the Legislature.

3d. A lighthouse at the north entrance of the Strait of Canso, completed at an expense of 897 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* sterling, paid from the provincial treasury, the light being now in efficient operation.

4th. Large sums have been expended, drawn from the provincial treasury, for the improvement of the roads of the province, especially to facilitate the transit between Halifax and Canada of the mails received and sent between Halifax and England by the steam-packets. With this view, the roads between Halifax and Picton, and from the latter place to New Brunswick, have been altered, by avoiding the larger hills on those routes, and making a tolerably level and good road the whole distance, which however will require a considerable annual expenditure to keep it in good repair.

Population.

No census has been taken since 1838, and, owing to the way in which that was made, under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, the returns were very imperfect. Taking into account the probable increase by births and immigration, the population of the province may be estimated at about 220,000. Nearly 2,000 emigrants have arrived in the course of the year, chiefly from Scotland, who have settled in Cape Breton.

Protection of the Fisheries.

In the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Nova Scotia, about 1,500 *l.* sterling has been annually expended from the revenues of the province for several years past, to prevent the aggressions of American fishermen. This has been found so effectual, that during this year there has been but little complaint of the encroachments of foreigners, who from the effect of seizures made in former years, have generally avoided fishing within the proscribed limits, and consequently there have been no seizures in the course of this year. The mackarel fishery on the eastern coasts of the province has been unusually productive, and it is generally attributed to the protection thus afforded.

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SABLE ISLAND, AND HUMANE ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE RELIEF OF SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN AND PASSENGERS.

THE establishment of Sable Island for the saving and relief of shipwrecked persons and property, continues in the most effective state: 320*l.* sterling is granted by the provincial legislature for this establishment, in addition to 400*l.* from the Imperial Government.

There are humane establishments, affording provisions for the same purposes, at the islands of St. Paul and Scattarie, where the occurrence of shipwrecks is frequent, and at the Seal Islands, which are supported by the provincial government; the two former receiving in part aid from other provinces of British North America, towards the expenses of the light-houses and humane establishments upon them, under the charge of the government of this province.

(signed) *Falkland,*
Lieutenant-governor.

ANNO QUARTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. 2.

An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Rural Economy in this Province.

(Passed the 29th day of March. A. D. 1841.)

Central Board.

BE it enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to appoint and commission a central Board of agriculture at Halifax, consisting of 11 fit and proper persons, of whom seven shall be resident in Halifax, or its vicinity, and one selected from the eastern, western, and middle divisions of Nova Scotia, and one from Cape Breton, four of whom shall be a quorum, and from time to time, as vacancies occur in the commissioners composing such Board, by revocation, death, resignation, or continued absence from the province, to supply such vacancies by new appointments.

Annual grant of 500*l.* for four years.
How to be expended.
Salary of clerk.
Importation of implements, seeds, live stock, &c.

2. And be it enacted, that there shall be granted and paid to the said commissioners, out of the public funds of this province, the sum of 500*l.* annually, for four years, from and after the passing of this Act, whereof the said Board shall be at liberty to expend a sum not exceeding 100*l.* annually, for the salary of a clerk or secretary, to be appointed by them, and removed at pleasure, and a further sum for their incidental expenses; and shall lay out and expend the balance, during the aforesaid period of four years, in the importation from abroad of the most improved implements of husbandry; and also of seeds and live stock of various kinds, in the encouraging and circulating of agricultural publications, and the diffusion of knowledge on the different branches of husbandry, and in such other objects, for the agricultural improvement of the province, as the said Board may from time to time approve; and that the said Board shall be at liberty to expend the balance on any one or more of such objects, in every year, as their experience and judgment may from time to time suggest; and shall exhibit an account of such expenditure to the Legislature in each year, verified by the oath of one of the members of the said Board, and by proper vouchers in that behalf.

Importations how to be disposed of.

3. And be it enacted, that the said Board shall be at liberty to dispose of all implements, seeds, or live stock, imported by them from time to time in such way as may appear to them most conducive to the general improvement of the province, either by offering such importations, or any of them, for sale, in such counties and on such terms as they may direct; or by distributing the same, or any of them, gratuitously, or placing the same under the charge of any societies or individuals whom they may select, and on such conditions as they shall from time to time prescribe; and in case such importations, or any of them, shall be offered for sale, all instruments or bonds that may be directed by the said Board to be taken in respect thereof, shall be in the names of the commissioners for the time being, and shall be valid and binding on the parties executing the same, for the purposes to be therein declared; and the net proceeds of such sale shall be applied and accounted for by the said Board in manner aforesaid; and until such sales shall be had, all implements, seeds, live stock, or other articles, imported by the said board, shall be accounted the property of the commissioners for the time being, and be held by them for the purposes of this Act.

To correspond with agricultural societies, &c.

4. And be it enacted, that the said Board shall open and carry on a correspondence with the several agricultural societies already formed, or which may be hereafter formed in this province, and shall aid and direct them, as far as may be required, in prosecuting their several objects; and shall import for the said societies, out of funds to be provided by them, such implements, seeds or live stock, as they may respectively want from abroad; and shall likewise inspect and audit the accounts to be rendered by the several societies, of the application and expenditure of their funds, as hereafter mentioned; and from

from the reports to be furnished by the said societies, and from such other sources of information as may be accessible to the said Board, shall furnish to the Legislature, at every session, a general report of the progress of agriculture throughout the province, and of the expenditure of all monies granted therefor. To report to the Legislature.

5. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, to grant his warrant on the public treasury of this province, annually, for the period of four years, from and after the passing of this Act, for the sum of 1,275 *l.*, being at and after the rate of 75 *l.* for each of the 17 counties in this province, to be applied and expended as hereafter mentioned. Annual grant of 1,275 *l.* for four years for the several counties in this province.

6. And be it enacted, that the said Board, in each and every year, shall ascertain whether agricultural societies that now are, or hereafter may be, formed in the several counties, ought to receive a proportion; and shall likewise determine what proportion, if any, each one of such societies shall receive out of the aforesaid grant of 75 *l.*, such proportion to be regulated by the said Board, with reference to the numbers and contributions of the members of each society, and to its local position and usefulness, and so as one society, if there be no more than one in any of the said counties, may receive, with the assent and approval of the said Board, the whole of such grant; and that the president and secretary of each society shall be entitled to draw out of the treasury, for the purposes of this Act, the sum that may have been assigned to it as aforesaid by the said Board; provided always that no society shall be entitled to any portion of the said grant which shall not raise annually, by private contribution, the sum of 10 *l.* at the least; and that no more than three societies shall receive any proportion of the said grant in any one county: and provided also, that in all cases where a Central County Society, with a branch or branches in the county, shall be formed and approved of by the Central Board, that the said sum of 75 *l.* shall be given to the said Central Society for distribution, for the purposes of this Act, in all cases where the sum of 20 *l.* shall have been raised by the Central Society, and the branch or branches thereof, jointly, in manner before mentioned. How to be apportioned.

7. And be it enacted, that the sums so assigned and paid to the several societies, shall be applied and expended by them in the importation of live stock, implements or seeds, the offering of judicious premiums, or in such other agricultural objects and uses as in the judgment of each society may be best adapted to its local position and wants; and that such objects may be varied or altered, from time to time, at the discretion of each society; but no part of such sum shall be applied in the expense of managing the said societies. How to be expended by the societies.

8. And be it enacted, that each one of the said societies throughout the province shall render to the said Board, on or before the 31st day of December in every year, a full and exact account, verified by the oath of the president or secretary thereof, to be administered by any one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, of the expenditure of the sum so assigned and paid to such society out of the aforesaid grant, as also of the amount and appropriation of the funds contributed by or belonging to such society, with a report of its proceedings for the past year; and that any society which shall neglect or refuse to furnish such account and report, unless excused therefrom by the said Board, shall not be entitled, in any future year, to receive any proportion of the aforesaid grant. Societies to render account to the Central Board.

9. And be it enacted, that this Act shall continue in force for the period of four years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the General Assembly. To continue for four years.

By his Excellency the Right honourable Lucius Bentinck, Viscount Falkland,
(L. S.) Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, and Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an Act passed in the last session of the General Assembly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this 15th day of April, A. D. 1841, and in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign.

(signed) *Falkland.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 1.
Lord Stanley to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, 24 April 1842.

— No. 1. —

(No. 53.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir, Downing-street, 24 April 1842.

I ENCLOSE herewith the copy of a placard containing the names and addresses of the principal emigrant agents in British America, which has been printed for the information of emigrants, with a view to protect them from the misrepresentations of designing individuals.

Copies of this placard will be delivered to the master of each vessel, with the other papers which he receives on clearing from the custom-house. It is desirable that similar placards should be supplied to the agents at the usual places of disembarkation in New Brunswick, stating the names and addresses of the agents and sub-agents, or other persons selected to advise with the immigrants on their passage through the country, and that the agent at the port of landing should be instructed to distribute the placard among the passengers on the arrival of emigrant ships.

I have therefore to request that you would issue the necessary directions on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

NOTICE.

LIST of GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS in the *North American* Colonies, from whom all Emigrants may, on application, obtain Information gratuitously.

CANADA.

Quebec.—A. C. Buchanan, esq., Chief Agent for Eastern (Lower) Canada.
Montreal.—James Allison, esq.
Bytown.—George Burke, esq.
Kingston.—John Roy, esq.
Toronto.—A. B. Hawke, esq., Chief Agent for Western (Upper) Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John's.—Alexander Wedderburn, esq., Chief Agent.
Fredericton.—Edmund Ward, esq., Assistant Emigration Agent.

No. 2.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley, 27 May 1842.

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatch, 30 April 1842, vide Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 7 June 1842, No. 301, page 336.

— No. 2. —

(No. 56.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley.*

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
My Lord, 27 May 1842.

REFERRING to my despatch, No. 46, April 30, I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship, a report from the emigrant agent in St. John's.

The notification contained in your Lordship's despatch, No. 53, dated April 24th, has been duly transmitted to St. John's and the outports. Where emigrant agents have not been appointed, the deputy treasurers are required to officiate. But as it would be desirable that such agencies should be appointed at Miramichi, St. Andrew's, and probably at other ports, I submit whether it would not be advisable to insert a clause in the Act of Parliament, for imposing the charge

charge of head-money on emigrants in the colonial ports, to authorise the payment of the emigrant agents from that fund.

A few of the emigrants who have arrived have found employment in the province, but the greater proportion have proceeded to the United States, and will, I hope, be attracted to Canada by the public employment held out to them in that quarter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

Sir, St. John's, New Brunswick, 18 May 1842.

OF the vessels advertised with emigrants at sea, only two have arrived at this port, whither those noted are destined. The Andover, from Cork, came into harbour yesterday. The Londonderry is detained at the quarantine ground, having fever on board, but only to a very limited extent.

In the details of my arrangements to instruct emigrants, the accompanying printed notice is put on board of every vessel as she is boarded in the bay; and I have been in the habit of giving copies to masters of regular traders, as preliminary instruction for those embarking at home. The "Emigrant's Hand Book" is also put on board by the medical officer, and copies deposited for their information in the wards of the "Reception House," and hospital, and every means in my power used to meet their inquiries and views; and I respectfully hope that his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor will believe, that almost every case of our promiscuous and voluntary immigration is truly (or very often) *sui generis*, and has to be treated accordingly.

The people on board the Andover generally engaged their passages with the view to proceed immediately to Boston. I had the honour to intimate on a former occasion, for the consideration of his Excellency, that the navigation laws of the United States restricting numbers on board, and the municipal and state imposts for head-money, &c., induce the emigrants, by a saving, to take a British colonial port *in transitu*.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, G.E.A.

Alfred Reade, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

NOTICE to Emigrants arriving at the Port of *St. John, New Brunswick*, and Out Bays.

WHEN the medical officer has inspected the emigrants, and discharged the vessel with a clean bill of health, they will be visited by Mr. Wedderburn, the Government emigrant agent for the province, who will afford them instructions and assistance in procuring employment, public lands, and private farms, as their cases may require.

Immigrants are earnestly cautioned not to remain idle in town, where the expenses of living will greatly impair whatever means they may possess. These should be carefully husbanded, to enable them to settle in the country without delay.

Facilities of conveyance are found by steam-boats and other vessels, to many of the most eligible points for settlement and employment in the country. Steamers leave this place or Indian Town (close by), every morning and evening, for Fredericton, the capital, passing Gagetown, the shire town of Queen's County; and Oromocto, of Sunbury. After leaving Fredericton, conveyances are found by water, &c. to any part of Prince William and adjacent parishes; onward to Woodstock, Brighton, and county of Carleton. Between St. John and Fredericton are the extensive farming districts of Sheffield and Mangerville, with the lakes of Grand Lake and Washademaak, inlet Bellisle, river Kennebecasis, and surrounding settlements, accessible at all times in summer by covered wood boats. Besides the Kennebeccasis River, there is a main post road to Kingston, Hampton, Norton, and Sussex Vale, in King's County, which leads to Petitcodiac, Sackville and Dorchester, in Westmorland, whither also there is water communication on the Bay of Fundy, with opportunity of land at Quaco (St. John's County), Shepody or Hopewell, Memramcook, and the Bend of Petitcodiac, from which there is a land carriage to Shediac, of about 14 miles, on the way to Richibucto and Miramichi. To the westward steamers and sailing-vessels also ply regularly, viz. to Campo Bello, St. Andrews, and St. Stephen, in the county Charlotte, where emigration societies are established, and by whom every attention will be shown to forward the emigrants' views.

The Crown lands are sold by the Government here on very moderate terms, and the emigrant agent earnestly recommends them to form themselves into associations for immediate settlement, before leaving the vessels; they will then, without delay, be enabled to proceed either to the vicinity of friends who may reside in the country, or form locations on the several surveys recently made for that purpose, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor in Council; viz. the Victoria, Oregon, and Albert settlements.

The industrious of all classes of immigrants need apprehend no want of success in this province, if they steadily persevere in their avocations. The emigrant agent will also afford

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any aid in arranging for passages from Great Britain and Ireland, for any parties who may be desirous to join their connexions or others, in this province.

It is very desirable that those arriving should bring with them testimonials of character, from persons of known respectability at home.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn,*
G. E. A. for N. B.

N. B.—The Emigration Society, of which his worship the mayor, is president, will furnish passes for employment to the respective district agents in the country.

A. Wedderburn,
Secretary to Emigration Society, St. John.

Government Emigration Office, St. John's, New Brunswick,
21 May 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that the sailing of the following vessels for this port with emigrants was this day reported to me; viz.

Agnes, from Sligo	82
Aisthrope, from ditto	134
Cordelia, from Belfast	76
Elizabeth, from Liverpool	196
Odessa, from Londonderry	213
John Francis, from Cork	237
Martha Ann, from ditto	134
Argyle, from ditto	192
British, from ditto	197
Pons Ollii, from ditto	208
Martha, from ditto	151
Thomas Hanford, from ditto	150
Clifton, from ditto	236
John Wesley, from ditto	109
Total	2,315

With about 1,600 stout male adults reported and arriving, I trust I may be pardoned if I express regret that some of the useful public works suggested by his Excellency were not opened for employment of such useful and valuable immigrants.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wedderburn,* G. E. A.

Alfred Reade, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley,
13 June 1842.

(No. 59.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley.*

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
13 June 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship the copy of a letter from the emigrant agent in St. John, with a further return of emigrants who have embarked for the province chiefly from the ports in Ireland.

These persons, when they quit their homes, probably repair to the nearest ports, where they are induced to embark in the ships bound to this province, without any accurate information, and possibly in many cases without any settled views of their future destination. Single men, and those who have any resources and who could readily find a settlement in the province, are influenced by designing or interested persons to proceed on their arrival to the United States; but families in a state of destitution are landed, who have no other resources than such scanty relief as can be obtained from parochial funds or charitable contributions. Of the numbers thus chargeable in St. John, I have no report, but in Fredericton there are at this time from 60 to 70 women and children wholly unprovided for, while the men have gone into the country in search of employment; and in some cases, where the families have accompanied them, they are dependent for their support on the hospitality of the farmers.

Their patient endurance under the severe trials and privations to which they are often exposed, is creditable to these poor people; and not less so the numerous instances where they apply the resources they acquire by their industry, in assisting their parents and relatives at home.

Left

Left to the spontaneous influence of their natural feelings, there are dispositions in the Irish peasantry giving them the strongest claim to protection and sympathy.

Referring to the suggestion contained in my despatch, No. 56, of the 27th ult. I beg leave to urge on your Lordship's consideration, the advantage of raising, under the authority of Parliament, an emigrant tax, to provide for the establishment of agencies in the colonial ports.

The tax now levied under an Act of this province is inadequate to meet the charges which are annually incurred, for the relief of the emigrants, by the guardians of the poor; and the heavier tax to which the masters of ships are subject who take them to the United States, operates as an inducement to bring them to this province, from whence those who have any funds proceed to Boston by the steam-vessels. When they are landed at Miramichi, they are often exposed to a fatiguing journey across the country to St. John or St. Andrew's.

5 Will. 4. Act annexed.

The presence of an officer in each of the ports where they arrive, whose advice and assistance they might claim, would thus enable them to avoid much of the difficulty and distress to which they are now exposed. Those who possess resources would be directed where they could settle advantageously in the province, and others would be advised where employment could be obtained.

From the tenor of the concluding observations in your Lordship's despatch, No. 60, of the 18th of May, I find that I have omitted to report that I have abstained from taking any steps for the introduction of British emigrants from the United States, although I am informed that many have arrived in the present year, who would have proved valuable settlers in the British colonies.

For Lord Stanley's despatch, 18 May 1842, No. 60, *vide* Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, p. 336.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Government Emigrant Office, St. John,
New Brunswick, 4 June 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Lieut.-governor, a report of vessels having sailed with emigrants from home for the port, amounting to 1,596 souls on board. Encl. 1, in No. 3.

None of the vessels have yet appeared; but as they do arrive, numerical corrected returns will forthwith be submitted to his Excellency.

The instructions communicated to me by Mr. Odell, under date 23d April last, to "transmit the returns quarterly," seemed to supersede other arrangements; but with as little delay as the service admits of, such reports as the Lieut.-governor requires will be forwarded to you after arrivals.

The placards sent from the secretary's office have been posted, and in part issued, according to his Excellency's commands.

I have, &c.
A. Reade, Esq. &c. &c. &c. (signed) *A. Wedderburn*, G. E. A.

REPORT of VESSELS having sailed from *England* and *Ireland* with Emigrants for *St. John, New Brunswick*, &c.

VESSELS' NAMES.	SAILED.	MASTER'S NAME.	WHERE FROM.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN UNDER 14	CHILDREN UNDER 7	TOTAL.
	May							
Maria	12	M'Doran	Londonderry	19	21	2	3	45
Creole	7	Clarke	Ditto	86	78	22	28	214
South Esk	11	Nisber	Liverpool	50	15	1	14	66
Dykes	–	Harrison	Sligo	57	57	13	20	147
Jessie	3	Fitlock	Limerick	50	28	14	15	107 (*a*)
Carrywell	4	Buchanan	Belfast	36	25	15	15	71
Trial	13	–	Dublin	27	35	14	23	99
Mary Caroline	4	Brewer	Cork	174	155	22	72	423
Mary	–	Grade	Ditto	43	48	2	24	117
Kingston	–	Small	Ditto	37	28	4	12	81
Eliza Ann	–	Walton	Ditto	95	61	22	48	226 (*b*)
							TOTAL, Souls	1,596

(*a*) May go to Quebec. (*b*) May go to St. Andrew's.

Government Agent Office,
St. John, New Brunswick, 4 June 1842.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, G. E. A.

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Encl. 2, in No. 3.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

COPY of an ACT passed by the Legislature of *New Brunswick*, intituled, "An Act to regulate Vessels arriving from the United Kingdom with Passengers and Emigrants."

Anno Secundo Gulielmi 4, Regis.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the practice of landing passengers and emigrants from the United Kingdom who are in a destitute and diseased condition has become extremely burthensome, and sometimes dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of this province. And whereas such disease and distress are often occasioned by the practice of taking on board ships in the ports of the United Kingdom more passengers and emigrants than can be comfortably accommodated; and whereas it is just and expedient that the inhabitants of this province should be relieved from some of the heavy burthens thus imposed upon them.

Masters of vessels, arriving from the United Kingdom, to pay 5 *s.* for each passenger when the vessel is sanctioned by His Majesty's Government to take out emigrants to the North American Colonies, and 10 *s.* when not so sanctioned.

1. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-governor, Council, and Assembly, that the man or person having charge of any ship or vessel, which may arrive at any port or place in this province, from any port or place in the United Kingdom with passengers and emigrants shall, at the time of reporting such ship or vessel, pay to the treasurer of the province, or any deputy treasurer, at the port or place where such ship or vessel may arrive, the sum of 5*s.* for each and every such passenger and emigrant, when the master or person having charge as aforesaid, shall make it appear, by a certificate from the officers of the customs, at the port of clearance in the United Kingdom, that such ship or vessel had the sanction of His Majesty's Government to take out passengers and emigrants to the North American Colonies; and when no such certificates are produced to the said treasurer or deputy treasurer, as the case may be, then and in such case the master or person having charge of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, shall pay to the said treasurer or deputy treasurer the sum of 10*s.* for each and every passenger and emigrant on board such ship or vessel; all which sum or sums the said treasurer and deputy treasurers respectively are hereby authorized and required to demand and receive: provided always, that two children, each being under the age of 14 years, or three children, each being under the age of seven years, or one child being under the age of 12 months, with the mother of such child, shall in all such cases be computed as one person for the purposes of this Act.

Proviso, as to children.

Separate accounts to be kept of the money arising under this Act.

Application of the Act.

2. And be it further enacted, that the treasurer of the province, and deputy treasurer respectively, shall keep a separate account of all monies received under and by virtue of this Act; which sums so received shall be applied from time to time, by grants from the Legislature, towards relieving destitute and diseased passengers and emigrants, and in assisting them to reach their several places of destination within the province, and paid by warrant of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being.

Mode of recovering the duty in cases of neglect or refusal to pay.

3. And be it further enacted, that upon the refusal or neglect of the master or person having charge of any ship or vessel arriving with passengers and emigrants as aforesaid, to pay the sum or sums for each and every passenger and emigrant aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the treasurer, or deputy treasurer, as the case may be, to sue for and prosecute the same before any two of the magistrates of the county where the vessel may be; and on conviction, the said magistrates shall and may levy the same by warrant of distress under their hands and seals, directed to any sheriff, marshal, or constable, at or near the place where the vessel may be, and by sale, under the said warrant, of the guns, boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture of such ship or vessel, and the overplus (if any) of such distress and sale, after deducting the costs, shall be paid to the master or person having charge of such ship or vessel.

Suspending clause.

4. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall not be in force, or come into operation until His Majesty's Royal Assent be first thereunto had and declared.

(signed) *Archibald Campbell*,
Lieut.-Governor.

Note.—This Act has been confirmed by His Majesty in Council.

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— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley, 28 June 1842.

(No. 65.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 28 June 1842.

Referring to my Despatch, No. 53, May 14th, I regret to have occasion to report that, notwithstanding the precautions taken by your Lordship to discourage the emigration of indigent persons to this province under the present depression to which all classes are subject, large families have come out, and especially to the Port of St. John, who, from their indigence, have seriously aggravated the pecuniary distress of the community. When they arrive it has been found impracticable to discriminate between those who are possessed of any resources or who may be entirely destitute, and they are indiscriminately thrown on the charity of the country already overburthened by the destitution arising from general want of employment. From these circumstances the men sometimes proceed in search of employment through the province or to the United States, leaving their families to be supported when the resources of society are already exhausted and the Government is destitute of funds. Some whole families set out to travel through the country, depending for subsistence on the casual hospitality of the distressed farmers, and often refusing employment, their object being to proceed to the United States by crossing the frontier. By this expedient the heavy charges to which the masters of emigrant vessels are subject in the American ports are evaded.

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatch, 14 May, No. 53, vide Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, p. 338.

It was my intention by the present mail to have replied to the observations contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 66, of the 31st of May; but from the importance of the subject, I am desirous of entering more fully upon it than I can at this time. That it is practicable to devise means for averting the evils attendant on the system of colonization heretofore pursued, I have no doubt; and I will take this opportunity of explaining that the disposal of lands otherwise than by public sale has at no time entered into my views for the settlement of the colonies.

For Lord Stanley's Despatch, No. 66, of the 31 May, vide Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, p. 333.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley, 9 July 1842.

(No. 71.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 9 July 1842.

I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the return of emigrants who have arrived in the principal ports of this province, from the United Kingdom, in the quarter ending the 30th of June.

Enclosure A.

1 to 4.

From these returns your Lordship will perceive that the number in the present season has been greater than usual; and although many respectable settlers have come out, and, from the prevalence of temperate habits, there is a marked and general improvement in the condition of the emigrants, the more indigent have been exposed to great suffering, in consequence of the general distress to which the inhabitants of all classes are at present exposed.

Since the date of my Despatch, No. 59, of the 13th of June, the influx of so great a number of people, many of whom are ascertained to be paupers, has been a serious aggravation of the difficulties to which the province is still subject, with no prospect of abatement in the present year; for representations have been made to me that many farmers are without the means of subsistence, and that in several instances they had been obliged to consume the seed corn and patatoes required by them for planting in the spring, while the banks have been obliged to suspend their usual accommodation, partly owing to the large advances of capital they had already made to the Government.

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The check given to the timber trade in the last year, did not lead to a corresponding change in the habits of the people; and the lumbering parties having continued their pursuits under an expectation of the markets being relieved, they obtained on credit their usual supplies from the farmers and merchants, for which they cannot now make payment, being unable to dispose of their lumber except at a great loss.

B. No. 5 to 7.

From the reports of which copies are inclosed, your lordship will comprehend the extent of the pressure which the influx of an unusual number of indigent emigrants has occasioned.

This pressure has fallen with the greatest severity on Saint John and the outports; and also on this town, in consequence of the numbers who come up in search of subsistence by the river steamers from Saint John. In explanation of the condition of the people, I enclose an extract of a petition from a respectable farmer, and the affidavit of an emigrant who came out from Ireland, with his family and 60 other emigrants to Miramichi; also a report from the magistrates in the county of Carleton.

C. No. 8.

D. No. 9.

E. No. 10.

In recurring to my despatch, No. 20 of the 26th of February, and to that of your Lordship, No. 66, of the 31st of May, I am prompted, from the importance of the subject, to offer such further observations as may assist in determining the extent and manner in which the assistance of the Government may contribute to the effective settlement of the colonies.

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatch, No. 20, 26th February, and Lord Stanley's, 31 May, No. 66, *vide* Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, pp. 330–333.

To any one who has had an opportunity of observing the effects of the ancient mode of colonization still prevalent in eastern countries, and contrasting it with the system adopted in the British colonies, must be apparent the practical advantages attending the former.

The policy of the ancient governments having been to hold out the highest encouragement to agriculture, from which it was early discovered that resources could alone be derived to avert the pressure of increasing population, the occupation of new lands was effected by a skilful application of means for reclaiming them.

The district to be reclaimed and occupied might require to be cleared of wood or to be irrigated by waters to be conducted from distant rivers, by the excavation of tanks or reservoirs, or the construction of them by dams or dykes raised across the gorges of hills: the ruins of the most ancient works, as well as those which still exist, afford proof that they were executed with extraordinary skill and judgment.

That capital, in the modern sense, might have been in some instances employed in their execution, is probable; that they were as often the result of the co-operative industry of colonies of free settlers who reclaimed the lands, is shown from the enterprises of this nature which are still in progress in various countries of the East.

When the reclaiming of lands was thus effected by co-operative industry, the settlers necessarily carried with them their implements and the means of subsistence, and were organized under such intelligent direction as rendered their labour effective; the division of the land or of the produce, when cultivated in common, being regulated by a consideration of the arrangement under which the lands might be rendered in the highest degree productive. By carrying out at once all the arts applicable to their situation, and by the participation of all classes in the profits of various industrial pursuits, their independence of extraneous resources was in a great degree secured, and they were able to make the contributions required for their defence and for the maintenance of their public works.

The organization of such colonies, united as they usually were by a common faith and with bye-laws adapted to their various circumstances, will account for the remarkable fact that countries thus settled should have survived the violent conquests and revolutions to which several of them have for ages been subject, and have retained so much of their organization.

From the superiority of the common law of England, and its adaptation to the varied circumstances of society in its progress, it was to have been expected that the English colonies would have acquired the same advantages in a high degree; and the early success and expansion of the colonies of New England, may be mainly referred to this source.

It is, however, remarkable that the arts and improvements of the older communities have been slowly carried to the colonies; and as it was impracticable

to

to realize the means of obtaining the productions of these arts by exchange, the desire for them was lost, and a rude system of agriculture and mode of life obtained, which the more indigent classes, forming the great body of the emigrants, were unable to improve. Hence too the wealth acquired in commerce continued to be accumulated in the towns, and was not to any extent employed in reclaiming the country, whereby territorial influence might have been acquired, and the general condition of society ameliorated and improved.

The settlement of the French Canadian colonies under a feudal organization secured some of the advantages derivable from such a system, but it has been unfavourable in other respects to the advancement of society. Such settlements would, however, by the example of others organized on better principles, have improved their system; and it is to be apprehended that this improvement has been retarded by the desultory influx of indigent settlers from the United Kingdom, especially since the war, and the absence of all organization amongst them. That such settlements could be successfully formed by individual or associated capitalists, I entertain no doubt; but it would be much facilitated by the adoption of a system of home colonization on the same principle, when the skilful occupation of land might be successfully combined with the practice of various arts and trades, which it would be desirable to carry to the colonies.

Such colonies would provide for their support and make a return for the capital invested in them, and they would become the means of training the people of every class for emigration to the colonies, and of cementing the bonds with the parent country. I need hardly add that the formation of such colonies in the United Kingdom would operate as a signal relief to the distressed labourers and operatives who are suffering at home, or who emigrate to the colonies without resources; and there is no part of the British colonial possessions, with which I am acquainted, in which such organized settlements might not be carried out with advantage.

Even in tropical countries, the formation of such settlements is the only practical mode of improving the colonies, and avoiding the evils incidental to the desultory introduction of indigent settlers of whatever class. And whether we advert to the evils of what was called "the redemption system," in the West Indies, which was succeeded by the African slave trade, or to the modern expedient of introducing labourers, chiefly males, from Africa or India, the same defects were inherent in them, and are such as will be found to have retarded the improvement of the colonies.

A primary advantage would attend such a system of organized colonization, that provision would be made for the spiritual care of settlements so formed, and for the education of the young, the neglect of which has been so unfavourable to the moral condition of the colonies.

F. No. 11.

In support of these views, I enclose to your Lordship an extract of a letter I have recently received from a gentleman of property in Antigua, now in England, who had opportunities of judging of the practical advantages of the village system in operation in that island; and which, under the principles of the common law, I would be glad to see introduced into all the colonies.

G. No. 12.

Your Lordship has justly remarked that the Government can do little more than, by regulating and diminishing the cost of conveyance of settlers, facilitating the acquisition of lands, and circulating correct information, to leave such undertakings to the operation of private interest. I am aware also that the intervention of the Government beyond these has, in some cases, involved the public in expenses, and ended in failure. It is, therefore with no object of directly engaging the Government in such projects that I have entered into an explanation of these views, but in order to promote them by the means which your Lordship has indicated, and to discourage undertakings not founded on such principles. The prosecution of useful public works on the credit of the colonies would tend greatly to facilitate their settlement; and the advantage which the local communities would derive from the support of Her Majesty's Government, would chiefly be in the opportunity of obtaining the funds required by them on more favourable terms, when largel oans were negotiated. For this purpose, and to provide for the gradual redemption of the debt of this province, I am still of opinion that 500,000*l.* will be required, for which adequate provision may be made. If the half of this sum had been raised in the present year, not only would the country have been relieved from the existing distress by enabling the banks

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to resume their accommodation, and by affording employment to the people, but the revenue would have been largely augmented, and have sustained the public credit.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

(A. No. 1.)

Government Emigrant Office,
St. John, New Brunswick, 4 July 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a return of the vessels that arrived at Partridge Island on the 30th of June, with emigrants. I recently submitted to Mr. Odell, for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor's consideration, whether I should include them in the return closing on that day, or open the current quarter's account with them as they enter at the public offices here. All the other reports are ready, and only wait a private opportunity to be transmitted, the postage being very heavy.

The numbers arrived up to the 1st of July, are 5,599 souls, all ages included; and the accompanying abstract shows 1,387 more; total, 6,986, coming in 40 sail of British vessels. The printed forms of Ship Reports are exhausted.

5,599 souls
1,387
6,986 souls.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, G. E. A.

Alfred Reade, esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(A. No. 2.)

RETURN of EMIGRANT ARRIVALS, and at Anchor off *Partridge Island*, 30 June 1842, *St. John, New Brunswick.*

DATE.	VESSEL'S NAME.	TONS.	MASTER'S NAME.	WHERE FROM.	SAILED.	ARRIVED.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN. 14	CHILDREN. 7	TOTAL.	STATE OF HEALTH.
	Pons Olii - -	315	H. Bright - -	Cork - -	Apr. 27	–	94	64	19	31	208	clean *.
	Lavinia - -	–	D. Evans - -	Tralee - -	– 21	–	66	57	21	20	164	
	Silksworth -	337	John Meldum -	Cork - -	– 23	–	93	77	14	34	218	- - two cases of typhoid fever on the island, from "Silksworth."
	Lady Douglas -	–	—— Serin -	Drogheda -	– –	–	38	39	7	23	107	
	Trial - -	168	Hugh Bell -	Dublin - -	– 13	–	27	35	14	23	99	
	Carrywell - -	132	R. Buchannan -	Belfast - -	– 4	–	36	25	15	15	91	
	Agnes - -	123	James Evans -	Sligo - -	– 27	–	33	30	8	5	96	
	Thomas - -	211	James Edmonson	- - -	– 21	–	53	49	6	39	147	
	Mary - -	180	W. Gard - -	Cork - -	– –	–	43	48	2	24	117	
	Comet - -	–	— Gilpin - -	Dublin - -	– –	–	19	20	13	7	59	
	Kingston - -	129	J. Small - -	- - -	May 9	–	37	28	12	4	81	
	Susan Jane -	–	- - -	Donegal -	- -	not yet reported.						
						TOTAL, souls - -					1,387	

* Having gone to Halifax for provisions on the voyage.

Up to the 30th instant - - - - - - - - - -	5,599 souls.
On the 30th - - - - - - - - - - -	1,387
TOTAL - - -	6,986 souls.

Government Emigrant-office, St. John, New Brunswick, 1 July 1842.

(signed) *Alexander Wedderburn*, G. E. A.

Remarks.—A melancholy accident took place yesterday afternoon (Sunday). A number of the emigrants (supposed 18), in their anxiety to get on shore, went on board in a small boat, in a thick fog, now prevailing, and in coming up the harbour got in contact with the steam ferry-boat, and upset. I was immediately among them with aid for the survivors, on shore; five are believed to be drowned; one body, a man's, was found this morning. Fortunately Dr. Boyle was on board the steam-boat, and by his benevolent professional exertions was enabled to resuscitate the sufferers, who would otherwise have died. As soon as the case was known, Drs. Paddock and E. Smith gave kind attention to them on shore and on landing. They are all doing well.

Closed, 4 July.

(signed) *Alexander Wedderburn*, G. E. A.

(A. No. 3.)

Government Agent Office,
St. John, New Brunswick, 6 July 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state for the information of his Excellency, that last evening I received accounts of two more vessels coming to this port with emigrants; viz.:—

VESSEL'S NAME.	WHERE FROM.	SAILED.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN. AGE. 14	CHILDREN. AGE. 7	TOTAL.
Friendship - -	Londonderry -	14 June -	25	48	8	18	99
Defiance - -	Cork - - -	2 —	45	54	5	24	128
			70	102	13	42	227

Another vessel, the "Aisthope," of which I began to entertain apprehensions, she having sailed from Sligo with 144 emigrants on the 22d April; she was dismasted, and returned to Londonderry, and sailed again (being repaired) on the 13th June, with 104 passengers, for this port. I have no detail of the latter, but the former was laid before his Excellency.

I have, &c.

Alfred Reade, esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Alexander Wedderburn*,
G. E. A.

The foregoing two, with two others that were for this port, by post entry consent, went to St. Andrews, make 50 sail cleared for St. John with emigrants within three months.

(A. No. 4.)

Government Emigrant Office, St. John,
New Brunswick, 1 July 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 28th June. I should have yesterday closed the quarterly accounts of immigration for his Excellency's information, but while doing so the signal was made for a fleet, and I found no less than 13 sail having emigrants on board, which are at anchor off Partridge Island, therefore coming immediately within the quarter ending 30th June. Up to their arrival 5,405 had been entered, and 1,256 *l.*, at 5 *s.* head money, paid. These arrivals will raise the number to about 7,000; of which circumstance I pray you to have the goodness to acquaint his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor. Although the printed forms are not sufficient for the number of ships, I shall endeavour to make intelligible detailed reports.

Sickness has yet been very little among the emigrants, and the mortality six or eight.

We have heard here that there is a want of men and women at Woodstock; but in obedience to recent instructions, I have abstained from sending any to Fredericton.

I have, &c.

Hon. W. F. Odell,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Alexander Wedderburn.*

(B. No. 5.)

LETTER from the Provisional Overseer of the Poor respecting Distress of Emigrants in St. John's.

Sir,

St. John, 23 June 1842.

A SHARP illness, contracted in the exercise of severe public duty, had disqualified me for acknowledging in a proper manner before this date, the communications I have had the honour of receiving under date 9th and 14th instant (received here on 13th and 16th), informing me of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor's desires in regard to emigrants forwarded to the upper part of the province for employment, and forbidding any more families being sent up to Fredericton at present. In reference to the same, I beg to state in reply for the information of his Excellency, that I had ceased myself granting passages for emigrants to Fredericton on the 7th instant; consequently any passengers of this description arriving there after such period, must have proceeded under another agency, or were aided in so doing by means of their own. On becoming acquainted in such precise terms with the wishes of his Excellency, I have not failed, so far as I have yet been afforded opportunity, of advising all parties concerned accordingly; and will continue the same course until the interdict is removed. While submitting the foregoing, I must at the same time venture earnestly to entreat that the benevolent notice of his Excellency may be directed to the pitiable state of distress which prevails amongst the crowd of unemployed new passengers filling the city at present, destitute of the means for leaving this, and without the smallest chance of obtaining any work to support themselves here; and I feel bound to add that unless some prompt and efficient steps be taken more than is presently allowed or provided

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by the local authorities, either for giving emigrants public employment here, or dispersing them through this province or elsewhere before the summer heats set in, the greatest accumulated misery and disease must ensue, not only to the unfortunate and destitute strangers pent up here under such unusual restrictions, but also to the resident labouring population of the city, already steeped in the deepest poverty, and for some length of time past suffering the extremest privations in every shape. I would further beg leave to state that the public buildings in the city, including five hospitals for sick emigrants, are overpressed now with the sick and indigent, while the numbers assisted besides with provisions weekly on the outside already exceed considerably 100 families, and yet fresh passenger vessels are daily arriving, and adding to this desponding and helpless mass of human beings. Such a state of things here presently, and at this early period of the season, must fill every mind concerned for the lives of the inhabitants of this seemingly devoted city with alarm, at the possible and indeed too probable evil effects likely to result therefrom affecting the health of the population, if not corrected in season by a rapid dispersion of the increasing host of poor from abroad. It may be proper that I should mention here also, for the information of his Excellency, in case the same may not have already been given from other sources, that the number of emigrants arrived in port up to this period amount to about 5,000 souls, and that more than half of the whole number landed yet remain in and about the city.

Trusting that the importance of the interests concerned will plead as an excuse for the length into which I have been drawn in this letter,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Matthews,*
Pl Or Poor, City of St. John.

Hon. W. F. Odell,
&c. &c.

(B. No. 6.)

TO His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir *William Macbean George Colebrooke*, K.H. Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of James W. Chandler, Peter Smith, Thomas Berry, Thomas Sime, and John Parkinson, Commissioners of the Poor for the Parish of St. Andrew's, in the County of Charlotte:

Humbly sheweth,

THAT the legislature of the province of New Brunswick, at its last session, voted to your petitioners the sum of 383*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to reimburse them for outlays and expenditures made for the support of emigrant poor at St. Andrew's, during the preceding year:

That having been informed that the warrant for the above sum had been issued, and was in the hands of Beverley Robinson, esq. provincial treasurer, your petitioners applied for it, and received a formal answer from him, merely stating that such warrant was in his hands, bearing interest from the date of their said application:

That the warrant, in its present state, is utterly useless to your petitioners; inasmuch as they cannot realize one shilling thereupon.

Your petitioners further beg leave respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact, that they have recently had a great accession of emigrant poor to their almshouse, amounting to over 60 persons; and that your petitioners have no means of supporting them unless they furnish the funds from their own private resources; and that, in addition to this state of affairs, the contractor for the supplies of provisions for the almshouse has refused to make any further advances, owing to the inability of your petitioners to pay him the amount of his last year's bill; and under such circumstances they apprehend that no person will be inclined to contract in his stead, in which case the emigrant poor must be removed from the establishment, and either suffer the privations of extreme distress, or be relieved by the private charity of individuals.

That formerly a board of health existed in St. Andrew's, which was authorized to draw for sums of money to meet its wants in providing for the sick emigrant upon his arrival here; but since the dissolution of that board the duty of providing for such sick has devolved upon your petitioners, who have been obliged to hire a hospital therefor.

Your petitioners conceive that the law never contemplated that the commissioners of this or any other parish should, in addition to their ordinary duties, be obliged to take charge of the emigrant poor who arrive upon their shores distressed: nor do they imagine that they would be justified in anticipating the wants of the emigrant pauper, and have their parish assessed to provide sufficient means for such contemplated emergency; though it is their duty, by representation to the court of sessions, to have an amount raised through the same channel to meet the requirements of their own poor.

That owing to the natural position of this town in its contiguity to the United States, it has become an understood place of deposit for the wives and children of emigrants, who either from choice or necessity leave them here while the husbands and fathers proceed elsewhere for employment; and your petitioners from charitable feelings have been induced to admit into their almshouse such families so left, where they remain expensive to the parish for many months.

That this and other seaboard parishes will be always subject to such burdens, is a fact too well known to be disputed; and your petitioners most earnestly solicit that a fund may be

be placed at their disposal, to enable them to meet the current expenses of such emergencies.

And in conclusion, your petitioners beg to submit most respectfully to your Excellency, that in case no relief should be granted to aid them in their present difficulty, that they will be compelled, however reluctantly, to open the doors of the almshouse, and expel from thence the present emigrant inmates of the establishment; a step which the humane feelings of your petitioners revolt at, but one imperative upon them under the circumstances, if no pecuniary relief can be afforded.

May it therefore please your Excellency to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and devise such means of relief as you in your wisdom may deem fit.

And as in duty bound will ever pray,

(signed) *James W. Chandler,*
Peter Smith,
Thomas Berry,
Thomas Sime,
John Parkinson,
Commissioners of the Poor and Overseers of the Almshouse for the parish of St Andrew's, in the county of Charlotte.

We the undersigned take the liberty of saying, we have read the foregoing petition, and believe the statements therein contained to be true.

(signed) *Thomas Wyer,* J. P.
James Boyd, M. P. P.
William Garnett, J. P.
C. R. Hatheway, J. P.

(B. No. 7.)

May it please your Excellency, Fredericton, 4 July 1842.

I BEG to state to your Excellency that I have been requested by a number of the inhabitants residing in the parish of Perth, and in the upper part of the county of Carleton, to come down to Fredericton, to represent their distressed situation at the present time.

In the parish where I have resided for the last 30 years, and in all the upper part of the country, the population generally are in a most deplorable state of destitution for want of bread. In many instances known to me, whole families are entirely without food, and actual starvation must take place unless some relief can be promptly afforded them.

There is little or no provision in the country for sale; and from causes generally affecting all sections of the province, from the withholding of the bye-road appropriations upon which they were accustomed to depend, and the general depression throughout the country, no employment can be afforded them; and thus being unable to earn any means, they are obliged to throw themselves upon the merciful protection of the government to afford them immediate relief, and save them and their families from actual suffering.

(signed) *William Hallett,* J. P.
Carleton County.

(C. No. 8.)

EXTRACT of a PETITION from a respectable, but distressed farmer, in *York* County.

BUT your petitioner is at a loss how to approach your Excellency in a proper manner to show the reduced state he and his family are come to; he set himself down upon a lot of land, the uppermost occupied farm in this settlement, surrounded on three sides by woods. Your petitioner landed in this province in the month of July; therefore had one whole year to support himself before he could expect to raise anything upon his land, and the farm being so much exposed to the woods in various ways, that strange cattle broke in and destroyed the whole of my first crop; although I had more than eight acres sown that year I did not get 1*s.* worth of it; I have also met with considerable loss in horses, but never had any fear of getting bread till now. I have been obliged to send a year-old wether 12 miles to Fredericton, and sell it for the trifling sum of 8*s.* to purchase a few pounds weight of meal for my family; and since compelled to send a young man two journies, amounting to more than 40 miles, with 16 pounds of butter, which produced only 10*s.* 4*d.*, to buy a few pounds of flour, which is now made use of. Your petitioner has a good crop in the ground, nearly 30 bushels of seed sown and 40 bushels of potatoes planted, with an expectation of 25 tons of hay or more; but it is quite impossible for him ever to secure this crop unless he can raise the sum of 10*l.* required for tools and provisions to support nature.

New Brunswick, 14 July 1842.

(D. No. 9.)

COPY of Affidavit of a Poor Emigrant.

E. C. late of Rockfield, in the parish of Adair and county of Limerick, Ireland, maketh oath and saith that he, this deponent, is of the age of 42 years or thereabouts; that some time in April in the present year this deponent, who had for the last

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20 odd years been living at Rockfield, on about six acres of land which he rented as tenant, was induced (in consequence of the failure of his potatoe crop for the last five or six years, and from representations and reports which were spread throughout the country, and recommendations to the poorer classes throughout the neighbourhood where he lived, by notices printed in handbills stuck up in the chapels and everywhere on the road side, circulated by a Mr. ——, a Mr. ——, and Messrs. ——, all merchants of Limerick, about 10 miles from Rockfield, and owners of ships for passengers) to come out to this country. That this deponent is a married man, and has with his wife a family of seven souls; three sons, the eldest in his 21st year, and the youngest about 13. The eldest daughter out here is about 23 years of age, is a widow, and has an infant at the breast. That some time in April last, this deponent with his family went to Limerick to Mr. ——, and took passage in the ——, Captain ——, bound for Miramichi; that he paid Mr. —— 12*l.* sterling for the passage of himself and family out. That after a six weeks' voyage, the vessel arrived at Chatham, Miramichi; 65 emigrants being the whole number of passengers. That as soon as this deponent could land, both himself and his sons sought for work in every direction, but the two eldest sons only could get employment, and that at the rate of 2*s.* a day each, and to find themselves, and this only for two days; that this deponent himself could get no work, and that the only means he had of supporting his wife and young children was from a sum of 30*s.* which was the extent of his pecuniary means when he landed.

That having remained about Chatham and Newcastle for nearly a month and being unable to get any employment for himself and family, this deponent set out for Fredericton, being advised that he could get work along the road, and do better for his family by coming here; that he has been travelling from Miramichi here with his family on foot, for the last 10 or 12 days; that on the journey, his eldest boy hired out at Bois town, with one Pond, as a farm labourer for 20*l.* a year; that the second boy, aged about 18, hired with one M'Loud for 18*l.* a year; and the youngest boy was bound out for a twelvemonth to one Mr. Nimie, for his board and lodging. That on the journey this deponent and family subsisted entirely on the charity of the farmers and others on the road-side, and at times suffered much from fatigue and want of food, one day being entirely without any; that this deponent has sought for work since he came here, and can get none for any price whatever, and his eldest daughter, who would make a good house servant, cannot find a place, and at the present they are living with another family in a crowded room; and being unable to procure employment and without any means whatever, unless they get relief from some other source they know not where to get a morsel to eat.

That among other inducements which Mr. —— held out was his saying, that if they could not get work in Miramichi, the Government would give them support, and have them removed to where they could get it in the province at the Government expense. That the rest of the passengers who came out with deponent, with the exception of five or six individuals, have scattered throughout the country, and made to the United States (as deponent believes), seeking for employment.

Sworn at Fredericton, in the county of York, this 12th day of July, A.D. 1842, before me,

(signed) *John Allen*, J.P.

his
(signed) *E.* + *C.*
mark.

(E. No. 10.)

MINUTE of Special Session respecting Distress in Carleton County.

AT a special Session of the Peace, holden in and for the county of Carleton, at the Clerk's Office, on Tuesday, 12 July 1842:

Present:—John Dibblee, James Upham, John Bedell, Rufus S. Demill, Asa Upton, Jeremiah M. Connell, Charles Perley, esquires, justices.

N. B. Read a communication from the Hon. W. F. Odell, under date of 7th July, enclosing copy letter from William Hallet, esq. addressed to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, representing the distress existing in this country, and requesting the attention of the magistrates to the situation of the inhabitants as represented.

Whereupon resolved, that the distress, as represented in the above letter, is not at all exaggerated; but this court, from information derived to them, are of opinion that unless relief can speedily be afforded, a large portion of the settlers must be reduced to the utmost state of despair, if not positive starvation. Indeed, instances are not now wanting where fathers of families, respectable men and of hitherto acknowledged honesty, have, to secure sustenance for starving wives and children, been actually driven to steal. There are other numerous instances where large families have for some time past been obliged to subsist on milk and greens; and where contiguous to streams, some of them have been enabled to procure fishes. With these facts unhappily existing, resolved, that it be humbly solicited of his Excellency to take the above into consideration, and to be mercifully pleased to extend such relief in such way as to his Excellency may seem meet.

Extract from the minutes.

(signed) *A. K. S. Wetmore*,
Clerk Peace, Carleton County.

(F. No. 11.)

COPY of a Letter from Mr. *Moses*, Trustee for Parish Schools at West Isles.

Sir, West Isles, Charlotte, 8 June 1842.

I HEREWITH enclose the licence of Richard Delany, the only licensed teacher in the above parish. He has for the last three years taught a school in the parish in school-house No. 2; but was, on the 1st of June last, appointed by the subscribers and trustees to a new school-house lately erected in Clam Cove, in said parish, being No. 5. I am personally acquainted with him. He is a capable teacher in every respect, and of good moral character, and sober.

I am sorry it is not in my power to say that the schools in the parish have been visited quarterly. I have never till the present year been in office as a trustee, and am quite certain that for the last seven or eight years no quarterly visitations have taken place.

The parish is deplorably off at present; only one school being in operation, when there might, from the population, be at least six or seven. We have no minister of any denomination, nor is there a place of worship in the whole parish; but I believe a Baptist meeting-house is at present being built. The people are all Baptists; I believe, in a great measure in consequence of no clergyman of the Established Church, with one solitary exception, ever having performed Divine service in the parish for upwards of eight years.

I have, &c.

To the Hon. William F. Odell, &c. &c. &c. Fredericton.

(signed) *Thomas Moses*, Trustee for Parish Schools in West Isles; and by desire of the other two Trustees, *Walter Calder*, and *Thomas Lord*.

(G. No. 12.)

EXTRACT of a private Letter to Sir *William Colebrooke*, dated 13 May 1842.

THE date of this letter will tell you that we are on a visit to our old friend, who is in expectation of being examined by the Committee of the House of Commons respecting the working of freedom in Antigua. His views are pretty much the same as my own.

* * * * * *

The first and great cause of our success was undoubtedly the moral and religious instruction which for a long period had, perhaps contrary to the wish of the majority of the planters, yet nevertheless faithfully and effectually, been given to the negroes. The next was the Act of immediate abolition, without the intervention of the apprenticeship; and the third, the perfect freedom of the labourers to seek a domicile wherever they please. The two former were absolutely wanting to Demerara, Jamaica, and most of the other colonies; and the latter was virtually impracticable, while at the same time it was in practice the most essential of all. The villages, for which we are much indebted to your exertions, rendered it, however, perfectly practicable with us, and the discontented labourer had only to give a monthly notice, and he might at once migrate to one of these. The stimulus also which these villages gave to his labours, by fostering the hope of his one day becoming the owner of a house and land, was most salutary; and perhaps, as an immediate cause, did more to retain the discontented at work than any other. I am glad to hear that these villages are prospering and extending; and I hope that they will ere long render the planter independent of the resident labourers. Then, but I fear not till then, the negro houses may become villages. A great step has been made towards this consummation by the agreement of a large number of the proprietors to give the same rate of wages to the residents as to the independents. This brings the people back to the estates; as they find it better for themselves to labour near their homes than to wander over the island for employment. When this has become general and is fully established, the proprietor will soon discover that it is better for himself and for all parties to have a flourishing village on his property than an assemblage of decaying and decayed huts. The locality will in some instances require to be changed, and I think that if we go back to Antigua I shall seriously set about the foundation of a village; I mean not of tenants, but of small proprietors. Proprietors will not become emigrants; and if there were no other reason for the preference, this alone would be sufficient to vindicate the policy of the measure. But proprietors are better in every respect than tenants. It was the yeomen of England that made her what she is, and it is the destruction of this independent peasantry that is now threatening her with dissolution. This most powerful work of the political and moral chain has given way, and neither centralization nor universal suffrage will supply its place. The power of the few will be hated and opposed; the power of the many will be tyrannical and oppressive; but the general voice of an independent and moral population will always be heard and attended to. In this sense the adage is true, "*vox populi, vox Dei*;" and I hope and trust Sir R. Peel will soon make the experiment in England.

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— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.
28 July 1842.

(No. 73.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 28 July 1842.

Enclosure, No. 1.
Enclosure, No. 2.

REFERRING to my despatch, No 71, dated the 9th instant, I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship the Quarterly Abstract and Ship Returns in the forms required by your Lordship's despatch, No. 42, of the 25th of March, together with a copy of a Report from the emigrant agent at St. John.

These documents will confirm to your Lordship my observation as to the undue pressure to which the province, and especially the port of St. John, has been subject, in consequence of the arrival of so large a number of indigent settlers; and recurring to the observations and suggestions contained in my despatches, No. 59, of the 13th, and No. 65, of the 28th of June, I hope it will appear to your Lordship that the advantages taken by interested persons of the ignorance of the people, would justify the appointment of agents in the ports of the United Kingdom, to whom those desiring to emigrate might address themselves for information and advice. As a provision would require to be made by Parliament for such appointments, your Lordship may object to my proposal to provide in this manner for the agencies I have recommended to be established in the provincial ports; and having, since the date of my despatch above-mentioned, had an opportunity of referring to your Lordship's correspondence laid before Parliament on the subject of an Act of the Canadian Legislature, "to create a fund for defraying the expense of enabling indigent emigrants to proceed to their places of destination, &c.," I have been led to consider that the provisions of this Act might be advantageously substituted for those of the Act of this province, and that the provincial agencies might be defrayed from the emigrant tax now raised. By the Canadian Act a tax of 5*s*. currency is imposed on account of every passenger, and as the tax levied in this province is also 5*s*. a head for each emigrant, I conceive that it would be inadvisable to increase this charge; but in order that it should be applied to the purpose contemplated by the Canadian Act, some alteration in the provisions of the Provincial Act, 2 Will. 4, c. 36, would be desirable. By this Act a separate account of the revenue received is required to be kept by the treasurers, from which payments are made from time to time by grants of the legislature for relieving destitute and diseased passengers and emigrants, the practice having been for the guardians of the poor to make advances in anticipation of such grants, the aggregate of which has often exceeded the amount collected. Not only have the emigrants who have sought assistance been thus relieved as paupers, but there have been no available funds to assist them in proceeding to their places of destination. The guardians of the poor at the seaports have, in some cases, to relieve their respective counties, defrayed the expenses of the emigrants in proceeding to Fredericton, sending whole families to prevent them from becoming chargeable. A similar course had been adopted by the guardians here; but on my suggestion they have latterly provided employment at reduced wages for such as could not immediately find work for themselves.

The amount collected from the emigrant tax in 1840 was 1,965 *l*. currency, and in 1841, 1,742 *l*. In the present year, from the increased number who have arrived, it will probably exceed 2,000 *l*.; and if 400 *l*. should be set apart for the expenses of agencies which are required at Fredericton, St. Andrew's, Miramichi, and Bathurst, I would recommend that the officers so appointed should be associated with local Boards, and authorized to provide for the prompt removal of emigrants to their destination, or to places where they could obtain work. The fund, which is altogether inadequate to relieve the distressed emigrants as paupers, would be found ample to provide for their removal, if measures should be taken in England to discourage pauper emigration, and to afford information to emigrants of the situations where employment would be open, or where facilities might be afforded them of proceeding to their destinations, the sufferings

of

of many being occasioned by the difficulties they experience in joining their relations in Canada and the United States.

Your Lordship is aware that in the last year I promoted the formation of emigrant societies in the several counties, and an effort was made by those formed in St. John and St. Andrew's to assist the removal of the emigrants. In the present year, owing the prevalence of distress throughout the province, it has been found impracticable to obtain the co-operation of the people in these undertakings, and an attempt to organize societies that would facilitate the employment of all classes in farm work has also failed, although I am convinced that the distress so much complained of might be materially alleviated by a combined effort.

Enclosure, No. 3.

From the various and urgent appeals made to me, I called the attention of the magistrates of the several counties to the subject, as well to ascertain the real extent of the distress as to obtain their assistance in devising a remedy for it. The resolutions passed at meetings of the magistrates in Fredericton and St. John are herewith enclosed, and I hope the result of these proceedings will be to induce a spirit of co-operation in the people, and a disposition to support such measures as are calculated to relieve the affairs of the province, and to revive its prosperity. There is every prospect at present of a favourable harvest, and as the coasts and rivers abound with fish, the destitution of the people, to whatever extent it exists, may in a degree be ascribed to their dependence for so long a time on sources of employment which have failed them. The improvidence and indigence of the Indian race is proverbial, and they are exposed in common with others to many privations; but as they depend on the fisheries at this season, I do not find that they suffer any unusual distress.

Enclosure, No. 4.

Enclosure, No. 5.

Enclosure, No. 6.

In the last year a public hospital was established in Fredericton under the direction of an able physician, and which has proved a valuable resource in cases of sickness.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

(No. 1.)—GENERAL ABSTRACT.—QUARTERLY RRETURN.—IMMIGRANTS.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for whom Cost of Passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	Total Amount paid,
					M.	F.		M.	F.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			£. s. d.
April - - -	1	none	none	224	89	95	no list	no list	no list	no list	unknown		none	none	none required.
May - - -	18	7	7	2,625	1,178	919	405	99	174	123	- -	307	none	-	(*)
June - - -	23	none	none	3,483	1,364	1,217	336	77	67	11	4	112	-	-	(*)
TOTALS - -	42	7	7	6,332	2,631	2,231	741	176	241	134	4	419	-	-	—

(*) These questions cannot be satisfactorily answered until the accounts of the parochial officers are made up at the end of the year; but relief is afforded to bring emigrants in need, annually absorbing a large sum beyond that arising from the emigrant fund, and paid by a local legislative appropriation.

To 30th day of June 1842.

Note.—The Return from Richibucto, Bathurst, Shediac, and Bay Verte, called for in ample time, but not received up to date, July 29, 1842. Supplemental Return for the month of July called for from emigrant agent at St. John, but not received at date, July 29, 1842.

Immigration Agent for

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(No. 2.)—QUARTERLY RETURN.—PRICES.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Price of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING in the Colony of *New Brunswick*, in the Quarter ended 30th June 1842.

ARTICLES. (*N.B.*—Name the ordinary Articles of Consumption and of Clothing in use by Labourers in the Colony.)	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling). £.	s.	d.
Salt beef	per lb.	–	–	4
Salt pork	ditto	–	–	5
Fresh beef	ditto	–	–	3
Fresh pork	ditto	–	–	5
Mutton	ditto	–	–	4
Veal	ditto	–	–	3
Salt codfish	per quintal	–	12	6
Salt herrings	per barrel	–	15	–
Flour, superfine	ditto	2	–	–
Ditto, rye	ditto	1	5	–
Oatmeal	per cwt.	–	16	–
Corn meal	per barrel	1	2	6
Potatoes	per bushel	–	2	–
Molasses	per gallon	–	2	–
Sugar, brown	per lb.	–	–	6
Tea	ditto	–	4	–
Coffee	ditto	–	–	10
Men's jackets (moleskin)	each	–	8	–
Men's trowsers (ditto)	ditto	–	7	–
Flannel	per yard	–	1	7
Cotton for gowns	ditto	–	–	6
Strong shoes, men's	per pair	–	8	–
Ditto – women's	ditto	–	5	–
Firewood	per cord	–	10	–
Coals	per chaldron	1	10	–

(No. 3.)—QUARTERLY RETURN.—WAGES.

RETURN showing the AVERAGE WAGES of MECHANICS and Others in the Province of *New Brunswick*, for the Three Months ended 30th June 1842.

TRADE or CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling). Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Bread and biscuit bakers	4 –	3 –			
Butchers			£. 50		
Brickmakers	4 6	3 3			
Bricklayers	5 9	4 9			
Blacksmiths	5 –	3 6	40	7 6	4 6
Curriers	5 –	3 6	40	6 –	4 –
Carpenters and joiners	4 6	4 –	36	7 6	2 9
Cabinet-makers	5 –	4 –		7 6	4 6
Coopers	4 10	3 4			
Carters	2 10	2 –			
Cooks (women)			£. 8 to £. 10		
Combmakers	none.				
Dairywomen			8 to 9		
Dressmakers and milliners	2 –	1 3			
Farm labourers	2 10	2 –	15 to 20		
Gardeners	4 –	3 –	25 to 30		
Grooms			18 to 24		
Millwrights	4 10	4 –			
Millers			30 to 40		

TRADE or CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem, without Board or Lodging (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Painters - - -	5 –	4 –	- - -	8 –	4 –
Plasterers - - -	7 –	6 –	- - -	9 –	5 –
Plumbers and glaziers -	5 –	4 –			
Quarrymen - - -	3 6	2 6			
Ropemakers - - -	—				
Sailmakers - - -	6 –	5 –			
Sawyers - - -	6 –	5 –			
Shepherds - - -	—				
Shipwrights & boatbuilders	4 6	3 4			
Shoemakers - - -	4 10	4 –	£. 36		
Slaters and shinglers -	4 6	4 –			
Stonemasons - - -	6 10	5 4	- - -	8 –	4 –
Tailors - - -	4 3	3 –			
Tanners - - -	4 7	3 6			
Wheelwrights - -	4 7	3 6			
Whitesmiths - - -	25 – per week.				

(No. 4.)

1. WHAT funds have been placed at your disposal during the past quarter for the relief of immigrants?—None.

2. State the description of labour which is in request in the colony?—Agricultural.

3. Would the rate of immigration of the last quarter satisfy the existing demand for labour?—During the last quarter it has been almost impossible to procure employment for emigrants in town or country, owing to the general depression in the province; much distress therefore prevails among them.

4. State any particulars relative to immigration, the demand for labour and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful?—It is very desirable that steps should be taken to give immediate employment, at low wages, to immigrants on their arrival in public works, under the control of Government, particularly in opening roads, &c., the cost of which would in a great measure be eventually defrayed by the increased value of the adjoining lands.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Government Emigrant Office, St. John,
New Brunswick, 16 July 1842.

May it please your Excellency,

Encl. 2, in No. 6.

IN obedience to the commands of you Excellency, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the ship returns and quarterly abstract for immigration here for the past quarter have been transmitted to the provincial secretary for submission to your Excellency; and I now respectfully beg leave to offer some observations, induced by duty and the circumstances of the times.

While I was in the act of making up the report on the 30th June, a signal was made for a fleet; I immediately repaired to Partridge Island, and found 14 sail having emigrants on board, anchored at the quarantine ground, raising the numbers arrived during the two latter months to about 7,000 souls; the detail of those arrivals will appear in the current quarter's report. From the great and general depression in business here, it is impossible to procure labour for the able immigrants in either town or country, consequently they are in much distress, and as the season advances and winter arrives, it is painful to contemplate the misery that will ensue amongst them. To relieve it there are no adequate means. The Emigrant Fund raised by the Local Passengers' Act, 2 Will. 4, c. 26, s. 2, falls annually greatly short of the expenditure necessary on the legitimate objects contemplated in it. To add to the emigrants' distress, they have been, and are subjected, to most gross and reprehensible delusions by the shipping agents throughout Ireland; they not only induce the poor people to believe that they will get lands here for nothing, but that they will also receive provisions for settling on them. The readiness with which the uninstructed receive this flattering, erroneous, and cruel encouragement only augments their subsequent disappointments; and the more particularly so, as they are further assured that there is a Government fund provided here to convey them to any part of British North America or elsewhere; and under this delusion there are now really here parties whose destinations were

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parts of Lower Canada, and as far as Toronto and Dundas in the upper country. Another evil to emigrants now existing, and, I regret to say, gaining ground, is through the cupidity of ship-masters and their coadjutors, the shippers persuading the emigrants that the quantity of provisions required for the voyage is much less than it really is. This deceit enables the master at sea to supply the needy on exorbitant terms, for their own or for their employer's speculation in provisions, and thus the passengers are stript of every farthing they may possess. The consequence is, that they land here without money and without food, and being unable to work, are driven, through necessity, to dispose of, for a trifle, their bedding and their clothes to procure sustenance for themselves and their families. I am well aware that it is difficult to check the actions of such persons as are engaged in the emigration recruiting parties for ships in Ireland; nevertheless, very decided notices of their nefarious practices may be circulated through the public prints, or otherwise, and with good effect; for, apart from the general and individual interests of emigrants, I apprehend that such a course would prove provincially and politically useful. The deluded emigrants now inveigh, though unjustly, yet in no measured terms, against the government for the disappointments created by the actions of those agencies at home, and their already formed predilections to go to the United States are confirmed, and they pass from the provinces with ill feeling never again to return to their country; whilst, on the other hand, the communities here complain of being made the fiscal support and reservoirs of the pauperism from parishes and poorhouses of the United Kingdom. Private industry, too, is at present paralysed here, and the public exchequer having nothing wherewithal to originate and advance public works, the thoughts of all classes are earnestly turned to the metropolitan Government for some means to put such works into operation (but to what particular they should be directed can be better and more properly stated by the executive authority than by me), and beneficial employment given to immigrants.

I, however, respectfully claim leave (in the event of any donative system of emigration being contemplated and pursued at home) to refer your Excellency to that system of amelioration acted upon by the late Lord Egremont, which in the provinces whither the emigrants were sent has proved eminently successful; and if so to an individual estate, is reducible to a like practice in any other private, parochial, or governmental courses of emigration. It was also reported that the late Earl of Derby adopted a similar mode of emigration from his estates; but I am unacquainted with the detailed *modus operandi* of those patriotic and benevolent noblemen. There is no doubt, however, but that such a course would prove highly advantageous to all interests, if directed to this province, where there is yet great abundance of excellent vacant soil for settlement of solvent immigration to much extent; and here, indeed, is also an ample field of reward afforded for the industry of all such.

By solvency for the above purpose is meant those who on arrival here in health have means for obtaining their lands on the terms prescribed by the provincial executive, and to support their families with necessary provisions for at least one year; but without such means, it is only abetting misfortune to carry the poor into wilderness locations in even ordinary or more successful seasons, but far more indeed would it be in seasons such as this.

I have to plead an apology to your Excellency for the inconvenient length of this communication, but humbly hope that my responsibility for an ingenuous discharge of my duty will not be overlooked in vindication of the extent of this report.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *A. Wedderburne*, G. E. A.

Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

Encl. 3, in No. 6.

AT a special Sessions of the Peace for the County of York, convened pursuant to Notice, and holden at the County Court House, in Fredericton, on Monday the 19th day of July 1842.

WHEREAS very great distress prevails in many parts of this county, and unless immediately relieved, very serious consequences may be apprehended; therefore,

Ordered, that the credit of this county be pledged to the extent of 200 *l.*, in order to meet the distress; and that the said sum be distributed in such parishes as may apply for relief through the overseers of the poor thereof respectively; and the relief so afforded under the direction of the magistrates of the several districts, shall be chargeable upon the said parishes, in proportion to the amounts received by each parish.

And further ordered, that the following persons be a Committee to negociate the said loan, and to carry the contemplated objects into effect; viz. Mr. Justice Pickard, Mr. Justice Taylor, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. Spafford Barker.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

Geo. J. Dibblee,
Clerk of the Peace, York.

For

For the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions entered into by the magistrates of the county on Monday, published in to-day's Gazette, and by which the distress and destitution alleged to exist in some of the parishes will be relieved, a sum of money sufficient for this object has been advanced to the Sessions, on the guarantee of the magistrates, with which Indian meal and Indian corn has been purchased and placed in the hands of Thomas Pickard, esq., and Mr. Spafford Barker, of Fredericton, which will be distributed agreeably to the following list, on the order of George J. Dibblee, esq. clerk of the peace for the County.

The attention of the magistrates and overseers of the poor in the different parishes is particularly requested to the circular letter to the overseers of the poor hereto subjoined, in which specific directions are given as to the manner and the terms on which the supplies of meal and corn will be furnished.

These supplies will become a parish charge, and whatever amount remains unpaid by the individuals to whom the relief is extended, will be included in the assessment of the poor rate of the parish, to be made at the January Sessions.

SCHEDULE.

Parish of *Douglas*, to be furnished by Mr. *Pickard*, viz.—
12 barrels corn meal; 10 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

Queensborough, to be furnished by ditto.
10 barrels corn meal; 6 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

Southampton, to be furnished by ditto.
10 barrels corn meal; 6 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

St. Mary's, to be furnished by Mr. *S. Barker*.
8 barrels, corn meal; 5 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

Dumfries, to be furnished by ditto.
8 barrels corn meal; 10 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

Prince William, to be furnished by ditto.
8 barrels corn meal; 5 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

Kingsclear, to be furnished by ditto.
12 barrels corn meal; 8 sacks (2 bushels each) corn.

The price to be charged by the overseers of the poor is 22 *s.* 6 *d.* per barrel for meal, and 11 *s.* 3 *d.* per sack for corn, not to be delivered by Messrs. Pickard and Barker in less quantities than a barrel of meal or sack of corn.

Gentlemen, Fredericton, 21 July 1842.

AT the meeting held by the magistrates on Monday last, a resolution was made, sanctioning a loan for the several parishes of this county, with the view of relieving those persons who may be destitute of the means of providing themselves and their families with food. To carry into effect this object, several of the magistrates have procured, on their present personal guarantee, the advance of a sum which it is hoped will be sufficient to relieve actual want and destitution. The extent of relief each parish will be allowed, if required, is stated in the accompanying schedule; but it will only be advanced on the undertaking of the overseers of the poor for your parish, and of one of the resident magistrates.

The form of the undertaking is hereby enclosed, and is made payable to the clerk of the peace for the county, which must be executed before the advances are made.

From all persons whose circumstances you may consider such as to render them fit subjects of relief, you will be required to take notes, payable on the first day of November next, agreeably to the printed forms enclosed; and from such persons as may possess property, repayment will be rigidly enforced.

The deficiency which may exist, and which cannot be collected from the persons thus relieved, will be assessed next January sessions on the parish for the support of the poor thereof; and when collected, your undertaking to George J. Dibblee, esq. the clerk of the peace, will be cancelled.

You will, in conjunction with the resident magistrate or magistrates of your parish, endeavour to relieve such persons as are incapable of getting food for their own support from any other source, as the assistance is to be extended only to such as are entitled to be relieved by the parish in which they reside.

(signed) *George J. Dibblee*, Clerk of the Peace.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of ———.

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Form of Notes taken from Persons receiving Relief, by Overseers of Poor.

For value received in provision promise to pay overseers of the poor for the parish of , in the county of York, or to their order, the sum of on the 1st day of November next, with interest from the date hereof.

Dated this day of 1842.

Form of Securities taken from Magistrates and Overseers of Poor, by Clerk of Peace.

£.

For value received in provision, we promise to pay George J. Dibblee, esq., clerk of the peace for the county of York, or his order, the sum of payable on the 1st day of January next.

Dated this day of 1842.

HEADS of REGULATIONS for the Establishment of a Loan and Labour Fund in each County, proposed to be raised by a Society to be called "The Land and Emigration Society of the County of ——."

AT a period when distress is so prevalent throughout the country, from the failure of the ordinary resources on which the people have depended for subsistence, and when, consequently, the difficulty of obtaining employment, and, to employers, of paying for the labour required on their farms, may injure the prospect of a good harvest, it is proposed to raise a fund from which every inhabitant, having a demand for labour on his farm, may derive immediate accommodation. The ordinary farm work at the present time, and till the hay harvest, being chiefly in hoeing and weeding, it is probable that many persons, men, women, and children, could be advantageously employed at once, and continuously, throughout the season,

The wages of labour, it is proposed, should be fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.* a day for men, 1*s.* for women, and 6*d.* for boys and girls under 12 years of age, and able to perform light work. The labourers, also, to be subsisted, and their wages agreed to be paid weekly in money.

All persons desirous of procuring labourers on these terms, are to send in to the treasurer or trustees of the respective county society, their names, specifying the number of labourers (men, women, and children), whom they desire to employ, and for what period, at those rates, from which return the amount required to be advanced may be estimated. It being understood that such persons are to give security in themselves, and one collateral surety, for the sum, as a loan, to be repaid to the trustees, with interest at six per cent. per annum, at the end of three months from the date of the advance when made.

When 60*l.* have been subscribed and lodged in the hands of the treasurer or trustees of a county society, the premium of 60*l.* granted for emigration societies, to be applied for. This fund, in 12 counties, will amount to 720*l.*, and the government to be requested, under the circumstances, specially to authorize the payment, in cash, to the trustees, on the terms of the grant.

This emigration premium of 60*l.* in each county, to be employed in co-operation with the labour fund, in defraying the expenses of emigrant labourers and families, in proceeding to those parts of the country where labour offers for them, and to be expended by granting billets at such houses on the roads as may agree for a reasonable charge to subsist the emigrants, of which charges a tariff to be fixed and published. All transactions of the society being prompt payment in cash.

The labour fund in each county to be raised either by donations, or by loans on debentures at six per cent. per annum; the advances for labour to be made through the banks, and the subscribers to the fund to have a preference in such advances, to the extent of their donations or deposits.

By the co-operation of these societies in every county, the expense now incurred in the removal of labourers and their families may be effected without the pressure on the farmers in the country, and the inhabitants of the towns, which at present obtains from the great influx of indigent emigrants at the sea-ports, when immediate employment for the number who seek it cannot be found, and who must, consequently, when destitute, be subsisted.

Secondly, Those who require labour, may be assisted in procuring it at reasonable rates; and a more abundant harvest, by reason of the application of such labour, will furnish in itself the means of reimbursement.

It will be understood that labourers will only be forwarded to a district when applied for, and that the people in the country who require employment at the rates proposed, will have the first offer of it. The societies proposed to be established at Fredericton, at St. John, and the out-ports, to co-operate with the other county societies. Although it is proposed that the assistance of the societies should be given only on the terms stated, it would be open to employers and labourers to make their own terms by contract or otherwise.

If the loans should be punctually repaid after the harvest, the fund might again be advantageously employed, under proper regulations, as a loan fund, to aid industrious persons of good character, with small loans during the winter, on proper security; and an Act might be obtained in the next Session, modelled on the English Loan Fund Act, to provide for the incorporation of the society, and for the prompt recovery of small loans by instalment.

Enclosure 4, in No. 6.

(Circular.)

Sir, Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 18 July 1842. Encl. 4, in No. 6.

VARIOUS and urgent representations having been made to the Lieutenant-Governor, from different counties, of distress prevailing in the rural districts, I am directed by his Excellency to desire you to call a special meeting of the magistrates in your county, with a view to ascertain the real condition of the people, and to consider what measures can, with advantage, be adopted for their relief, if assistance be required.

As no available means have been placed at the disposal of the Government, it may be proper to consider how far it may be in the power of the magistrates to guarantee funds to be raised in the county, and advanced for the purpose of alleviating any urgent present distress; and how far it may be practicable for the government to aid in carrying out any suggestions on the subject, will be duly considered when the reports are received.

I have, &c.

To the Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties. (signed) *Wm. F. Odell.*

Enclosure 5, in No. 6.

MEETING of the Magistrates of the City and County of *St. John.*

A SPECIAL meeting of the magistrates, convened by direction of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, was holden at the Court-house on Monday, the 25th July. The following Resolutions were unanimously passed. Encl. 5, in No. 6.

Resolved unanimously, That this Board regret to learn, from his Excellency's circular, that so much distress exists in various parts of the province; that in the city of St. John it prevails to a great extent, but the justices have no available means to meet any extraordinary emergency which may arise for supplying the wants of the unemployed poor; that they view with much alarm the present year's assessment in the city and county of St. John, amounting, for various purposes, to the enormous sum of 8,000 *l.*, besides an unrealized sum of about 3,000 *l.* yet due for the past year, and thereby inducing the apprehension that those taxes, although short of what must be required, will only be partially collected; that any pledge of the city and county credit for repayment of a temporary loan, it is considered would, on the part of the sessions, be illegal, and if it were not so, under the present universal embarrassment of the mercantile community, they think there is not a possible hope of obtaining the aid of funds by local loan.

The justices are therefore of opinion, that if distress so generally prevails, as his Excellency's circular induces them to believe, the relief will not fall within the province or power of the sessions, but it is rather a matter which can only be provided for by legislative enactment.

(A true Extract from Minutes.)

(signed) *Jas. Peters*, C. Clerk.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

Subscribers' Names.	In Donations.	In Debentures at Six per Cent. per Annum.	Grand Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A. B. - - -	2 - -	—	
C. D. - - -	- - -	10 - -	
E. F. - - -	- 10 -	—	—

N. B.—The fund to be raised on debentures, redeemable in 6 or 12 months, with interest.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Lord Stanley to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.
15 Sept. 1842.

(No. 98.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir, Downing-street, 15 September 1842.

I HAVE considered with the most anxious attention your two despatches of the 9th and 28th of July, Nos. 71 and 73, in which you report the unusually large number of emigrants who had arrived in New Brunswick in the course of the present season, the distress and suffering which had resulted to themselves and

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to the community, the steps which you had taken for the relief of that distress, and the further measures which you recommend for the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. The questions involved in these despatches are of the deepest, and in some respects, of very painful interest; and require that the principles in which the Executive Government proceeds should be most carefully considered, lest its over-interference, with the most praiseworthy motives, should have a tendency to aggravate the evils which it seeks to mitigate.

I do not think that it would answer any useful purpose that I should enter upon the discussion opened in your despatch of the 9th of July, of the comparative merits of various systems of colonization, although you there lay down several positions in which, with great deference for your authority, I could not with truth signify my acquiescence. We have to inquire rather what is practicable, than what would be abstractedly and theoretically desirable, and to consider the mode of most advantageously availing ourselves of existing circumstances, rather than the benefits which might be derived from a state of things which we cannot create. It is undoubtedly true that to the wellbeing of a society a due proportion between the labour supplied and the capital capable of employing that labour is of primary importance; but I cannot, with any hope of promoting that end, hold out encouragement to the idea of establishing "home colonies in the United Kingdom", "with a view of training the people of every class for emigration to the colonies." On this subject I must refer you to my despatch of the 31st of May, the principles contained in which you do not appear to me to controvert, and I conclude therefore that while you consider the formation of "home colonies" to be a desirable object, you abandon it as an impracticable one. In point of fact, emigration from this country, especially to North America, will at all times be composed mainly of the poor and indigent class, seeking to carry their labour to countries where it may command a better remuneration than in the overstocked market of the mother country; and it is to the gradual accumulation of capital in the colonies, the produce of that labour, that we must look for the means of employing, in successive years, successive bands of immigrants. But this accumulation of capital must be real and substantial; and the attempt to swell it unnaturally to forced and artificial dimensions, though for the moment it may have the effect of apparently relieving a temporary pressure, can hardly fail, in the end, of leading to disastrous consequences. For this reason, as in colonies to which the facility of access from the United Kingdom is so great as to those of British North America, there is always some risk of the supply of labour exceeding the means of the capital of the colonies to absorb and to employ it; so it is peculiarly incumbent in the Executive to take no steps which, by giving an artificial stimulus to the introduction of mere labour, may tend to aggravate this disproportion.

Bearing this in mind, it may not be unprofitable to review the course of events for the last 18 months, in order that the experience of the past may lead us to sound conclusions as to the policy to be pursued for the future.

I find that in the year 1839, the emigration to New Brunswick was to the extent of 3,123 persons; in 1840, it increased to 7,777, without apparently causing any particular distress; and again in 1841, the number exceeded 7,000, without any ill consequences. But in this latter year, I find that more than one-half re-emigrated to the United States, where many of them had relations, by whose advice they came out, passing through New Brunswick, as stated by you in your despatch of 28th July, No. 65, partly with a view of avoiding the emigrant tax imposed in the ports of the United States, and partly to avail themselves in passing of the opportunity of "obtaining, at high wages, the temporary employment," "which usually terminates with the departure of the spring ships." The extent of this re-emigration probably indicated with tolerable accuracy the degree to which the influx of that year exceeded the capability of the province to furnish employment; though I do not deny that absence of correct information might lead some to quit the province for whom there existed the means of profitable employment, had they known in what quarters to seek it. Actuated no doubt by this opinion, and with a laudable desire to promote the settlement and improvement of the province committed to your care, you informed my predecessor on the 29th of May 1841, that you had taken measures for the settlement of the province which you hoped would "greatly augment its strength and resources, and induce those emigrants to remain in it who have hitherto been accustomed to transfer their industry to the United States." From the enclosures to

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatch 29 May 1841, *vide* Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, 292.

to that despatch it appeared that emigrant societies had been formed at the instance of the government throughout all the counties of the province, to collect funds and publish information, and that the government agent at St. John's had issued a notice warning all persons against being led astray by the idea that they would not get employment in New Brunswick, assuring them that the contrary was the case, and enjoining them not to "listen" to advice of an opposite character; and the notices to this effect were sent on board the emigrant ships as they arrived, by the quarantine officers or the pilots, before any other parties could be permitted to board them.

Acting upon the same views, and carrying them still further into operation, you informed me, in your several despatches of the 15th of September, 12th of October, and 30th December, of the steps which you contemplated taking, and had taken, with the cordial concurrence of Her Majesty's Consul at New York, for reversing the course which had previously prevailed, and for inviting from that city and from Boston great numbers of destitute emigrants, who were then suffering great privations, having been disappointed in their hopes of obtaining employment.

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatches of 15 Sept., 12 Oct., and 30 Dec., vide Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, 313. 315. 319.

I confess that I received the intimation of these projects not without serious misgivings as to the result of carrying them into operation, more especially when I considered them in combination with the disordered state of the finances of the colony, to which you called my attention by your despatch of the 12th November 1841; and accordingly, on the 5th of December, I stated thus pointedly the condition on which alone I was prepared to give my assent to the experiment: "Having given my best consideration to the general question of promoting the removal to the North American provinces of such subjects of Her Majesty resident in the United States as might be desirous of living under British institutions, I am of opinion that there would be no objection to the measure, provided there was a fair probability that, on their arrival, they would be able to obtain permanent employment. This point, however, I think ought to be carefully attended to and satisfactorily ascertained, in justice to all the parties concerned." I further observed: "The employment of emigrants in New Brunswick seems to depend, in great measure, on public works, and these on the funds which may be available for their execution. The financial question must, therefore, be first solved, before any measures can properly be taken for attracting labourers to the province." At a subsequent period, when the plan of inviting back emigrants from the States was again brought forward, the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, on the 24th of February 1842, made the following remarks: "We should be disposed to consider the general aim of the plan, supposing that the individuals affected by it are out of employment and in distress, and that it will give no offence to the Government of the United States, may be deemed good or bad, in proportion as the means exist in New Brunswick for giving employment to the persons whom it may introduce into the colony. If they can be employed at good wages upon public works, or by private parties, they will not need in their distress in a foreign land to be tempted by diagrams of well-circumstanced lands, and by offers of free grants. The use of diagrams, especially, we must note as specious in appearance, but in reality quite a useless expense, since no man of sense who is going to a new locality would choose his land before he sees it. If, on the other hand, the means of paying the immigrants remunerating wages do not exist in New Brunswick, we are satisfied, by the experience which has universally attended the location of paupers upon waste lands, that their introduction into the colony ought not to be encouraged." In a dispatch of the 29th March 1842, you first mentioned your fears of a want of capital for the employment of labour. On the receipt of this despatch, I immediately caused a warning paragraph to be inserted in the daily newspapers; and a similar caution was introduced into the pamphlet published about that time by the Emigration Board. I at the same time instructed you forthwith to countermand, if you had not already done so, all proceedings at Boston and New York for inviting emigrants back from the United States, and strictly prohibited you from expending any public money, during the distress, in facilitating a removal of British settlers from that country into New Brunswick. In another later despatch (Private, 2 April 1842), I declared to you strongly the impossibility, especially in the then state of the provincial funds, of complying on the part of Her Majesty's Government with your proposal for an advance of 500,000 *l.*

Notwithstanding these precautions, however, it is obvious that the immigra-

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tion of destitute persons in search of employment has, in the course of the present season, been far greater than the capital of the province could absorb, and that severe suffering to the immigrants, and heavy pressure upon the inhabitants, has been the result.

I have recapitulated these facts, not so much for the purpose of reflecting upon what has been done, as with the view of aiding our consideration of the direction in which we are to look for the remedy.

I am aware that several causes have combined to render the pressure in the province peculiarly severe in the present year. The destruction of property in the disastrous fire at St. John's no doubt largely diminished the funds for the employment of labour. You state, in your despatch of the 9th of July, that the banks, partly owing to the large advances of capital which they had already made to the Government, have been obliged to suspend their usual accommodation; and that the lumbering parties, notwithstanding the check given to the timber trade during the previous year, had continued their pursuits, under an expectation of the market being relieved, and obtained upon credit their usual supplies from the farmers and merchants, for which they cannot now make payment. Taken in conjunction with this circumstance, and with previous overtrading, I fear that the alteration of the timber duties may, for the moment, have added to the difficulties of the province, augmenting the supply of labour seeking employment, while it diminishes the available capital to employ it; and in such a state of things, it is obvious that even a small excess in the number of immigrants may add, disproportionately, to the public distress.

That the excess of this year's immigration has been, of itself, inconsiderable, I think I am warranted in saying. In 1840 the province received nearly 8,000; in the first half of 1841, notwithstanding an influx of 7,000, you considered yourself warranted in taking active measures for largely increasing the numbers; in the first half of 1842 the total number has only been 8,514. If this excess be the whole addition made to the ordinary ratio of increase of the population, it is difficult to conceive that to it alone, or even mainly, is the existing distress to be attributed. But I cannot avoid entertaining some apprehension, that neither in the former nor in the present year was New Brunswick capable of employing an additional population of 8,000 to 9,000 immigrants; and that while in the former year re-emigration to the United States in some degree counterbalanced the excessive importation, the inducements which have been held out by the Government to remain in the province have produced the unusual pressure experienced in the present year.

I proceed to consider the steps which you recommend, and the course of policy which, in my judgment, it is necessary to pursue, for the relief of this admitted pressure.

It is admitted that for the moment the supply of indigent labour, seeking employment, exceeds the effective demand for such labour. You propose, in the first instance, to meet this excess by a loan from this country of 500,000*l.*, to be expended in public works; and you state, that "if half of this sum had been raised in the present year, not only would the country have been relieved from the existing distress, by enabling the banks to resume their accommodation, and by affording employment to the people, but the revenue would have been largely augmented, and have sustained the public credit." On this subject I cannot too strongly or too earnestly press upon you the caution which I conveyed to you more than once last year, not to build upon the expectation of being enabled to have recourse to such an expedient. I do not deny that the raising of an additional quarter of a million to the public means of expenditure for the year would, for the time, have dispelled distress, and produced the temporary appearances of prosperity to which you refer. But even if I could overlook, as I cannot, the consideration that New Brunswick, in the present disordered state of her finances (the annual expenditure exceeding the annual revenue), can give no valid security even for the payment of interest upon such a sum; if I could be thoroughly convinced that such an outlay, if security could be given to the parties advancing it, would be of sufficient advantage to the province to outweigh the additional heavy annual burthen imposed upon her, I should yet seriously doubt the policy, not so much of the outlay itself, as of the principle on which it would be avowedly founded, of giving an artificial stimulus to the employment and introduction of labour. I conceive that its inevitable tendency would be, by creating high expectations, to bring upon the province, in succeeding years, more

formidable

formidable bodies of destitute claimants for employment. When it is considered that in the first half of the present year, according to the official returns, very nearly 100,000 persons, of whom a large proportion may be considered as bordering on destitution, have emigrated from the United Kingdom to British North America and the United States, I need hardly point out to you the imminent danger to New Brunswick of calamities far greater than she has yet experienced if a general rumour should become prevalent that that colony is prepared to undertake, and the credit of Great Britain is to be pledged for carrying on, public works to such an extent as may be necessary to provide for the employment of all who may resort thither with nothing but their labour to dispose of.

You proceed in your despatch of the 28th of July, in reference to your former despatches of the 13th and 28th of June, to express your "hope that the advantage taken by interested persons of the ignorance of the people would justify the appointment of agents in the ports of the United Kingdom, to whom those desiring to emigrate might address themselves for information and advice." I need hardly remind you that this measure was carried into effect when last I had the honour of holding the seals of the Colonial Office, in 1833; that at this moment officers, charged with the very duties you point out, are stationed in every port of the United Kingdom from which emigration is carried on to any extent; and that the amended Passengers' Act of the late session gives to these officers additional powers, and to intending emigrants additional protection, and increased means of enforcing the penalties of the law.

With reference to the appointment of provincial emigration agents at the ports of St. Andrew's, Miramichi, and Bathurst, I have to observe that as the payment of such agents, and the purposes for which they should be established, would be matters of peculiarly provincial interest, I should hardly feel myself justified in expressing more than an opinion upon the subject. I must, however, suggest for your consideration, how far it would be desirable to impose upon the colony a charge for the maintenance of salaried officers for the superintendence of immigration at ports at which the number of immigrants in 1841 were respectively 681, 212, and 13. I do not find that there has hitherto been any difficulty in carrying on the necessary duties at Fredericton through the ordinary officers of government; and I confess I do not see, in the present circumstances, sufficient reason for burthening the province with a new appointment in that city.

I entertain decided objections to the payment of emigration agencies out of the proceeds of the emigrant tax, and to the proposition which you have made in your despatches of the 13th and 28th June, that the Imperial Parliament should impose an emigrant tax to provide for the establishment of agencies in the colonial ports. It appears to me that the legitimate objects to which an emigrant tax should be applied are the relief of sick and destitute emigrants and the forwarding of unemployed emigrants to places where their services are required; and that the latter, wherever there is a choice, is in my opinion the preferable application of the fund. Both these objects are provided for by the existing Act of New Brunswick, 2 Will. 4, c. 36.

The evils of which you complain appear rather to be the results of the vicious practice which has sprung up under the Act than of the Act itself. If the guardians of the poor at the different outports have the power of making advances at their discretion in anticipation of grants of the Legislature, it is not extraordinary that abuses should have prevailed in the application of the funds, or that large sums should have been expended, and yet that there should have been no funds available towards the primary and legitimate object of the tax—the forwarding of emigrants absolutely destitute to the place of their destination. I take it to be indisputable, that with a view to the impartial and economical administration of these funds, their distribution should be entrusted to officers immediately responsible to the Government, and free from all local interests and prejudices; but I very much doubt whether the amount of business to be transacted at the outports would justify the appointment of officers charged exclusively with that duty.

You observe that "the fund which is altogether inadequate to relieve the distressed emigrants as paupers, would be amply sufficient to provide for their removal, if measures should be taken in England to discourage pauper emigration, and to afford information to emigrants of the situations where employment would be open, or where facilities might be afforded to them of proceeding to

 their

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their destinations." I conceive that to afford such information is the peculiar duty of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, and it is one which I know they are anxious to execute scrupulously and faithfully; but in order to execute it, it is necessary that they should be furnished with detailed and accurate information from the local authorities in the various colonies: they can be little more than the channel for the diffusion of the intelligence which it is the duty of those authorities to collect and to transmit; and there is no subject more deserving of your serious attention than the means of obtaining accurate and trustworthy information on these points, of transmitting it through me for the benefit of the classes in this country who may be disposed to emigrate, and making arrangements, with the concurrence, if necessary, of the Provincial Legislature, by which emigrants on their arrival may be furnished with authentic advice as to their proceedings, and, in cases of absolute emergency, but in such only, with the means of proceeding to their destination.

For this object, it is no doubt desirable to secure the co-operation of local Boards, composed of persons on whose reports full reliance may be placed; but I am very much inclined to the opinion, that the functions of those Boards should be as much as possible confined to furnishing information, and restricted from the administration of private, and still more of public, funds for the relief of distress. Entertaining this opinion, I cannot bring myself to share in the regret which you express at the failure of the attempt to renew country emigration societies, with the object of raising funds to make loans to farmers, proportioned to the number of people they were willing to employ, and of forwarding labourers to such persons, to work at a reduced rate of wages. I cannot look upon it as a misfortune that a plan should have failed which contemplated the application, on so large a scale, of an artificial stimulus, the ultimate consequences of which could, I think, hardly have been foreseen when it was recommended.

I observe that a circular had been addressed to the magistrates of the several counties of New Brunswick, suggesting that they should adopt measures to endeavour to meet the most urgent distress. And whenever public aid becomes indispensable, I should certainly be disposed to think that, if the laws admit, it is well that the funds should be raised and applied locally, because this seems to afford most probability of vigilance and economy. But it is impossible to be acquainted with the administration of relief funds in any shape, and not be conscious how many dangers they involve, unless there is both much experience in their management and also an established agency for the purpose. It would seem very desirable, therefore, that such funds should not be set on foot except to the extent to which there is an unequivocal necessity for them; that every endeavour should be made to secure their being only distributed amongst those who truly require their aid; and that in such a country as North America, they should in all practicable cases be rather applied to forwarding emigrants to situations where they are wanted, than to maintaining them at places where there is no private demand for their labour. In the present instance, I remark an allusion in the rules established for the county of York, to strictly enforcing repayment from such persons having received provisions from the public, as are possessed of property of their own: possibly due precautions against abuse will be taken in practice; but in so far as the above allusion conveys information, it is scarcely necessary to observe that persons possessed of property do not seem fit objects for public relief.

You will probably observe that I have hitherto confined myself to remarking upon the steps which have been taken, or which you have recommended, and that, in objecting to them, I have not myself suggested any measures for the relief of the distress of which the colony, not without reason, complains. I will confess to you that it appears to me that in such a case the duty of a government is rather negative than positive; that its active interference is more likely to be productive of injury than of advantage; and that, upon the whole, it is wiser and safer to trust to the operation of individual self-interest (always supposing sufficient information as to facts) for the application of labour, than to attempt to force it into any particular channel.

You state that the expected produce of the emigrant tax for the present year is 2,000 *l.*; a sum certainly wholly insufficient to maintain, as paupers, a large body of emigrants, but adequate, I should hope, to meet the demands upon it, limited, as they ought to be, within the bounds of the most urgent necessity. But in order that they may be adequate, I hold it to be indispensably necessary

that

that all expenditure should take place under the immediate control of an officer directly responsible to yourself, reporting to you in detail from week to week, and tied down by such restrictions as you may think it right to impose upon him. Emigration societies, particularly if they are entrusted with the disposal of public money, are too apt, with the best motives, to be lavish in their expenditure, from a desire to avoid the appearance of harshness, and from mistaken views of charity. The government agent should be authorised, in cases of proved destitution, and in those alone, to furnish the means of conveyance to districts where labour may be in demand; and, as a test, even to find for the emigrants any laborious work, to be paid for at less than the ordinary rate of wages; but he should on no account assist any one who having been offered either work or conveyance shall have refused to avail himself of it; nor should he permit the wives and families of those who may absent themselves on the plea of seeking work to be maintained in the almshouses, or otherwise, at the public expense. Some deviation from the rules may be allowed in cases of sickness, or of females or children whose husbands or fathers may have died on the passage and left them wholly destitute; but these cases will be comparatively few. Your aim for the present must be the dispersion of the emigrants as speedily as possible where work may be found for them, whether within or without the limits of the province; and for the future, the land agents and others whom you may employ in the various districts should periodically, and especially at the season when emigrants may be expected to arrive, keep the agent at St. John's fully informed of any particulars, each in his own district, of the demand for labour, the rate of wages, the price of provisions, the means of conveyance, and generally such information as may enable the agent at St. John's to advise and direct arriving emigrants. The summary of this information should be transmitted to me in every year by the month of March at latest, and thence throughout the season, that timely warning of the probable state of affairs may be circulated in this country, and that if no effective demand for labour exists, emigrants without capital may be dissuaded from resorting to New Brunswick. I must for the future absolutely prohibit any inducement being held out on the part of the Government to destitute persons to enter the province from any part of the United States. If there be fair prospects of employment, they will find their way in sufficient numbers; but it is necessary to give no colour to a claim for being maintained at the public expense, founded on an allegation that their distress has been caused by listening to an invitation from the Government itself. The same prohibition of course applies equally to dissuading any persons from quitting the province as to inviting them to enter it.

The summary of my advice to you is, to limit the intervention of Government as much as possible to obtaining and diffusing correct information on all points which may be useful to enable the immigrant to decide upon his own course; to carry this to as great an extent as the means within your reach will allow; but steadily to set your face against all artificial stimulus, by loans or otherwise, to the employment of labour, and to restrict within the narrowest possible limits all direct interference, and especially all pecuniary aid.

The extent of the means which the province may have of employing labour must depend upon its internal prosperity, and its accumulation of capital; and it would be most dangerous for the Government to seek to enhance the apparent amount of this accumulation by the creation of fresh debts, ultimately adding to its embarrassments. Your object should rather be directed to a rigid examination of the real financial condition of the colony; to placing its expenditure upon such a footing as to be fairly met by its revenue, and thus maintaining the public credit upon a solid foundation. Until this is done firmly and decidedly, I fear that New Brunswick, with all the advantages of her geographical position, with all her facilities for commerce, and her freedom of access to the market of Great Britain, with all her agricultural capabilities, imperfectly as they are at present developed, cannot look for any real and lasting prosperity. I cannot but fear that the present distress is much aggravated by previous financial improvidence, of which no one is more sensible, and no one has been more anxious to check than yourself; and if this be so, the remedy is to be found, not in a continuance of the system which has produced the evil, not in seeking to obtain fresh means for increased expenditure, not in inviting additional labour, and endeavouring to give it forced employment by the creation of fictitious capital; but in retracing steps proved to have been erroneous; in limiting lavish expendi-

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ture; in proportioning the public outlay to the public means; in economising and accumulating capital; and trusting to the natural inducements of self-interest, and the nearness of the redundant population of this country, always to furnish you with as large a supply of labour as there is capital to employ; a supply which you may usefully direct and regulate by the diffusion of correct information, but which if you seek unnaturally to force and stimulate, I am afraid your efforts, with the best intentions, will prove ultimately injurious rather than beneficial to the permanent interest of the province.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.
12 Sept. 1842.

(No. 85.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley.*

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 12 Sept. 1842.

REFERRING to my despatch, No. 53, dated the 14th May last, I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. L. A. Wilmot, explanatory of the condition of the settlement which was formed under his superintendence during the last winter, and which, considering the pressure upon all classes throughout the year, may be regarded as favourable to their prospects. The only assistance received by the settlers has been in the advance of 100*l.* for opening a road to the settlement, which was executed early in the season; and they are now proposing to erect a school-house for the benefit of their children.

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, Despatch, 14 May 1842, No. 53, *vide* Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by The House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 301, p. 338.

From the distress still prevailing among the mechanics in St. John's, a number of them who are without employment, and who possess some means, have organised themselves with the object of forming a settlement upon the same plan, their co-operation being found to facilitate the labours of a first settlement; and being accustomed to the use of the axe, they have great advantages over the emigrants, who from their poverty and inexperience are unable to maintain themselves in the wilderness, or labour in it with the same advantage; and where, unable to obtain employment, they are in great distress.

Some English farmers who had emigrated to Rhode Island have recently settled in the province, encouraged by those who came here in the spring, and they have found no difficulty in purchasing improved farms.

The settlement of this class is calculated to improve the agriculture of the province; and their anxiety to settle in situations where they can obtain the means of education for their children, attests the advantages which the colonies derive from receiving an improved class of settlers, whose attachment to the institutions of their country is not less strongly evinced by their voluntary removal hither after a two years' residence in the United States. The present circumstances of the province being favourable to the views of this class of settlers, I am induced to state these particulars for your Lordship's information.

I am glad to be able to report that the crops are abundant in the present season, and that more land has been cultivated than in any preceding year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. in No. 8.

Sir, Fredericton, 31 August 1842.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I returned to town last night from an inspection of the Teetotal Settlement.

The result of the encouragements given to those worthy settlers is, so far, of the most gratifying and surprising character. In the month of January last scarcely a tree had been felled on one of the lots; now there are 44 lots, averaging from six to seven acres each, partly under crop, and partly prepared for a crop for the ensuing year; while there are 17 log-houses erected (besides several camps), and others about being built.

Some of the potatoes and oats are looking well, and promise a good return; but in several instances the seed potatoes have failed to such an extent that the produce will be very small.

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The settlers have turnpiked the whole of the road, a distance of almost 4 ½ miles; and I am happy to inform your Excellency that the work has been done in a very satisfactory manner, and that the road throughout is equal, if not superior, to the best parts of the great road from Fredericton to St. Andrew's.

It was truly gratifying and delightful to me to drive over so fine a road, and to witness such extensive clearances where, in December last, I saw only a vast wilderness, a boundless contiguity of shade, and where at that time it was with great labour and fatigue I made my way through the forest as one of the chainbearers in laying off the lots.

As it was a part of the original arrangement with the settlers that they should have the making of the road at a specified price, I have assumed the responsibility of advancing supplies and seed on account of the work, the accounts whereof I shall immediately lay before your Excellency; and I have every reason to hope they will meet with your Excellency's approval.

The superintendence and management of this settlement has caused me much trouble and anxiety; but I assure your Excellency that the astonishing results more than compensate me for all my labour.

The tract of land is generally superior to my expectations, and the men are filled with hopes of future success. At present many of them are compelled to look for labour in different parts of the country, and I regret to say that some of them have failed in procuring employment at any rate. The coming winter will, no doubt, bear hard upon some of them; but another year, under the blessing of Providence, will find them abundantly supplied, and in a condition to be classed with the most thrifty settlers in the province.

One practical case of this kind is worth a thousand theories; and with a similar expenditure similar settlements may be formed in many parts of this and other counties of the province.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir Wm. M. G. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *L. A. Wilmot.*

—No. 9.—

(No. 89.)

No. 9.

Lieut.-Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley. 27 Sept. 1842.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*; dated Fredericton, New Brunswick, 27 September 1842.

DURING my visit to the city of St. John's a deputation of the most respectable mechanics waited on me to represent that having no prospect of employment, they desired to settle in the country, and all who have the means of maintaining themselves in the wilderness during the winter have been encouraged to do so.

They have selected blocks of land some miles distant from the city, which I have caused to be laid out; and they have associated themselves in parties, under the direction of gentlemen whom I have appointed to superintend the new settlements. I enclose copies of two petitions.

The impulse having been thus given, I entertain no doubt that their example will be followed by others. Provision will be made for the establishment of schools in these settlements; and when employment again offers in St. John's they will be prepared to take advantage of it, either by letting or selling their farms. By the operations of these skilful men, locations may be cleared during the winter, and disposed of at a profit to agricultural settlers emigrating with capital, who would find it advantageous to purchase their improvements. It is probable, however, that experience will have taught the mechanics of St. John's the advantages of possessing lands which may afford them the means of support when unemployed, and contribute to their resources at other times; and if the habits they acquire should lead the mechanics and the labouring classes ordinarily to derive a part of their subsistence from the cultivation of allotments in the environs of the city, it would improve their condition, prevent pauperism in seasons of distress, and facilitate a reduction of wages, without a diminution of comforts. The advantage, though important to the employer in a new country, where wages are ordinarily high, is of even greater consideration to the labourers themselves. It has been justly remarked, that "no man can be accounted poor who has anything growing for himself under the sun;" a truth which has been strongly impressed on the people of this province by the events of the last year. The failure of public and private credit, the consequent suspension of employment, and the reduction of the country to a condition of barter, has led all classes to look to agriculture as the only avail-

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able resource; and the lands which have been broken up and planted for subsistence in the winter having yielded abundant crops, others have been encouraged to come forward, who are preparing land for cultivation in the next year.

The parties formed in St. John's, including as they do men of different trades, will be able to interchange the products of their labour and industry, and thereby possess many advantages over the unskilled settlers, who for the most part emigrate to these provinces, and who would find the advantage of settling amongst them, whereby many of the inconveniences attending a settlement in the wilderness would be obviated.

Encl. in No. 9.

Enclosure in No. 9.

TO his Excellency Sir *William MacBean George Colebrooke*, K.H. Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of *New Brunswick*, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of *Azor W. T. Betts*, of the City of *St John*, Master Joiner, on behalf of himself and Associates,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your petitioner is a native of the city of St. John, where, since the expiration of his apprenticeship, he has carried on the business of a joiner, somewhat extensively: that he is a married man with a family, and possesses some means: that being out of employment, owing to the pressure in St. John's, he is desirous of settling in the country without delay, that he may be prepared to support his family by the cultivation of the soil, before his means are expended in idleness.

That several tradesman and others who are in a similar situation with your petitioner, have associated themselves with him, for the purpose of forming a settlement: that having examined some wilderness land on the Pollet River, in the county of Westmorland, they find it of good quality, and are desirous of settling upon it as soon as the necessary survey and allotment can be made.

That the associates of your petitioner, 17 in number, are all at present residing in the city of St. John, and are described as follows:—(For Names, *see* Abstract at foot.)

That all the said persons (with one exception) are natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, possessing sufficient means of their own to form a settlement, and are all persons of good character and standing: that several others, desirous of joining the association, have been refused, as not possessing the requisite means, or being otherwise objectionable; but your petitioner fully expects that others will join them who do possess means, and are unexceptionable.

Your petitioner now prays, on behalf of himself and associates, that a tract of land on the east side of the Pollet River aforesaid, commencing near the outlet of the Pollet Lake, and extending down stream, may be surveyed into lots for settlement on the established terms. And your petitioner further prays, that the order of survey may be issued at once as himself and associates are prepared to start on the instant to take up their respective locations, and commence chopping, for which they are fully prepared, and have ample means.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, &c.

St. John's, 19 August 1842. (signed) *Azor W. T. Betts.*

Blacksmiths	-	-	4	Cartmen	-	-	-	5	Saddlers	-	-	-	2
Shoemakers	-	-	4	Millers	-	-	-	2	Farmers	-	-	-	28
Carpenters	-	-	28	Masons	-	-	-	6	Others	-	-	-	36

127 in all; principally Wesleyan Methodists.

A SURVEYOR to be immediately appointed to survey the location pointed out, and Mr. Freeze, the member of King's County, has been required to assist in forming the settlement. A school lot to be reserved, and a church lot, and such other reserves as may be necessary. Alternate lots to be sold by auction. The parties, who are highly respectable, will go into immediate possession, and commence work, having means for their support.

(signed) *W. M. G. C.*

May it please your Excellency, St. John's, 22 August 1842.

With reference to the petition of Azor W. T. Betts, presented on Friday last, praying for a tract of land on the Pollet River, for immediate settlement by himself and 17 associates, I beg to represent to your Excellency that two other persons, namely, John G. Ray, ship carpenter, married, and family, Thomas Proud, plasterer, married, and family, have applied for leave to join Mr. Betts and associates, to which Mr. Betts, on behalf of the petitioners, has consented, being satisfied as to their characters and sufficiency of means. I therefore pray that the names of John G. Ray and Thomas Proud may be added to the list in Mr. Betts's petition.

I beg respectfully to suggest to your Excellency's consideration the propriety on this occasion of laying out a large body of land on the Pollet River and its vicinity (provided it should be vacant and of good quality), and of erecting the same into a town, borough, or municipality, with reserves for churches, schools, public buildings, and common lands for general use; such reserves to be held by the Crown in trust for such town, borough, or municipality, until it shall be incorporated by general or special enactment.

The persons who have now applied for lands on the Pollet River are natives of this country, active, intelligent tradesmen, with means quite sufficient for forming a good settlement. They have entered into an agreement to assist each other this autumn in clearing the land and erecting houses. Until fairly established, they will be almost as one family. An excellent opportunity is therefore offered of establishing a borough or municipality, by laying out and designating the settlement as such, and transacting all business with the settlers as if they were a body having common interests, which would be strengthened and improved by their acting on all occasions in concert. A habit of acting thus together, and speaking with one voice, would be productive of many advantages, and lead to the establishment of a corporation by legal authority as a natural consequence, for which the settlement would be in every way fully prepared.

If a tract of land should be laid out as proposed, it would attract to it many persons of equally good standing with the present applicants, possessing the same, or perhaps more ample means. With a due degree of caution in the admission of associates, and some little arrangement as to the manner of conducting their general business, an association might be very soon formed, at the present time, which would serve as a model to the whole colony. It would lead to other settlements of the like stamp throughout the province, and by degrees change the whole of the present imperfect mode of settling the wilderness into a sound, healthy, and effective system, which would relieve the country from the burthen of supporting new settlements, to which it is now constantly subjected.

As such settlements grew up into strength and opulence, a due proportion of the labouring classes might be admitted into them, who, by receiving occasional employment from their more wealthy neighbours, would soon establish themselves.

With a humble hope that these suggestions may obtain consideration,

I have, &c.

His Excellency (signed) *W. H. Perley.*
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H. Lieutenant-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency, St. John's, 23 September 1842.

With reference to the petition of David Collins, for himself and 50 associates, which I forwarded on the 19th instant, praying for allotments of land on the Pollet River, in The Mechanics' Settlement, I crave leave to represent to your Excellency that the undermentioned persons, mechanics and others, are desirous of being added to the list of Mr. Collins's associates, and to have allotments of land in the same line of country, on the like terms and conditions.

The present applicants are as follows:—

[For Names, *see* Abstract.]

Abstract not received.

On behalf of the foregoing parties, 57 in number, and with the approbation and consent of David Collins the petitioner, I pray that these names may be added to the list of 50 set forth in Mr. Collins's petition, and may be considered included therein as applicants for lands in the same township or line of country, being persons of sufficient means desirous of actually settling on the lands which may be allotted them.

I also beg to represent, on behalf of all the applicants for lands in The Mechanics' Settlement, that they are all stated to be Protestants, the greater part belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist connexion, and that they earnestly desire suitable lands to be reserved for churches and schools in convenient situations.

I have, &c.

His Excellency (signed) *W. H. Perley.*
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H. Lieutenant-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Let additional allotments be laid out, and reserves made in the Pollet settlement for these settlers, and put up to public sale.

(signed) *W. M. G. C.*

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—No. 10.—

(No. 97.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
14 October 1842.

No. 10.
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley,
14 October 1842.

My Lord,

ON my return on the 12th instant from a tour through the northern districts of this province, I had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch (No. 98) of the 15th September, in acknowledgment of mine of the 9th and 28th July (Nos. 71 and 73), on the subject of emigration.

As my despatches of the 12th and 27th September (Nos. 85 and 89) relate to the progress which has since been made in the settlement of provincial mechanics and others, who had been thrown out of employment, and by British emigrants who had arrived with means of self-support, I shall proceed to communicate to your Lordship such observations as have occurred to me in my progress through the districts I have lately visited.

In the summer of 1841 I made an extensive circuit through the southern counties; and in my despatch (No. 37) of the 15th July 1841, I stated the result of my observations on the capabilities of the province.

At that time the distress, which subsequently occurred to discourage its enterprise and to impair its resources, had not been developed; and although anticipating, from the financial situation of the province, as reported in my previous despatch of the 21st June (No. 28), that difficulties were likely to arise, I had hoped that, by the prudence of the Legislature in the adoption of a sounder system, the embarrassments which have since occurred might have been averted.

Your Lordship is aware that these hopes were disappointed; and I have since been anxious to complete the circuits, which have enabled me partially to appreciate the effects upon the country of the pressure which ensued, and which your Lordship has justly referred to the various occurrences which conspired for a time to paralyse the industry and enterprise of the people.

The counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, although partially settled soon after the separation of the province from Nova Scotia, remained a part of the county of Northumberland until a recent period.

The inhabitants were chiefly engaged in lumbering and the timber trade, carried on in the Bay of Chaleur and the Miramichi river, and which gave employment to a great number of large ships, many of which were built in those ports.

The check given to these operations within the last two years, added to the financial embarrassments of the province, had led to a suspension of the resources on which the people had mainly depended for their subsistence; and as all hope of an early revival of the timber trade was necessarily abandoned, as well as the prospect of obtaining advances from the Government for roads, under the grants of the Assembly, the attention of the people was directed to the only available resource in the cultivation of the land; and I have the gratification to state, that throughout the province their efforts, under Providence, have been blessed with an abundant harvest,—the supplies raised being adequate to their plentiful subsistence through the winter, and in many cases with a considerable surplus.

Besides the productions of oats and potatoes, a considerable quantity of wheat has been grown, which will lessen the importation of flour from the United States, and may be expected to lead in future years to a surplus sufficient for exportation.

Although agriculture will henceforth constitute the leading pursuit of the inhabitants, and the foundation of its future prosperity, it would be wrong to overlook that the spirited improvements which have been effected in roads and bridges, by which the settlement of the country has been facilitated, have been mainly the results of the efforts of gentlemen engaged in the shipping and timber trade; and that although the system pursued has been erroneous in drawing too largely on the public revenues of the province, its progress will, in a material degree, be referable to their exertions.

The main roads from Fredericton to Newcastle, and thence to Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbelltown on the Restigouche, are nearly completed and bridged, and several bye-roads are partially opened from them to detached settlements.

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The lands traversed by these roads are for the most part favourable for settlement; and it was gratifying to me to find that the people were prepared to appreciate the advantage of settling together.

The limited number of persons possessing education, and the means of directing their operations, and of providing for the administration of the country, constitutes a formidable obstacle to its progress.

There are extensive parishes in which it has hitherto been impracticable to appoint a single magistrate, and others where the appointments made are not satisfactory to the people, from the extensive powers conferred on the magistracy, especially in the local courts.

Sometimes single families are met with who are prosperously settled in the wilderness, and whose numerous families are growing up without education, or the means of spiritual communion.

Where such efforts have been made to open communications through the country, it may be expected in time that these insulated settlements will be connected by the influx of new settlers, and this will probably ensue from the increasing attention to agriculture, except where large tracts of land along the lines of road and the margins of rivers have been taken up on speculation by persons not disposed or possessed of the means of improving the country.

The practice in the neighbouring states of laying out the wilderness lands in townships, and of imposing on the purchasers a moderate rate to provide for schools and roads, has induced a habit with the settlers of providing for these essential objects, which the practice in this province of contributing to them so largely from the public revenue has discouraged.

The inability to provide so lavishly for them in future I have endeavoured to impress on the people, and I hope the effect will be to induce a disposition to bear the local charges on which their future execution and maintenance must depend.

A moderate rate upon property, as a commutation of statute labour, would be adequate to support the annual disbursements hitherto made under the grants of the Assembly, and the capital advanced on such securities, and invested in the execution of roads, and perhaps the erection of schools, would be progressively redeemed in a term of years, without imposing the whole burthen on the first settlers. Such a principle also is just, as these improvements are permanent.

The issue of funds on such securities, for objects so essential to the improvement of the country, has been the only application of the public credit which I have at any time contemplated, and which, under a guarantee for the due execution of the works in question, by placing them under the superintendence of an efficient department, holds out the only means by which they can be provided for until private capital can be applied to them. From these observations, I trust your Lordship will perceive that, so far from leading the inhabitants to rely on the continuance of the system of anticipating the public revenue for these objects, I have uniformly impressed on them the necessity of relying on themselves, and have afforded to them such an exposition of their financial affairs, that they are enabled to judge of the ruinous consequences of pursuing a system which has impaired the provincial credit. My views in the last session were limited to the establishment of a guarantee fund for the existing debt, and for the completion of the works already in progress, under proper superintendence.

For these the public revenues would have been ample, notwithstanding the commercial depression and the heavy losses sustained on Government warrants from the depreciation of the public credit; and the pressure on the money market, from the amount unpaid, would have been obviated; neither would the banks have been so restricted in their operations by the large amount of these warrants held by them, on which no provision had been made for the payment of the interest accruing.

The suspension of this accommodation, added to other causes, led to the unusual pressure on all classes of the inhabitants; and the urgent appeals made to me to issue warrants for bye-road appropriations, regardless of their certain depreciation, from the inability of the Government to take them up, induced me to propose to the county magistrates to devise the means of assisting the inhabitants, on their own responsibility, to whatever extent might be required.

Their proceedings appear to have been judicious; and the result has been, that the funds, which to a very limited extent were applied in small loans, to enable the people to plant their lands, and which, under ordinary circumstances, they

NEW BRUNSWICK.

could have obtained from the banks, have been amply secured in the result of the present harvest.

It was not intended that such assistance should be rendered to those classes who had a claim to aid from the commissioners and guardians of the poor, either as emigrants or paupers, and who generally resorted to the towns for relief, from the absence of employment in the country. I should also observe to your Lordship, that the settlement of this class of persons, except where funds for their employment might be provided, has never been regarded by me as favourable to the prospects of the colonies. The exertions made by American agents in the United Kingdom to induce those who possessed resources to settle in the United States, and the disappointments to which many have there been subject, I have formerly alluded to; and as lands have been laid out in locations adequate for the settlement of many thousands, if they should possess the means of maintaining themselves till their lands could be made productive, there was no ground to apprehend inconvenience from the influx of such a class, although the introduction of indigent settlers was calculated to aggravate the public distress.

Indeed, the arrival of several farmers from Rhode Island, induced by the troubles in that state, has been hailed as a benefit, and the settlement of the mechanics of St. John on wilderness lands is regarded as a change in the views of that class highly favourable to the agricultural prospects of that province.

There can be no doubt that its great natural resources will, in time, be appreciated by others of the same class, whose views have been directed to other quarters.

I regret to have overlooked that emigrant agents in the United Kingdom had been appointed during your Lordship's former administration of the colonies. There can be no doubt that they are able to render valuable assistance and advice to the emigrants.

The erroneous information given to them by interested persons may in this manner be counteracted, and especially where they are induced to embark for ports from which they cannot conveniently remove to their ultimate destinations.

I am fully impressed with the importance and justice of your Lordship's observations regarding the administration of the emigrant funds, and, I hope, for the support of the Legislature, in directing their application more strictly to the purposes for which they are raised. It is just, however, to observe, that much praiseworthy zeal has been evinced by the local commissioners in assisting and relieving destitute emigrants and their families. The appointment of an emigrant agent (Mr. Ward) at Fredericton by my predecessor originated in the number who came up from St. John's in the river steam-boats, which ply daily, and where many are induced to repair in consequence of the practice of selling the public lands at the Crown Land Office, and which are bid for either by the settlers themselves or by their agents.

Mr. Ward has exerted himself to obtain employment for the emigrants in the country, but no salary has been granted to him.

I am of opinion that it would be desirable to make some provision for these duties at Fredericton and at the outports; and where the numbers arriving are insufficient to call for a separate appointment, a small allowance to the officer of customs might with advantage be granted.

The funds raised by emigrant societies, under the premiums granted by the Legislature to the counties, were intended to afford assistance chiefly to the families of indigent emigrants, who often arrive in a state of destitution, until they could obtain employment. The distresses of the country in the last year have unavoidably rendered them inoperative. I am impressed with the justice of your Lordship's remark, that all adventitious stimulus should be as far as possible withheld; but in seasons of distress at home and abroad, when multitudes of destitute people repair to the colonies, the adoption of means of relief, which is often required for the preservation of the lives of women and children, cannot always be regulated by prudential considerations, affecting the community on which they are cast. The hospitality of the people of the province towards the emigrants is a creditable feature in their character.

I am happy to have your Lordship's concurrence in my opinion, that the introduction of labourers, without adequate capital for their employment, it is of primary importance to discourage; and as emigrants are naturally prone to seek a settlement on land, and as such condition of the labouring class I conceive to be the most favourable for their social improvement, and for the advancement of

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the colonies, I have been naturally led to consider of the means of promoting this object in a manner the best calculated to secure the advantage of the emigrant, and of the country to which he transfers his labour.

Having in a long course of public service in the colonies been impressed with the defects of the systems adopted, and having witnessed the failure of several praiseworthy undertakings both public and private, I have been attentive to the causes which produced them.

Looking, as I have done, to the means of preserving those social advantages to which Englishmen justly attach so much importance, I have been accustomed to regard with regret that the settlement of the colonies should so entirely depend on the immigration of the poor and indigent classes; and during my occasional residence at home, I have been attentive to the means by which other classes of people could be induced to take part in such undertakings, and thus to provide for the settlement of the colonies under the most favourable circumstances. Having been associated with several gentlemen in an attempt to carry out these views in the United Kingdom, I only relinquished them when I proceeded to the West Indies in 1834, but not before I had assured myself of the practicability of establishing such colonies at home, and of the advantages to be derived from them as auxiliaries to a system of colonization abroad.

I trouble your Lordship with these observations only that I may contribute, so far as the expression of my opinion can avail, in the promotion of an object which I consider would reward the exertions of those who might undertake to promote it; but, apart from such views, it is not unreasonable to hope that the natural advantages of this province are such as to prove, at least, as attractive as the Canadas and Prince Edward's Island, where settlements are understood to be forming by emigrants of a superior class, who possess not only the resources required for the employment of the indigent emigrants, but who are able to contribute their valuable assistance in the preservation of those habits and institutions on which the prosperity of society more essentially depends.

I need not add, that they would find in the old inhabitants of the province a disposition cordially to co-operate with them in the promotion of objects calculated for their common benefit, and to perpetuate the connexion with the parent country on terms reciprocally advantageous.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

—No. 11.—

(No. 100.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
28 October 1842.

No. 11.
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley,
28 October 1842.

My Lord,

HAVING since the date of my despatch (No. 97) of the 14th instant revisited the southern districts of the province, I proceed to offer to your Lordship such further observations as have occurred to me in the course of my circuit.

A direct road from Fredericton to St. Andrew's on the St. Croix river having been opened in 1839, I proceeded by that route, passing through a prosperous settlement which had been formed by a party of agricultural emigrants from Northumberland in that year. These persons had been induced to come out by the prospect of employment in the settlement of the New Brunswick Land Company at Stanley, and, disappointed in this, their views were directed to the formation of a settlement on the projected line of road, to which their labour with that of others was usefully applied; and a direct mail communication has thus been opened from hence through St. Andrew's and St. Stephen's to the United States. Adjacent to this line has been formed the other settlement alluded to in my despatch (No. 85) of 12th September.

Along the entire route which I pursued, I had occasion to observe the successful efforts which had been made to improve the agriculture of the province, and, under the depression to which the trade in all the commercial ports has been subject, it was gratifying to observe the prosperous condition of the farmers, notwithstanding the disadvantages arising from the suspension of public and private credit, and their inability to obtain a present market for their surplus produce.

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The number of able hands heretofore annually withdrawn to engage in lumbering operations has been seriously injurious to the agricultural districts, not only in the neglect of such farm-work as could be performed in the winter, but from the loss of the early part of the summer season, which, being short, demands promptitude and the unremitted exertions of the farmer in order to secure his crops. In the present year, extensive preparations are making for the improvement of the land by composts, of materials which can be readily obtained; it having been ascertained that the negligent husbandry which settlers from necessity have recourse to when isolated, can thus be superseded with advantage under a system of combined labour and its intelligent application.

The practice heretofore has been for the isolated settler to cut down the forest trees, leaving the roots in the ground for several years, and cultivating the intervening spaces with the hoe; but wilderness land has recently been completely cleared and improved with compost manure under the plough, at 2*l.* 8*s.* sterling per acre.

3*l.* currency.

Efforts are being made to introduce machinery for the abridgment of labour in the fabrication of the woollen clothing commonly used by the farmers and their families. A factory of this description in a district favourable for sheep-farming promises to be successful, affording as it does a market for the wool, in exchange for the articles of clothing required.

The command of water-power facilitates the introduction of such works, as well as the establishment of corn and grist mills. In the establishment I have alluded to, the machinery has been obtained from the United States, the duties having been remitted to the importer.

Common manufactures of this description, which are essential to the prosperity of every country, and ought therefore to be encouraged, are favourable to general commerce, augmenting the resources of communities, and thereby facilitating the interchange of their varied products, directly or circuitously. In reference to this subject, it would be inappropriate in this despatch to enter on the subject of the trade of the province as it is affected by the British and American tariffs, on which I shall have occasion separately to address your Lordship.

As the period approaches when the Legislature will resume its labour, I feel it to be important that the views of the Government in regard to the financial interests of the province should be clearly understood.

In my despatch of the 21st June 1841 (No. 28), I observed that from the great disproportion between the extent of the lands granted and the domains of the Crown, it was obviously impossible that the inhabitants of the settled parts of the province could defray, from their own resources, the expense of opening so large an extent of wilderness; but the works required being reproductive, there could be no difficulty in raising the funds required for the purpose, and of providing for the payment of the interest, and the ultimate redemption of the principal. On this principle, I proposed in my despatch (No. 37) of the 15th July 1841, that a capital should be raised on the credit of the province, and on the security of a guarantee fund to be provided, with the object of continuing the works in progress, and of carrying out such further improvements as might be recommended.

In the formation of such a fund, it was not my intention that it should constitute an exclusive charge on the provincial revenues; the attempt to carry out local improvements by such means having involved the province in debt, for which no provision had been made; and as I stated in my despatch of the 21st June, that the import duties should be lowered to protect the fair trader and to prevent smuggling, I considered that no greater sum could be available for such fund than the surplus which might remain after defraying the expenses of the Government.

No charge, however, being imposed on the lands for local improvements, and many such works being in progress, a contribution from this source for their completion might be obtainable, and from the commutations of forced labour; and if the fund thus raised should be adequate to redeem the capital advanced in a moderate term of years, it could be considered not otherwise than just that future settlers should thus be made to contribute to works necessary to the settlement of a thickly-wooded country intersected by rivers and streams, the banks of which were already occupied.

The establishment of tolls at a more advanced period of settlement might relieve the inhabitants in part from these charges.

In illustration of these remarks, I may observe that extensive works have been executed

executed or are in progress from no other funds than annual contributions from the public revenue; and while the spirit of improvement is to be applauded, the mode in which it has been sustained is manifestly objectionable.

The commercial distress which arose towards the end of the last year, leading as it did to a decline of the revenue, induced me to limit my views in the last session to a provision for the redemption of the provincial debt, and for the completion of the works already in progress; and if a guarantee fund had been formed, on security of which capital could have been raised for these objects, the loss occasioned by the non-completion of such works, and much of the difficulties which have since been experienced, would have been obviated.

In the present circumstances of the province, it would be impossible to calculate on any available surplus from the public revenue, and although it may be expected gradually to improve, a guarantee fund can only at present be derived from such rates or tolls as may be imposed for the execution or completion of works, for which the inhabitants are willing thus to provide; and when the Legislature has restored public credit by redeeming its engagements, the effect on the provincial revenue cannot fail to be favourably experienced.

Applauding as I do the spirit with which the Assembly has promoted many useful works, but which were obviously beyond the present means of the province to provide for, except by raising the necessary capital on the security of an adequate fund for its gradual redemption, a further consideration presents itself in the necessity of guarding against the loss of capital from the unskilful execution of the works, and the inadequate means applied to them.

The practice of carrying roads over the summits of hills to avoid crossing streams, and the construction of bridges, has led to the abandonment of lines of road on which much labour had been bestowed; and the same remark is applicable to what are called "winter roads," where the forest trees are merely cut down. When covered with snow, such tracts may be traversed on sleds, but at other times they are impracticable, and the improvement of them is often attended with more labour than would be required for the completion of a new line of road. The losses, also, which are sometimes sustained from the defective construction of bridges should be guarded against by placing such works under the direction of a scientific department.

How far a change in the Crown lands, or, in other words, in the casual revenue, may hereafter be imposed in aid of these improvements, by which the value of the lands would be raised in common with the lands of the inhabitants, will be a subject for future consideration; meanwhile the rapid augmentation in the value of lands, where they are rendered accessible by means of roads, is strikingly evidenced in all parts of the province, and from the high price which they have attained in favourable situations, it is evident that no charge is more certainly compensated to the settler than that which is incurred in opening and improving communications throughout the country. In the older settlements it will in general be fully adequate for the purpose, and may be assisted by tolls; but the construction of roads and bridges through extensive tracts of wilderness, which may separate them as completely as if the ocean intervened, will, in most cases, require to be undertaken on the security of some general fund, to which the lands thus opened for settlement would afterwards contribute.

Settlers who possess resources to maintain themselves in the wilderness till the lands they purchase can be rendered productive, are generally disposed to contribute their labour, at moderate rates, in redemption of the charge by which they tax themselves for improvements essential to them, and the charges thus liquidated are public contributions to such works, by which the market value of the reserved lands is augmented.

Works of this description will sometimes admit of being progressively executed as funds become available; but in most cases it will be found preferable to delay them until adequate funds can be applied for their completion on approved estimates and plans.

From the adoption of the first mode, unfinished works have been subject to injury through neglect and dilapidation, the early completion of which could alone save the capital already expended on them, or render it reproductive as an investment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

—No. 12.—

No. 12.
Lord Stanley to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
7 October 1842.

(No. 104.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir, Downing-street, 7 October 1842.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a General Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, bearing date the 30th July last, of the proceedings during the preceding year.

For General Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, *vide* Papers ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 12 August 1842. No. 567.

I have, &c,

(signed) *Stanley.*

—No. 13.—

No. 13.
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley,
14 November 1842.

(No. 103.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley.*

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
14 November 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch (No. 104), dated 7th October, transmitting for my information the copy of a General Report of the proceedings of the Land and Emigration Commissioners.

I have perused with interest the observations of the Commissioners, and I am desirous of affording them all the information that may enable them fully to comprehend the measures in progress for the settlement of the lands in this province.

Having in former despatches explained the principles by which I have been guided, I now enclose a Report by the Commissioner, Mr. Wilmot, who undertook to superintend the first settlement on the St. Andrew's road in the winter of 1841. From this report it appears that the forty settlers who occupy 2,000 acres or 50 acres each, have cleared 200 acres of land, and have opened and constructed a road of 16 feet wide and of four miles in length through the forest to connect their settlement with the main road to St. Andrew's; that the contracts made with the whole party under a joint guarantee were executed at the current rate for such work in 1841, and that the labour performed has been equivalent to the supplies advanced.

If the 2,000 acres of reserved land in the settlement should sell by auction at 5*s.* an acre—the former upset price of wilderness lands, and less than the average price of private lands—the proceeds would be equivalent to the value of the labour expended on the road; and from the great reduction in the value of labour and subsistence in the present year, the same contracts could now have been executed at half the cost.

When it is further considered that these settlers with their families were at the beginning of the last winter in a destitute condition and without employment in Fredericton, and that in twelve months their labour has acquired to them a property valued at 1,300*l.* sterling, and that they have performed public work valued at 471*l.* sterling, no question can be entertained of the advantage accruing to the public as well as to the settlers themselves from the undertaking.

The Commissioners have noticed that the further prosecution of this plan of settlement has been arrested by the financial difficulties of the province, and they observe that advances of public money may be expected unduly to encourage the influx of emigrants in search of labour. This observation necessarily applies to works of every description in which public funds may be expended in the colonies.

The opening of roads in a new country covered with forest is essential to its occupation and improvement. The money expended on them is of the nature of an investment of capital; and while there is an effective demand for wild lands and a progressive augmentation in its value, such works are not only a means of effecting the settlement of the country, but of increasing the revenue, from which the necessary funds may be derived for their further prosecution.

Without pursuing the subject at present, and admitting the necessity of a vigilant superintendence where public monies are advanced, and indeed of placing

placing them in the hands of those who are intrusted with their disbursement on the works to be performed, I wish to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that the settlements now in progress have been undertaken by associated parties, who, possessing the means of maintaining themselves in the wilderness, have required no advances to be made to them, and who have entered into voluntary contracts in some cases to open roads required for access to their locations. Several settlements on this plan are now forming on lands selected in different parts of the province, the most considerable of which is situated near the Kennebeckasis river, where a party of 200 unemployed mechanics of St. John's are now settling.

From the enclosed Report of Dr. Gesner it will be observed, that a number of squatters were found by the surveyors on the land, and who will have an opportunity of purchasing at the sales the allotments which they occupy.

No person will be allowed to purchase more than 50 acres on credit, and those who desire to purchase the reserved lots must pay for those they have first acquired.

To ensure the effective occupation of the lands, the bonds will be enforced where it is neglected.

I will take an early opportunity of transmitting the regulations under which these settlements are now forming; and I hope that their effect in raising the value of the Crown lands will recommend the equitable claim of the settlers to the remission of a part of the price of their lands in consideration of the work performed by them in opening roads. I should not propose that this should be done except where the roads have been properly laid out and executed; and the sum remitted would be regulated by the extent of the road and the ordinary contract price of the work performed.

Hitherto the revenue derived from the sales of Crown lands has been inconsiderable, and the extent to which it is occupied by persons without title is generally complained of. In the prosecution of this plan of settlement, I anticipate that with the improvement of the country the revenue will be augmented, and a limitation of the occupancy of the settlers will facilitate the acquisition of titles, which it is as much the policy of the Government as it is advantageous to the people to encourage. In the expectation of a progressive rise in the value of lands, the settlers will be anxious to redeem the bonds on their first purchases, in order that they may be enabled to bid for the reserved allotments at the public sales.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 13.

Sir, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 2 November 1842. Encl. 1, in No. 13.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the account of work on the road through the Teetotal Settlement, showing a balance due to me of 389*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, the whole of which has already been advanced to the men, and which I have had to make provision for in the mean time at great inconvenience.

I have never obtained the actual measurement of the road until this morning.

I also enclose a return of crop produced on the clearances during the summer.

I shall have the account of disbursements made up to-day, showing the items of expenditure.

The prices for grubbing and making are those submitted to and approved of by the council at the formation of the settlement.

I have, &c.

Honourable W. F. Odell, Provincial Secretary.

(signed) *L. A. Wilmot,* Commissioner.

P.S.—There are now twenty-five houses erected in the settlement.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Executive Government,

To L. A. Wilmot - - Dr.

	Currency. £.	s.	d.
To grubbing 940 rods road through Teetotal Settlement, 16 feet wide, at 2s. per rod	94	—	—
Turnpiking and draining the whole distance from the St. Andrew's road to end of Settlement, 1,319 rods, at 7s. 6d.	494	7	6
Discount on warrant, &c.	1	4	11
	589	12	5
Cr.			
By sundry warrants	200	—	—
£.	389	12	6

Fredericton, 2 November 1842.

L. A. Wilmot, of Fredericton, Esq., maketh oath and saith, that the above account is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn the 2d day of November 1842, before

(signed) *T. A. Robertson*, Justice Peace.

RETURN OF CROP, TEETOTAL SETTLEMENT, 1842.

NAMES.	Bushels Potatoes.	Stooks or Bushels Oats.	Bushels Turnips.
George Wynne	20	12	—
John O'Brian	30	—	—
Dennis Riorden	40	15	10
Simon Leary	15	—	—
Michael Malney	50	—	—
Daniel Hurley	40	10	10
John Maloney	50	8	10
Dan O'Brian	54	—	—
Owen Smith	35	6	7
James Gorman	52	—	—
James Driscoll	30	—	—
Dan Coughlan	40	4	6
Jerry Crowley	50	8	6
Jerry Donavan	30	—	—
Patrick Ryan	36	—	—
John Driscoll	40	—	—
David Scanlin	50	—	8
John Barry	60	—	4
Cornelius M'Donald	30	—	—
Edward Conners	60	—	10
John Clancy	35	—	10
John M'Curdy	40	—	—
Dan Sullivan	35	—	—
Michael O'Brien	35	—	—
John Kingston	30	—	—
James Calley	30	—	—
Timothy Daley	50	6	—
James Crane	40	4	—
Jerry Coughlan	60	6	—
Michael Sullivan	40	6	—
John Russell	50	8	6
John Sullivan	40	—	—
Jem^{y} Daley	35	—	—
James Brennen	55	—	—
Jenn^{y} Carty	20	—	—
Dan Donavan	54	—	—
Jerry Leary	—	—	—
James Barrett	10	—	—
Henry Wynne	20	—	—
James M'Mahon	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,491	93	87

2 November 1842.

L. A. Wilmot, Commissioner.

ABSTRACT OF FOREGOING RETURN.

Produce raised by 40 men (with families numbering 160 souls), Potatoes, 1,491 bushels; Oats, 93 bushels; Turnips, 87 bushels.
Acres cleared for cultivation next year, 200.
Largest clearance on 100 acres, 9.
Road opened and made for traffic, 4 miles 39 rods.

		Currency.	Sterling.
Charge for labour on road, 2s. currency, equal to 1s. 7d. sterling per rod, for rooting out trees on a road 16 feet wide	940 rods		
Number of rods previously rooted out and not charged	370		
TOTAL Rods rooted	1,319	£. 94 — —	equal to £. 75
Constructing and draining road to connect the settlement with great road to St. Andrew's road, 1,319 rods, at 7s. 6d. currency, equal to 6s. sterling		£. 494. 7. 6.	equal to £. 396
TOTAL			£. 471

The

The supplies purchased in the winter of 1841 consisted of pork, fish, flour, potatoes and other articles at the market prices, of the issues of which an account was kept with each settler.

The settlers having contracted collectively to perform the work at the rates specified in the account, the Commissioner has recredited them for the amount of work done, at the contract rate, against the supplies advanced to them for subsistence and aid, in planting their lands with potatoes, oats and turnips.

Due to Government from 40 settlers, purchasing 50 acres each, at 2 *s.* 8 *d.* sterling per acre, including survey, 266 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

1. Value of 200 acres cleared land, at 4 *l.* sterling per acre - - - £. 800
2. Value of 25 houses built, 20 *l.* sterling each, not including camp-houses, root-houses or cellars, &c. - - - - - - £. 500

£. 1,300.

Probable value of intermediate Crown allotments reserved in the settlement, 2,000 acres, at 8 *s.* sterling per acre, 800 *l.*

The average rates of labour in the present year are reduced nearly one-half from the above rates, at which the road-work was contracted to be performed in 1841; and the price of provisions has been subject to an equivalent reduction.

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

REPORT.

(No. 103.)

To his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K.H., Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please your Excellency,

In compliance with your Excellency's instructions, I have visited the settlement now opening by the Mechanics' and other associations situated between the sources of the Kenebecasis and Pollet river, and the old road between St. John and Shepody, in the county of King's and Westmorland. The greatest number of the persons forming these associations are mechanics of St. John, among whom there is a part of the natives of the above counties, who I had encouraged to go into the woods on account of their knowledge of clearing wild lands, which knowledge will be communicated to settlers from the city. Encl. 2, in No. 13.

About 350 lots, each of 100 acres (to be subdivided), have already been surveyed on one tract, and the settlement will be about 12 miles long and six miles broad.

The land in general is of a good quality, and is covered with beech, birch and other kinds of hard wood, among which is the sugar maple, a tree of much value to the new settler. The tract contains but little pine, and not more spruce or fir than will be required for the use of the settlement. The streams passing through the land offer good sites for mills.

Roads have been reserved between every alternate range of lots, and also a sufficient number of cross roads to secure free communication when the tract became strictly inhabited.

A road has been laid out to the middle of the settlement, and I have been able to procure as much labour by subscription as will render it passable for the settlers to carry in their provisions and other supplies during the winter.

It is very desirable that a road should be made from the settlement to the Shepody road (five miles), and to the Bay of Fundy (20 miles). The distance to the Shepody road will be only six miles, and to the Bay of Fundy the distance is 15 miles.

These roads will allow the settlers to procure fish at a cheap rate in the summer season.

Already a number of persons have commenced making clearances, erecting log-houses, &c., and the settlers are advancing daily to the place of their future labour. The number of persons desirous of taking up land in this settlement is about 200.

The most serious difficulty had been likely to arise from the great number of squatters who had settled upon ungranted lands, a list of which, with brief notes, is appended to this report. A number of these had cleared lands, built houses, and made themselves comfortable; others have only felled and burnt from one acre to four acres, and a few had expected to hold occupation by cutting down a few trees, after an order had been issued to survey the whole tract.

Under a consideration of these circumstances, it was deemed advisable to allow such persons to join one of the associations. It is desirable that the survey of every tract should be completed before settlers enter upon the lands. Firmness is also required on the part of surveyors, in order that the general good of the whole may not be sacrificed for the benefit of a few. No possession should be given of the reserved lots.

Should the lots sold on credit never be paid for, the increase in the value of the reserved lots by the adjoining clearings, roads, &c. will be more than a four-fold compensation to the Government for all the lands thus disposed of.

When any body of emigrants, or persons from the towns, associate to open a new settlement, jealousies immediately arise between them and among the inhabitants near the districts

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selected for settlement. To remove this evil, encouragement should be given to the young men of the province to mix with the strangers, and this will prove a certain and an effectual remedy. The labours of an efficient and zealous emigrant agent or commissioner are, in my opinion, highly necessary in the opening of new settlements in the province.

A plan of the settlement, with another report, will be laid before his Excellency as soon as the surveys are completed.

I have, &c.

Sussex, King's County, 27 October 1842. (signed) *A. Gesner.*

MEMORANDUM of Persons settled on ungranted Lands near Salmon River, Pollet River, and West Branch of the Kennebecasis.

John Walter cleared half an acre in June last; has an order of survey; the lot is in Mr. Wilmot's survey, and is chosen by Mr. Storms.
William Taylor has cleared one acre.
John Martin has cleared two acres near Pollet Lake.
Edward Haley, a pensioner, has cleared 10 acres and built a house; he purchased his improvements from one Malone for 10*l.*
George Sprague and John Sprague cut three acres, on Nos. 4 and 5 of Mr. Wilmot's survey in June last; the lots are chosen by Messrs. Storms, of the Mechanics' Association.
Morton M'Loud, and others, had lots surveyed by Deputy Arnold, crossing Cunningham's survey, after the land had been selected by persons belonging to the association; they have taken possession.
Samuel Cleaveland has cleared two acres near Pollet Lake.
James Le Babcock has cleared 20 acres; has a house and barn; has been on the Crown land two years.
John Gordon has cleared two acres.
Robert Workman has cleared four acres, and built a house.
—— Cook has cut two acres.
William Hawks has cut half an acre.
James Hawks has cut 10 acres.
John Corrigan has made a small clearing.
Eastman Neckinson has cleared five acres, and built a house.
Patrick Swift has cleared two acres.
Owen O'Brien has cleared four acres, and is building a house.
Humphrey Howard has a clearing.
Howard & Sons occupy 700 acres of ungranted lands.
Francis Gallagher has a clearing.
Edward Owens has a clearing.
John Huggins has a clearing.
Robert M'Lean has a clearing.
John Hall has a clearing.
The above squatters are settled within an area of 10 square miles.

27 October 1842. (signed) *A. Gesner.*

—No. 14.—

(No. 114.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley.*

No. 14.
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley,
12 December 1842.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
12 December 1842.

My Lord,

REFERRING to my despatch (No. 103) of the 14th November, I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship copy of the Regulations passed by me in Council, on the 1st instant, to give effect to the measures which are in progress for the settlement of the Crown lands.

Previous to the adoption of the plan of laying out locations for the settlement of the people together, small allotments of land were applied for by individuals, and the applicant was put into possession on paying a first instalment, and defraying the expenses of a special survey.

In this manner numerous families have settled in the wilderness, who, failing to pay the subsequent instalments, have received no grants; while others, to avoid the first expenses, have taken possession of lands without authority, and formed settlements in situations where they might escape observation. The ill effects arising from the habits thus acquired, and the decline of the revenue from the sale of lands, necessitated a change; and by receiving applications from associated parties for the sale and survey of blocks of land laid out in locations,

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locations, a general disposition has been evinced to form such associations, in which men of great respectability have taken a lead.

The expenses attending the surveys of land on this plan have been greatly reduced, and the funds of the settlers, formerly absorbed in defraying these charges, are now applicable to the improvement of the farms, or the purchase of additional land, by redeeming the bonds on the credit purchases, which credit purchases are limited to 50 acres.

I transmit, also, some extracts from a Report of Dr. Gesner, the provincial geologist, in which he has pointed out the situations of extensive tracts of valuable lands, which are open to settlement in all parts of the province. *Not received with this despatch.*

The upset price at which it has been usual, of late, to offer the public lands for sale, will readily admit of being raised to the average rate at which private lands are disposed of in the same situations; and if the Assembly should concur in the application of a part of the land revenue to the opening of roads, which are essential to the occupation of the country, capital may be expected to be invested in the purchase of lands, by which that revenue will be considerably augmented. What proportion may admit of being so applied, I am unable at present to anticipate; but the application to such objects of the capital thus invested, and especially in connexion with the new settlements which are forming, will operate as a powerful incentive to the improvement of the country; and if the expenses of the Government could be otherwise provided for, and without drawing on this fund, I should consider such an application of it to be equally just and legitimate.

To whatever amount this revenue may be increased, the circumstances of the province altogether preclude the application of the principle of applying any part of it to the purpose of promoting the introduction even of such settlers as it is desirable to encourage, and the limited credit given to such settlers in the purchase of their first allotments can hold out no inducements to emigrants who are destitute of the funds necessary to maintain themselves in the wilderness, until their lands can be rendered productive for their support. Those who possess resources for their maintenance during the first year willingly apply their labour to the opening of such roads as are necessary to connect their locations with the sea-coast and the rivers and principal highways—a neglect of which has so much retarded the settlement of the country; and it is only after the work has been executed in a proper manner that a regulated remission would be made (in consideration of it) of a part of the purchase-money for their lands.

The circumstances which have led to so rapid a rise in the value of wild lands in Australia and New Zealand, as stated in the Land and Emigration Commissioners' Report of the 30th July last (pages 7 and 10), through the speculations of capitalists in England, do not apply in this province, where the only capital now available for the purchase of lands is derived from the savings of the industrial classes, who, in the present dearth of employment, are unable to find occupation in the practice of their trades.

The high prices, however, ordinarily paid for land in favourable situations, especially of the alluvial lands along the banks of rivers, called *intervale*, indicate that the introduction of capital would lead to a considerable and even rapid rise in the value of the Crown domains, there being still much land of superior quality at the disposal of the Government. The average price of lands, as quoted in the Commissioners' Report (page 11), of 2*s.* 5*d.* per acre, is merely nominal. This conventional rate was generally adopted under the Act commonly called the Restraining Act, which expired in the last year, and the distresses of the province since the lands have been sold at public auction have checked the competition which may be expected to arise, and which I am desirous of encouraging.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

P. S.—I enclose a Return of the parties now forming settlements under the Regulations I have alluded to.

W. M. G. C.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

Encl. 1, in No. 14. REGULATIONS for the Disposal of Crown Lands. By Order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor in Council, 1 December 1842.

1st. No land to be sold, unless in locations previously surveyed under the directions of the Government.

2d. Purchases of lots of 50 acres and under (not being indebted to the Crown for any land previously purchased) may be allowed to claim credit for the purchase-money, upon giving bonds to the Crown, payable with interest annually in advance, at the rate of six per cent., and paying the first year's interest at the time of sale; upon executing which bond a grant to be passed to the purchaser.

3d. In default of regular payment of the interest annually, when due, or under other circumstances injurious to the effective settlement of the land, the bonds will be put in suit.

4th. Persons purchasing more than 50 acres must pay the whole amount of the purchase-money down at the time of sale, it being clearly understood that the 50 acres is the limit of the Government credit to any individual settler.

5th. Persons who have occupied and improved, without title or permission, portions of Crown land included within any surveyed location, are not to expect any compensation or consideration for such improvements; but if they become purchasers of such portion, they may have credit for the purchase-money to the extent of 50 acres, in common with other settlers, and receive titles on executing bonds, and paying interest as aforesaid.

6th. Reserves to be made in every location of lines of roads and allotments for schools and places of worship; which reserves will not be allowed to be broken or sold.

Notice to be given at the time of advertising lands for sale, and also at the time of sale.

It is to be clearly understood that no grant will be passed until the interest for one year upon the purchase-money is paid, and the bond for the purchase-money has been duly executed and delivered; and that the bonds will be peremptorily enforced against any purchaser who may neglect to clear and settle the land (which is a security for the debt), or who shall be found cutting off and disposing of the timber, without making efficient settlement.

Enclosure 2, in No. 14.

Sir, Crown Land Office, 13 Dec. 1842.

Encl. 2, in No. 14. I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit, agreeably to your Excellency's commands, a schedule of applications for land under the association system, with such remarks as the nature of each case might appear to me to require.

I have, &c.

His Excellency
Lieut.-col. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. H.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Thomas Baillie*,
Surveyor-gen.

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who have formed themselves into ASSOCIATIONS, and applied to purchase CROWN LAND for SETTLEMENT, under the CREDIT SYSTEM, during the Year 1842.

No.	First Name in the Association.	Number of Persons, Heads of Famies.	SITUATION.	COUNTY.	REMARKS.
1	Edward Armstrong	19	- - South Branch, Sussex.	King's - -	Survey in progress.
2	Walter Caverhill -	24	Nackawicac River -	York - -	Surveys in progress.
3	James Clark - -	20	- - Eel River, Maxwell Settlement.	- - Carleton and York.	- - Extensive improvements already made.
4	Robert Crawford -	12	Shepody Road -	King's - -	Survey in progress.
5	Samuel Corbett -	26	Clones Settlement	Queen's - -	- - Surveyed, and improvement commenced.
6	Timothy Corbet -	21	Newbury Settlement	Carleton -	- - Surveyed, and extensive clearances already made.
7	John Costigan -	67	Grand Falls - -	- ditto -	Survey completed.

No.	First Name in the Association.	Number of Persons, Heads of Families.	SITUATION.	COUNTY.	REMARKS.
8	David Collins -	211	-- Mechanics' Settlement.	-- Westmorland and King's.	-- Nearly 500 lots of 100 acres each; surveyed, and extensive preparations made for settlement by mechanics of St. John.
9	Robert Fulton -	15	- - Presqu'ile and Green Settlements.	Carleton -	Surveys in progress.
10	Archibald Ferguson	32	Bass River - -	Gloucester -	Survey in progress.
11	Isaac T. French -	158	Douglas Valley -	Queen's - -	Surveys in progress.
12	Solomon Good -	33	Big Presqu'ile -	Carleton -	-- Survey completed, and preparations made for improvement.
13	James Hines -	131	-- East Side, Nashwalk.	York - -	Survey completed.
14	Joel Ellis - -	11	Cold Stream - -	Carleton -	- - Surveyed, and extensive improvements made.
15	Francis Hanna -	14	Salmon River -	King's - -	Survey in progress.
16	Ezekiel Jordan -	23	Victoria Settlement	-- Sunbury and Queen's.	Survey completed.
17	William Kirkup -	19	Washademoac River	Queen's - -	-- Land previously surveyed.
18	Elim Lawson -	219	Douglas Valley -	- ditto - -	Surveys in progress.
19	Samuel Mills -	40	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	- - ditto.
20	Peter Madden -	42	Teetotal Settlement	York - -	-- Surveyed, and very extensive improvements already made.
21	Arthur Monaghan -	30	Williamston - -	Carleton -	-- Survey completed, and preparations made for improvement.
22	John M'Ewin -	20	Trout Creek -	King's - -	Previously surveyed.
23	William M'Grath	197	Saint Martin's -	Saint John -	- - Survey completed of 300 lots, of 100 acres each.
24	Roderick M'Leod	33	Maxwell Settlement	Carleton -	Survey completed.
25	John M'Lardy -	41	Friendship Hill -	Queen's -	-- Survey completed, and improvements commenced.
26	John Nesbit - -	25	-- Little Digdeguash River.	York - -	Survey in progress.
27	Joel Perkins - -	31	Portage Settlement	Carleton -	-- Surveyed, and extensive clearances already made.
28	Thomas Shannon -	7	Canoose River -	Charlotte -	Survey in progress.
29	John Youngclause	25	Magaguadavic River	Charlotte -	- - Surveyed, and improvements commenced.
30	Charles Commeau -	26	Tattigouche River -	Gloucester -	- - Surveys in progress; large improvements made.
31	Edward Hodnett -	29	Tattigouche River -	Gloucester -	- - Surveys in progress; large improvements made.
32	Garret Moore -	35	Lyon Stream -	York - -	Survey completed.
33	John Prior - -	10	- - Big Presqu'ile Settlement.	Carleton -	- - Surveyed, and several large improvements made.

(*continued.*)

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No.	First Name in the Association.	Number of Persons, Heads of Families.	SITUATION.	COUNTY.	REMARKS.
34	James Moody -	10	Garden's Creek -	York - -	- - Surveyed, and improvements commenced.
35	John J. Hogan -	16	Nerepis Road -	Sunbury -	Survey completed.
36	Michael Tidd -	10	Howard Settlement	York - -	- - Vacant, not yet surveyed; good land.
37	James Dunlap -	37	Rockwell Stream -	Sunbury -	- - Vacant, not yet surveyed.
		1,697			

Crown Land Office, 13 December 1842.

Thomas Baillie, Surveyor-gen.

N.B.—Assuming an average of five persons to each family, the number of persons connected with these settlements would be upwards of 8,000.

—No. 15.—

(No. 130.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

No. 15. Lord Stanley to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, 3 February 1843.

Sir, Downing-street, 3 February 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches (No. 89) of the 27th September and (No. 103) of the 14th November last; in the former of which you state that a fresh body of unemployed mechanics, belonging to the city of St. John's, had obtained assignments of land under the arrangements adopted at the close of 1841, for the settlement of the Crown lands; and, in the second, you report the progress which has been made in one of the settlements previously formed, and advance arguments in favour of the continuance of the system.

No. 39, 2 March 1842.
No. 66, 31 May 1842.

For Lord Stanley's Despatches, 2 Mar. and 31 May 1842, *vide* Correspondence relating to Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June 1842, No. 34, pages 325 and 333.

In my despatches of the dates noted in the margin, I pointed out the objections entertained to the measures suggested by you for encouraging the location on the waste lands of persons of the labouring classes; and I was led to believe that the intention had been abandoned, from the remark contained in your despatch of the 30th April last, that it was unnecessary to discuss the subject any further, as, "in the present state of the public finances, no prospect could be held out of promoting the settlement of the province on this plan." It was therefore not without considerable surprise that I learned from your present despatches, not only that the scheme is still in operation, but that the local Government affords the utmost encouragement to its extension throughout the province, with this modification, however, that it no longer forms part of the plan to make loans to the settlers from the public funds.

Before proceeding further, I would wish to offer a few remarks on what is stated to be the result of the first experiment made on the original plan, as you refer to it in proof of the successful operation of the system. The settlement was composed of 40 men, numbering with their families 160 souls; and, at the end of 12 months from taking possession of their land, they appear to have raised a certain amount of potatoes, oats and turnips, and to have cleared 200 acres for cultivation next year. They have also erected 25 houses, and opened a road of rather more than four miles in length. So far the experiment would appear successful. But, on the other hand, not to mention the alienation of 2,000 acres of public land, for which, it is probable, no price will ever be paid, the charge made on the executive Government by Mr. Wilmot, the Commissioner for this settlement, amounts to 589*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, the greater part of which sum he had, at great inconvenience to himself, advanced from private sources. I conclude, of course, that funds exist for his repayment; but, I confess, I cannot look without great apprehension upon the continuance and general extension of any system which can, even remotely or indirectly, involve the Government in responsibility for the expenses and risk of forming settlements in the wilderness.

An essential difference doubtless exists between the plan now proposed and that previously acted upon, as, by the present scheme, the settlers are to be persons who

who possess the means of supporting themselves through the winter. I observe, however, that the regulations transmitted with your subsequent despatch (No. 114), of the 12th December, do not make any provision for ascertaining, and in fact do not require, that the persons obtaining land under the new system should have the means of supporting themselves in the wilderness. But, even supposing this condition to be insisted upon, I fear the difference between the two plans would prove to be less real than is expected. How the fact of the possession of the requisite means is to be ascertained is not stated; there is, however, reason to believe that any test which might be applied for the purpose would prove fallacious. For example, it is matter of experience that the same property may be passed from one to the other of the applicants, in order to establish their right to land; or individuals may borrow, for the moment, from friends; or the property which they exhibit may be their own at the time, but may be parted with to pay their debts before they leave their present habitations for the settlements.

Independently of this consideration, I fear that, if the local Government offer encouragement to mechanics and artisans to abandon their present trades and callings, and resort to the wilderness for the purpose of clearing and cultivating the land, it will hardly be able to escape from the responsibility of preserving them from destitution, when, from the failure of their own resources, or from sickness, or possibly from their own misconduct, they may become unable to support themselves. This danger, I believe, would be considerable, even in the settlements of moderate extent, which, up to the present time, are reported to have been formed under the more immediate superintendence of the Government, and which, according to the Surveyor-general's report enclosed in your despatch (No. 114), appear already to contain a population of 8,000 souls. The risk would obviously become much greater when the system had gone into operation all over the province, and when it had become generally known in this country and in the adjacent colonies, that land could be obtained in New Brunswick by what would soon be considered as only nominal purchase. As illustrative of the evil consequences of such rumours, I beg to call your attention to the following passage in the General Report furnished by the emigrant agent at St. John's in the course of last summer. It shows how rapidly any supposed advantage offered by a particular colony to settlers is communicated to the poor of this kingdom by interested persons. "To add to the emigrants' distress, they have been, and are, subjected to the most gross and reprehensible delusions by the shipping agents throughout Ireland. They not only induce the poor people to believe that they will get lands here for nothing, but that they will also receive provision for settling on them. The readiness with which the uninstructed receive this flattering, erroneous and cruel encouragement only augments their subsequent disappointment, and the more particularly so, as they are further assured that there is a Government fund provided here to carry them to any part of British North America or elsewhere; and under this delusion there are now really here parties whose destinations were parts of LowerCanada, and as far as Toronto and Dundas in the Upper Country."

The plan of settlement now proposed appears objectionable in another point of view. It proceeds on the principle, its chief recommendation, that assignments of land are to be made to associated bodies of the poor. But in the cases reported in your despatches, (Nos. 89 and 103), the applications for land appear to have been made by some chief person as head of the others; and even when gentlemen interested in the undertaking request the local Government to include other persons in the associations already formed, they think it necessary to state, that the consent of the head of the associates to the application had been previously obtained. Considerable power, therefore, of deciding on whom the favours of the local Government should be bestowed would thus appear to be thrown into the hands of individuals of the working class, and it is not improbable that, in the course of time, a desire to traffic in such power might arise and be acted upon. Again, if bodies of poor people associate together for the purpose of obtaining land, and acting with the advice and under the superintendence of colonists of a superior class, it is impossible not to feel some apprehension lest the plan, when fully developed, would lead to the abuses which attended the old system of leaders and associates in Canada. Indeed, it seems difficult to conceive that there can be any form in which free or conditional assignments of land could be made to encourage settlement, which has not been tried at various times in different British colonies. The great mistake pervading all attempts of the kind is to suppose either that capital is not necessary to successful coloniza-

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tion, or that it can be supplied by the Government. To settle a country with the rapidity desired in New Brunswick, capital and labour must be poured into it simultaneously; and any attempt to force the result by the application of labour alone will end in failure, or else entail indefinite expense.

The truth of this principle, derived not so much from speculative reasoning as from a long course of experience, has come almost to be universally admitted. Practical effect has been long since given to it by the positive instructions which have issued from this department to the various colonial governors, never to alienate the public lands, except by *bonâ fide* sale; and still further, in some cases, by the enactment of laws prescribing the mode of sale to be adopted.

I have thus far stated the grounds on which I should consider the continuance and extension of the present system to be fraught with danger to the real and permanent interests of the province. But a much more serious objection remains, to which I advert with great reluctance. The course which you have pursued is not only in direct violation of the Royal Commission, which enjoins the Governor of New Brunswick to "conform to and observe the provisions in that behalf contained in any Act or Acts made or to be made by the Governor and Council and Assembly," for regulating the sale and settlement of the waste lands, but it is also in violation of the statute law of the province. That law (8 Will. 4, cap. 1, sect. 5.) provides, "That all and every grant, lease or other assurance which, during the continuance of this Act, shall be made or granted by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any lands, tenements, rents, woods, mines, royalties, revenues, or other hereditaments" in the colony, "shall be utterly void and of none effect, unless such grant, lease or assurance be made upon sale or rent to the highest bidder at public auction in the province, due notice having been first given thereof in the Royal Gazette." Unless, therefore, some explanation can be afforded, which I have sought in vain to discover, it follows that, in sanctioning a departure from the rules prescribed by the Legislature, you have involved yourself in a heavy responsibility, and have subjected the settlers who have accepted the grants in question to great risk of inconvenience and loss. Entertaining the strong opinions which I do, I cannot authorize you to propose to the Legislature such an alteration of the law as should legalize and extend the system for the future; but I think it due to those who have entered on the cultivation of these lands, on the faith of an undertaking from the Executive, that they should be protected from injury. You will, therefore, take an early opportunity of applying to the Legislature for an Act legalizing what has heretofore been done, and granting an indemnity to those who have acted in violation of the existing law. You will place before the Legislature the grounds on which I entertain very strong doubts as to the policy, and very grave apprehensions for the consequences, of a continuance of such a system; and although, if the Legislature should take a different view, it will be my duty carefully to weigh the reasons which they may assign, and to receive with due respect the expression of their opinions, you will consider yourself as absolutely and positively prohibited from giving any further extension to the system without my express sanction, and from assenting to any Bill which may be passed by the Legislature for its continuance, which shall not contain a clause suspending its operation till Her Majesty's pleasure shall have been signified.

I have, in conclusion, to instruct you to take care that the conditions attached to these grants be most strictly enforced in every instance, and in all particulars; and I should wish to receive from you quarterly Reports of the progress made in their fulfilment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley*.

—No. 16.—

(No. 14.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
My Lord, 27 February 1843.

No. 16.
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley, 27 February 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch (No. 130), dated 3d February, and to obviate any misconception as to the measures which have been taken for the settlement of wilderness lands in this province, I will briefly recapitulate to your Lordship the facts and circumstances which have attended them.

In my despatch (No. 77), dated the 9th of August, I alluded to the effects of the speculations in land, which had obtained previous to the passing of the Civil List Act in 1837; and in 1838 the Surveyor-general, in a report, pointed out the defects of the system under which lands were then granted, the principal objections to which consisted in the demand of payment for the lands with 14 days after the day of sale, which could not be complied with, and the delay and inconvenience of referring to the Governor in Council every application for the purchase of land. This regulation subsisted under the Act for restraining the operation of the Civil List Act, which authorized the special grant by the Governor in Council of allotments of 100 acres on application to them.

When I assumed the government in 1841, I found this regulation in operation, and the practice had been to assemble the Executive Council monthly for the consideration of all such applications, the expenses of the members residing at a distance being defrayed on such occasions from the gross proceeds of the casual revenue.

The inconvenience of such a system of management, and its effects in leading to detached and desultory settlement in the wilderness, were generally complained of, added to which the expenses attending the special surveys of small allotments constituted an exorbitant charge on the settlers, without any benefit to the revenue.

In the Session of 1839, the Assembly addressed the Lieutenant-governor to obtain an alteration in the regulation, requiring prompt payment for land, and the substitution of a system of payment by instalments; and in the Session of 1841 they again addressed him, praying that lands might be surveyed for settlement in blocks of 2,000 acres each, and subdivisions of 100 acres; premiums at the same time were granted to encourage the formation of emigrant societies in each county. The lands selected and laid out pursuant to this address were not generally taken up, and in September 1841, the Act to restrain the Civil List Act having expired, the provisions of that Act (8 Will. 4, c. 1, s. 5) for the sale of all lands by public auction, for the first time came into force, and it was strictly in conformity to these provisions, and after full consultation with the law officers of the Crown, that the settlements were formed in the winter of 1841-42, under regulations then adopted by the Government.

In the Session of 1842, a Bill was introduced to restrain the Civil List Act, but was finally lost, and no further interference has since been attempted in the Legislature to check the salutary provisions of that Act.

On reference to my despatch (No. 65) of the 28th June 1842, your Lordship will observe it stated, that the "disposal of lands, otherwise than by public sale, has at no time entered into my view for the settlement of the colonies."

The regulations enclosed with my despatch (No. 114) of the 12th December last, are in strict conformity with the law, and I may add my opinion, that no other mode of sale than by public auction ought at any time to be sanctioned.

In the despatch last mentioned, I pointed out that the plan of settlement previously pursued had led to the failure of engagements, and to the extensive occupation of lands without title. I now enclose an estimate of the probable extent and value of the lands thus occupied.

As the squatters naturally select the best lands, they have been found in occupation of allotments in every location which has been surveyed; and as their settlements have in many instances been far advanced, they have availed themselves of the opportunity of purchasing at the auction sales their respective allotments.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 2.

By this means I entertain a hope that the facility of acquiring land by purchase will check the practice of squatting hitherto so prevalent, and which has operated so injuriously to the revenue, and to the habits of the people.

In the progress of these measures the Government has merely followed the disposition of the people to acquire lands for settlement, directing the surveys to be made only when the applications were sufficiently numerous to ensure purchases when put up for public sale.

The necessity of opening roads led to advances being made in the winter of 1841 and 1842, in one instance, by petition of the settlers to the Legislature during the Session of 1842; and other petitions presented in the present Session are herewith enclosed. Whether these roads be made by the settlers on grants of money, or by remission of the purchase money on their lands, the necessity of opening them is generally acknowledged, as affording the only means of providing for the settlement of the country; and at the end of the Session I will be prepared to report to your Lordship the views of the Legislature on the subject.

There being no employment at present in the country, and no public works in progress, it would be impossible for any persons not possessed of resources to settle in the wilderness, where for the first year they must be dependent on the supplies of provisions they carry with them. Nor do I conceive that the British emigrants, even if possessed of such resources, would be able, until they have acquired some experience of the country and climate, to encounter the hardships of such a life.

The numbers who have formed associations with this object have possessed this experience, and having no employment, they have necessarily applied the resources they would under any circumstances have exhausted in supporting themselves and families while forming independent settlements in the forest. There they have obtained abundance of fuel during the long winters, which, had they remained in the towns, they must necessarily have purchased. The Government, in seconding the views of these settlers, by surveying the lands and selling them at auction, have doubtless prevented many from exhausting their resources and becoming chargeable, and others from adopting the alternative of emigrating to the United States, from whence, in too many instances, respectable mechanics have returned after spending the money they took with them.

Should employment again present itself, they can readily sell their improvements to emigrants or others, or let their locations upon shares, thus realizing an ample return upon the product of their labour in the value of their cleared lands.

At the same time the Government will have acquired an improved security for the bonds taken for the purchase money of the fifty-acre allotments sold on credit, should it be advisable at any time to enforce those bonds.

As the settlers desire in all cases to purchase a hundred acres, there can be little doubt that efforts will be made to redeem the bonds in the first purchases should they not be redeemed by labour on the roads, and that the settlement of the country will be more advantageously effected under the operation of this system than under the free grants in Canada, which are necessarily withheld as under the instalment system in this province until the conditions may be *fulfilled*, leaving a large quantity of land occupied for an indefinite time *without title*, and without any intermediate security to the settler, that he can realize the value of his improvements. The means of support which the settlers in these associated parties possess until they can clear land and raise crops for their subsistence, consisting of their implements, clothing and supplies of pork and biscuit, are their available capital in the undertaking, and if funds should be applied to the object of opening roads in the wilderness, they must be converted into such supplies, either by the employer or by the labourers themselves. That capital may be profitably invested in the construction of roads and other improvements, by which the value of the wilderness lands will progressively be raised, there can be no doubt, and the clearing of the land and the erection of habitations for settlers may, if judiciously executed, make a return to the capitalist; but the application of capital, which in all cases requires experience and vigilant superintendence, will in such operations be more frugally and economically applied by the actual settlers for themselves, than by the agents of capitalists.

In elucidation of this remark I may observe, that in the settlements formed by the New Brunswick Land Company, a large capital has been invested for which no adequate return has hitherto been made, although from the opinion of the present

present intelligent superintendent, in the report which I enclose, such operations may be profitably undertaken.

Your Lordship has apprehended that the settlements which have been encouraged under the Addresses of the Assemby in 1841 and subsequently, will hold out encouragement to indigent emigrants from the United Kingdom; but as little employment is likely to be available to them in this province, they could not possibly maintain themselves in the wilderness without resources of their own. No. 3.

The complaint rather is, that many who come out linger about the towns and become chargeable on the inhabitants, or on the rates, rather than seek the employment that offers in the country farms; and even if they possessed the means of supporting themselves in the wilderness, they would be still less disposed of themselves to engage in operations for which they are generally unprepared on their arrival by their previous habits and experience.

From the enclosed abstract of the collections under the Passengers' Act from 1833 to 1842 inclusive, and of payments for the relief of emigrants, your Lordship will perceive that the disbursements have exceeded the sums received; and as the petitions of the Commissioners of the Poor who have dispensed the relief have attracted the attention of the Assembly, I hope it will lead to the passenger duties being applied in future in such a manner as will render the fund available in effecting the settlement of the emigrants rather than in their indiscriminate relief as paupers. No. 4.

Copies of the petitions from St. Andrew's are herewith enclosed, and as the inducement to indigent emigrants to embark for that port, from the facility of passing into the United States by the bridge over the St. Croix at St. Stephen's, may lead to future embarkations of persons in a destitute condition, I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the enclosed petition of the Commissioners of the Alms and Workhouse, addressed to myself and to the Legislative Council and Assembly, with the correspondence to which it has given rise. No. 5.

That a number of poor families should have been sent abroad from any part of the United Kingdom in the destitute condition here described, including aged and infirm persons who are likely to be permanently chargeable, is greatly to be lamented, and especially to a quarter where it was well known that employment could not be held out even to the most effective; and whether their removal may have been effected at the charge of the proprietor on whose estate they resided, or under the 5th section of the Irish Poor Law, it must be regarded as equally objectionable.

Being aware of instances in which infirm emigrants have been returned to Europe at the public charge, I trust it will be apparent to your Lordship that some amendment of this law is required.

In the United States, the emigrants are only permitted to land, on security being given by masters of vessels or others that they will not become chargeable, and as such a provision would be open to objection in a British Colony, the Act which encourages the emigration of paupers should also provide for their proper equipment for the voyage, and for their maintenance in the colony till they can obtain employment.

To counteract the delusions practised upon the poorer classes by interested speculators in the ports of the United Kingdom, means must be taken to diffuse accurate information; in Canada the employment on public works holds out inducements which do not offer in this province, and it would be in the power of the emigrant agents to ascertain when such delusions have been practised, and to advise the emigrants of the prospects that await them.

I enclose herewith copy of the Resolutions of the Assembly of 1839–41; a Return of land surveyed in pursuance of the latter; a letter from Dr. Gesner respecting the settlement of the Mechanics; and a copy of the Regulations of the 1st December, for the sale of the lands at public auction. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Enclosure 1, in No. 16.

Encl. 1, in No. 16. ESTIMATED State of the CROWN LANDS in *New Brunswick*, which are occupied under incomplete Purchases; under Deposits on Petitions presented to the Lieutenant-governor in Council, or without any Authority by Squatters. January 1843.

	£.	£.
Instalments due on purchase of Crown Lands to 31 December 1841, on 596 sales:		
95,529 acres, £.11,957. 17. 6., but say - - -	12,000	
Interest per annum, at 6 per cent. - - -	- - -	720
Number of Deposits made by Petitioners for Crown Lands upon which no further action has been had, 1,591, supposed 100 acres each:		
But say in all, 159,000 acres, at 3*s.* each - -	23,850	
Interest per annum, at 6 per cent. - - -	- - -	1,431
Number of persons supposed to be settled or squatted on Crown Lands without any authority, say 1,600 in the whole province, each claiming 100 acres:		
160,000 acres, at 3*s.* each - - - - - -	24,000	
Interest per annum, at 6 per cent. - - -	- - -	1,440
TOTALS - - - - - - - £.	59,850	3,591

Enclosure 2, in No. 16.

PETITIONS for LANDS.

Encl. 2, in No. 16. To his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K.H., Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.; the Honourable Legislative Council; and the Honourable House of Assembly of the same Province, in General Assembly convened.

The Petition of the undersigned Purchasers of Land in the Settlement called the Mechanics' Settlement,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your Petitioners have at considerable expense explored a tract of land in the counties of King's and Westmoreland, and having purchased a number of lots agreeably to the last regulations of the Government, they have commenced making clearances, and the opening such paths as are requisite to convey to the settlement the necessary provisions which at present are carried into the forest on men's shoulders. The whole number of applicants for land in the settlement exceeds one hundred and fifty. The whole district in which your Petitioners' lands are situated is in a wilderness state, and consequently without any roads whatever. In order to open the country where they have begun to clear, ten miles of road are required through the settlement, and twelve miles to the Bay of Fundy, besides cross roads. The opening of these roads will greatly enhance the value of Crown Lands adjoining the settlement, and improve the district.

In consequence of the exertions of your Petitioners, surveys of adjoining lands have been applied for, and there is every prospect of a large parish being formed in the vicinity of their operations.

From the present depressed state of business, your Petitioners desire to direct their attention to agriculture in New Brunswick rather than remove to the United States, and being fully aware of the benefits which have arisen from the liberality of the province in opening and improving roads, and in the encouragement offered to new settlers, they feel that in submitting their own claims to the consideration of your Honourable Bodies, they are also seeking the good of the country generally.

The want of the ordinary means of transportation is the chief difficulty the settler upon wild lands has to contend with, and your Petitioners feel assured that the large settlement in which they are engaged must languish unless roads are opened through it.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable Bodies will be pleased to grant them a sum of money to assist them in opening roads through the Mechanics' Settlement, or allow them

them to apply the purchase-money of the first fifty acres of land to that object under an authorized Commissioner, and in such a manner as may be deemed most meet and expedient.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

St. John's, January 30, 1843. (39 Signatures.)

To his Excellency Lieutenant-colonel Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K.H., Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of *Bryan M'Quaid* and seventeen others,

Humbly showeth,

THAT some time past they applied for a tract of land for immediate settlement, on the association system, situate in the rear of the Daly Settlement.

When Deputy Janett received orders to survey said land into lots, your Petitioners found that a number of other settlers would have been willing to settle on said lots had there been a road by which to reach them, but none existed from the Neropis road to the lots, a distance of about three miles, so that there was no access to the lots; consequently no other settlers were found who were willing to join in forming the settlement.

Your Petitioners, sooner than the undertaking should fail, formed a design themselves to make the road, and having consulted your Excellency, and receiving encouragement to proceed, they commenced operations, and have actually cut 901 rods of road of 20 feet wide, that being the distance required to each, nearly to the rear of the settlement, thus laying it open to settlers.

Your Petitioners beg further to state that they are poor men, and have been put to considerable expense in obtaining supplies to enable them to cut the said road.

Therefore your Petitioners pray that they may be allowed such compensation as your Excellency may see fit to allow them, and that the same may be placed in account of the land applied for by Petitioners; for since said road has been made, others have come forward and are desirous of settling on said land; the settlement of which will consequently be owing to the exertions of your Petitioners in making the road.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take their case into favourable consideration,

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) Bryan M'Quaid.
James Baxter.
And 15 others.

To his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, Lieutenant-governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton,

Respectfully showeth,

THAT your Petitioners have located on a tract of land situate in the Williamston Settlement (so called), in the aforesaid parish, surveyed by Deputy Garden upon the application of your Petitioners, who, being without a road, have no suitable mode of ingress and egress to or from the land they are about to occupy and clear; and being desirous of commencing farming operations early in the spring, will labour under serious disadvantage for want thereof.

Your Petitioners, therefore, solicit your Excellency to adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable, to lay out a road from Maclauchlan's clearing to the ninth lot in the said emigrant settlement, and allow your Petitioners to work out the price of their land, or a part thereof, on said road.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(23 Signatures.)

NEW BRUNSWICK.

To his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K.H., Lieutenant-governor and Cmmander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Parish of St. James, in the County of Charlotte,

Humbly showeth,

THAT large tracts of excellent land, amounting to nearly 30,000 acres, are held by the respective proprietors in a wilderness and uncultivated state, in the northern part of the said parish, to the great injury and annoyance of your Petitioners, who are thereby kept at great and inconvenient distances from one another, compelled to make extensive lines of roads through large portions of the said lands, and otherwise subjected to all the privations and peculiar hardships ever attending a scattered population in a wilderness country.

May it therefore please your Excellency and Honors to enact a law, requiring the owners of wild lands, in various parts of the province, either to cultivate or settle the same, or to pay a reasonable annual tax for the benefit of such settlers as are compelled to make roads through such lands, or to grant such other relief as the hardship of the case may demand.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by John Arbuckel.
Alexander Dunn.
And 209 others.

To his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K.H., Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c., the Honourable the Legislative Council, and the Honourable the House of Assembly, of the said Province.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Farmers and other Residents of the Parish of Queensbury and its vicinity, in the County of York,

Most respectfully showeth,

THAT your Petitioners have associated together for the purpose of obtaining vacant Crown lands from Government for immediate settlement. The lands have been recently surveyed, and are situated on the Nackawickac, between the north-east and north-west branches of the said stream, and distant by a road proposed to be made about 14 miles from the river St. John, and about eight miles from the Caverhill settlement. That the line of road to connect the proposed settlement with the main river, at present appearing most eligible to Petitioners, would run from the above proposed settlement, through the Hickey or Southern end of the Campbell settlement, thence join the main river at the upper end of the Nackawickac bridge, and traverse in its course some excellent land for settlement between the proposed new settlement and the Campbell settlement.

That your Petitioners, although possessing the means of support for themselves, while they would be engaged in clearing a sufficiency of land to support them, are, owing to the depression of the trade and the scarcity of money, unable to advance ready money enough to pay Government the purchase money for the land, and therefore respectfully pray your Excellency and Honourable Bodies to grant Petitioners, as a means of paying for said land, permission to cut and work a road from the said proposed new settlement towards the main river, under the supervision of a competent person; and that Petitioners would give bonds conditioned for the faithful performance of the said road work, to the satisfaction of the person appointed to superintend the same; which work, when so done as aforesaid, your Petitioners pray should be credited respectively to Petitioners, at a reasonable rate, towards the purchase money of their land; and that Petitioners would further engage in their bonds to perform the work on the said road in the space of two years from the compliance of your Excellency and Honourable Bodies with the prayer of this their Petition.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Excellency and Honourable Bodies to take the prayer of Petitioners into your favourable consideration, and grant unto Petitioners such assistance towards the completion of the undertaking which Petitioners are so anxious about, as to you in your wisdom may seem meet.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(13 Signatures.)

Enclosure

Enclosure 3, in No. 16.

REPORT of *R. Hayne*, Esq., Commissioner of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

Sir, Stanley, February 25, 1843. Encl. 3, in No. 16.

IN obedience to your Excellency's commands, I beg herewith to forward an Abstract of the Expenditure of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, from the commencement of their operations in 1834, up to the 31st December last.

Your Excellency will perceive, on reference to the accompanying document, that large sums have been expended in the construction of roads, and in clearing land and building habitations for emigrants; with regard to the first item, I beg to mention, as the fruits of experience gained, both to this province and in the Canadas, that in no way can money be more profitably or advantageously laid out than in the construction of good roads, provided they be made to pass through lands well adapted for agricultural purposes.

I am of opinion, too, that money, if prudently and judiciously expended in building log-houses, and clearing a few acres adjoining thereto, and in otherwise preparing for the reception of emigrants having means to carry on their farming operations, would essentially promote the objects and interests of settlers, as by this means emigrants not only avoid the most trying period of a backwoodsman's life, but may be said to be advanced upwards of a twelvemonth in their contemplated labours.

I beg leave most respectfully and deferentially to observe to your Excellency, that I consider the very low price at which Crown lands in this province are offered for sale to be detrimental to the best interests of the country at large, but particularly so to those of a Company whose territory was purchased at a comparatively high rate, and who have made such large sacrifices for its improvement; for land, when thus purchased, is never sufficiently valued for itself, nor is it, under these circumstances, but rarely properly cleared and well cultivated. Again, as intending emigrants are apt to estimate the quality of land by the price at which it is sold, your Excellency will at once perceive how inconsiderable must be the value of land in *this* province, when compared with New Zealand, the Canadas, South Australia and the United States. Now, reflecting on the geographical position of this province of New Brunswick, on the salubrity of its climate, and on the general good quality of its soil, I am impressed with a firm conviction that, if the price were raised to 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre, cash, or annual payments with interest, or 10*s.* per acre, if settled on and made payable on the terms now adopted by your Excellency, the province land would command attention at home, the tide of emigration would set this way, and capital and intelligence would rapidly flow in.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. Hayne*, Comr,
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

SUMMARY of the CROPS raised, LAND cleared, &c. by the Settlers on the Lands of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company in 1842 and 1841.

	Acres cleared in 1842.	Wheat.	Oats.	Buck Wheat.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Oxen or Steers	Horses.	Cows.	Heifers.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	As prepared in 1843.	Acres under plough.	Barley.	Turnips.
Total produce in 1842	291¼	611	4,808	1,367	11,610	234	72	38	95	56	181	127	11	470½	24¼	26	1,110
Ditto - ditto 1841	131⅓	121	2,375	653	5,387	287	27	42	73	- -	130	123	- -	29¾	- -	20	137
Excess in 1842 - -	160	490	2,433	714	6,223	- -	45	- -	22	56	51	4	11	440¾	24¼	26	973

(signed) *R. Hayne*, Commissioner,
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company.

ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE on the LANDS belonging to the *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* Land Company, from the commencement of their Operations up to the 31st December 1842.

SERVICES.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Roads and bridges	1,521 3 4	737 19 7	4,877 13 2	409 19 2	38 3 1	44 15 8	230 7 4	- - -	252 10 10	8,112 12 2
Clearing land and surveying	319 14 8	411 11 5	2,334 4 10	1,561 10 2	3,821 17 3	131 14 9	65 13 3	44 5 2	188 15 2	8,809 5 8
Log-houses built for settlers	- - -	- - -	1,399 10 4	302 3 7	103 11 -	179 - 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,984 11 6
Advances made to settlers	- - -	- - -	2,064 18 11	202 13 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 15 -	- - -	2,277 7 10
Buildings in Stanley	427 10 5	3,594 19 11	6,889 4 7	5,111 8 3	692 2 1	904 11 2	589 14 10	92 12 9	17 16 9	18,330 - 9
Purchase of property on the S.W. Miramichi	4,843 15 7	5,032 8 2	3,684 1 7	1,443 12 10	239 16 11	19 18 7	2 - -	- - -	- - -	15,243 14 3
Mills at Stanley	817 4 9	1,077 15 2	1,770 18 3	421 16 7	156 19 2	- - -	22 6 5	- - -	5 5 -	4,272 15 4
*Stock, stores, utensils, forage and imported seed, and farming implements	770 8 4	1,311 16 -	3,225 10 10	7,669 9 7	2,880 19 1	851 17 10	261 17 4	19 19 8	290 13 2	17,353 11 7
Salaries, law expenses, printing, &c.	807 19 11	1,059 11 8	1,084 17 10	1,834 11 10	2,213 4 10	1,382 9 -	1,335 19 3	1,353 4 -	1,237 7 6	12,318 5 3
Purchase of private farms	33 3 -	1,193 12 11	119 9 2	125 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,471 5 1
To make the river Nashwaak navigable	- - -	- - -	360 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	360 - -
									TOTAL	87,533 10 4

N. B.—In addition to the above amount, the whole of the Company's purchase-money, say £. 72,358. 17. 9. has been expended in full. The Legislature have made no money grants for improvements on the Company's Territory.

* The stores, &c. &c., amounting to £. 17,353. 11. 7. have been issued for labour. Some importations of seed, &c., not entered herein.

Stanley, 25 February 1843.

(signed) *R. Hayne*, Commissioner,
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

Enclosure 4, in No. 16.

Encl. 4, in No. 16.

ABSTRACT of PASSENGER DUTIES collected, and Sums paid for relief of EMIGRANTS, in each year, from the commencement of the Act to this date.

DUTIES.	£.	s.	d.	Net receipts. £.	s.	d.
1833	1,179	1	7			
Received	35	4	2			
				1,143	17	5
1834	–	–	–	2,100	14	2
1835	712	15	10			
Returned	153	7	6			
				559	8	4
1836	1,762	19	7			
Returned	95	4	2			
				1,667	15	5
1837	2,310	6	5			
Returned	117	9	2			
				2,192	17	3
1838				262	18	4
1839				792	18	8
1840	1,942	14	–			
Returned	90	–	10			
				1,852	13	2
1841	1,764	8	10			
Returned	235	9	8			
				1,528	18	2
1842	1,938	12	10			
Returned	142	9	2			
				1,796	3	8

EXPENDITURE. Paid in	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1833				250	–	–
1834				920	15	8
1835				1,225	3	6
1836				853	16	2
1837				3,258	16	–
1838				3,472	16	2
1839				1,395	6	5
1840	£.	s.	d.			
	369	13	10			
Do. charged to ordinary revenue	1,684	5	8	2,053	19	6
1841				2,567	15	11
1842				3,221	10	4
Applied for as expended in 1842				2,447	8	10

Frederickton, 18 February 1843.

(signed) *B. Robinson*, O. T.

Enclosure 5, in No. 16.

PETITION from COMMISSIONERS of ALMSHOUSE of ST. ANDREWS.

Encl. 5, in No. 16.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir *William M^c^Bean George Colebrooke*, K. H., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of *J. W. Chandler, Peter Smith, Thomas Berry, Thomas Sime* and *John Parkinson*, Commissioners of the Alms and Workhouse, and Overseers of the Poor for the parish of St. Andrews, in the county of Charlotte.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT by the accompanying accounts it will be seen that for the support of emigrant poor, and other necessary outlays advanced on their behalf, from the 11th day of January 1842, to the 10th day of January instant, both days inclusive, your petitioners have expended the sum of 635*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

That a large portion of these emigrants were passengers in vessels which arrived during the season, and became chargeable to the parish in consequence of illness and indigent circumstances; and that of those who came by one vessel from Ireland, in the month of June last, were upwards of 40 individuals whose passages were defrayed by an extensive landholder (to get quit of them off his estate), and landed here in a state of absolute pauperism, the major part without clothing of any kind suitable for the climate, and the whole destitute of both money and food. The immediate consequence was that they became chargeable to the parish; and your Excellency will see, upon reference to our list from the 23d day of June onwards, the names and numbers of those admitted into the poor-house; and three distinct families, of the name of ——, compose 20 members thereof. Your petitioners are convinced that, in the charge per week, they do not exceed the sum which it has cost to maintain each person; and therefore humbly pray that your Excellency would be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and grant them the sum of 635*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* to reimburse them for their expenditure.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

(signed) J. W. Chandler. Thos Sime.
Peter Smith. John Parkinson.
Thos Berry.

St. Andrews, N. B.
January 26, 1843.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Parish of *St. Andrews* to *W. C. M'Stay* Dr.

1843: Jan. 10.

For attendance on and medicine supplies to emigrant poor from 11 January 1842 to date - - - - - - - £. 71 4 1

Before me, John M. Lachlan, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Charlotte, personally appeared Wm. C. M'Stay, above named, and made oath, that the foregoing account, amounting to 71 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d.*, is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

W. C. M'Stay.

Sworn on this 14th day of January 1843,

J. M. Lachlan, J. P.

The Province of *New Brunswick* to the Parish of *St. Andrews*, for SUPPORT of EMIGRANT POOR from 11th January 1842, to 10th January 1843.

Names of Emigrants.	Commencement of Charge.	Termination of Charge.	From whence arrived.	Time in Weeks and Days. Personal.	Time in Weeks and Days. Total.	Remaining chargeable 11th January 1843.
	1842:	1842:				
——	11 Jan. -	5 July -	St. John - -	25 1		
——	11 „ -	5 „ -	„ - -	25 1		
					50 2	
——	11 „ -	12 Jan. -	„ - -	- 2		
——	11 „ -	26 Sept. -	„ - -	37 -		
——	11 „ -	26 „ -	„ - -	37 -		
					74 2	
——	11 „ -	18 July -	„ - -	- - -	27 -	
——	11 „ -	26 „ -	„ - -	28 1		
——	11 „ -	26 „ -	„ - -	28 1		
					56 2	
——	11 „ -	12 Dec. -	„ - -	48 -		
——	11 „ -	12 „ -	„ - -	48 -		
——	11 „ -	12 „ -	„ - -	48 -		
——	11 „ -	12 „ -	„ - -	48 -		
——	11 „ -	12 „ -	„ - -	48 -		
					240 -	
——	11 „ -	8 June -	„ - -	21 2		
——	11 „ -	8 „ -	„ - -	21 2		
——	11 „ -	8 „ -	„ - -	21 2		
——	11 „ -	8 „ -	„ - -	21 2		
——	11 „ -	8 „ -	„ - -	21 2		
					106 3	
——	20 „ -	18 July -	„ - -	- - -	25 2	
——	7 Feb. -	3 May -	„ - -	- - -	12 2	
——	4 April -	23 „ -	„ - -	- - -	7 1	
——	18 „ -	9 „ -	„ - -	- - -	3 1	
——	16 „ -	20 Sept. -	„ - -	- - -	23 3	
——	24 May -	23 June -	„ - -	4 3		
——	24 „ -	23 „ -	„ - -	4 3		
——	24 „ -	23 „ -	„ - -	4 3		
					13 2	
——	6 June -	19 Sept. -	Cork - -	- - -	15 1	
——	8 „ -	21 July -	St. John - -	6 2		
——	8 „ -	21 „ -	„ - -	6 2		
——	8 „ -	21 „ -	„ - -	6 2		
					18 6	
——	15 „ -	10 „ -	„ - -	3 5		
——	15 „ -	10 „ -	„ - -	3 5		
					7 3	
——	15 „ -	22 June -	- - - -	1 1		
——	15 „ -	22 „ -	- - - -	1 1		
					2 2	
——	23 „ -	remains -	Cork, "Eliza Ann"	28 6	- - -	
——	23 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 6	- - -	
——	23 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 6	- - -	
——	23 „ -	10 Sept. -	„ - -	11 3		
——	23 „ -	remains -	„ - -	28 6	- - -	
——	23 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 6	- - -	
					155 5	
——	24 „ -	21 July -	„ - -	4 -		
——	24 „ -	21 „ -	„ - -	4 -		
——	24 „ -	21 „ -	„ - -	4 -		
——	- - -	21 „ -	„ -	4 -		

Name of Emigrants.	Commencement of Charge.	Termination of Charge.	From whence arrived.	Time in Weeks and Days. Personal.	Time in Weeks and Days. Total.	Remaining chargeable 11th January 1843.
	1842:	1842:				
—	24 June -	remains -	Cork - -	28 5	- -	—
—	24 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 5	- -	—
—	24 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 5	- -	—
—	24 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 5	- -	—
					114 6	
—	25 „ -	28 June -	„ - -	- 4		
—	25 „ -	28 Sept. -	„ - -	11 1		
—	25 „ -	10 „ -	„ - -	11 1		
—	25 „ -	28 June -	„ - -	- 2		
—	27 „ -	remains -	„ "E. Ann"	28 2	- -	—
—	27 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 -	- -	—
—	27 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	28 2	- -	—
—	27 „ -	30 June -	„ - -	- 4		
—	27 „ -	30 „ -	„ - -	- 4		
					250 4	
—	27 „ -	12 July -	„ - -	2 2		
—	27 „ -	12 „ -	„ - -	2 2		
					4 4	
—	28 „ -	1 Aug. -	„ - -	5 -		
—	28 „ -	11 Sept. -	„ - -	10 6		
					15 6	
—	29 „ -	10 Oct. -	„ - -	14 6		
—	29 „ -	10 „ -	„ - -	14 6		
—	29 „ -	10 „ -	„ - -	14 6		
—	29 „ -	10 „ -	„ - -	14 6		
—	29 „ -	10 „ -	„ - -	14 6		
					74 2	
—	6 July -	18 July -	St. John - -	- - -	1 6	
—	9 „ -	remains -	„ - -	26 4	- -	—
—	9 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	26 4	- -	—
—	9 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	26 4	- -	—
—	9 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	26 4	- -	—
					106 2	
—	13 „ -	26 Sept. -	„ - -	- - -	10 6	
—	2 Aug. -	remains -	„ - -	23 1	- -	—
—	19 July -	2 Aug. -	„ - -	2 1		
					25 2	
—	26 Aug. -	10 Oct. -	„ - -	6 4		
—	26 „ -	remains -	„ - -	19 5	- -	—
—	26 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	19 5	- -	—
					46 -	
—	6 Sept. -	4 Nov. -	„ "Volant" -	8 4		
—	6 „ -	4 „ -	„ - -	8 4		
—	6 „ -	4 „ -	„ - -	8 4		
					25 5	
—	6 „ -	9 Dec. -	„ - -	13 4		
—	6 „ -	9 „ -	„ - -	13 4		
—	6 „ -	9 „ -	„ - -	13 4		
—	6 „ -	9 „ -	„ - -	13 4		
					54 2	
—	9 „ -	remains -	„ - -	- - -	17 5	—
—	9 „ -	- „ -	„ - -	- - -	10 -	—
—	18 Nov. -	9 Dec. -	„ - -	- - -	3 1	
—	15 „ -	remains -	„ - -	- - -	3 6	—
		AMOUNT of Time in Weeks and Days - - -			1,619 3	

(signed) *J. W. Chandler,*
Peter Smith,
Thos. Berry,
Thos. Sime,
John Parkinson,
} Commissioners.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K. H., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

The Petition of *J. W. Chandler, Peter Smith, Thomas Berry, Thomas Sime* and *John Parkinson*, Commissioners of the St. Andrews Alms-house, and Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of St. Andrews.

Humbly sheweth,

That in the petition already submitted to your Excellency, your subscribers have only claimed as remuneration for the support of emigrants therein named, who had been resident in the St. Andrews Alms-house but one year immediately preceding the date opposite their respective names, this course having been pursued in consequence of information that one branch of the Legislature has passed a resolution that no relief should be granted for the support of emigrants who had resided in the St. Andrews Alms-house more than one year prior to the time of petitioning your Excellency for a remuneration for their support.

That the subjoined list contains a just and true account of the names of emigrants who have resided in the St. Andrews Alms-house for more than one year preceding the period of this application, and the number of weeks board with the clothing furnished to each of them respectively.

That these persons have been and are now (with the exception of —— and ——, who are discharged) [and probably will continue during their lives to be supported in the said alms-house, as they are all either infirm or aged.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to grant them the sum of 86*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, to reimburse them for the outlay made upon the grounds above stated.

And as in duty bound will ever pray,

(signed) J. W. Chandler. Thomas Sime.
Peter Smith. John Parkinson.
Thomas Berry.

St. Andrews, N. B., 27 Jan. 1843.

The Province of *New Brunswick* to the Parish of *St. Andrews*, for the SUPPORT of EMIGRANT POOR, from 11th January 1842 to 10th January 1843, inclusive.

Names of Emigrants.	When Chargeable.	When Discharged.	Time in Weeks and Days. Personal.	Time in Weeks and Days. Total.	Remaining 10th January 1843
	1842:	1842:			
——	11 Jan.	- -	- -	52 -	——
——	11 „	- -	- -	52 -	——
——	11 „	- -	- -	52 -	——
——	11 „	1 May	- -	15 6	
——	11 „	27 Sept.	- -	37 1	
——	6 July	- -	26 6	- -	——
——	6 „	- -	26 6	- -	——
				53 5	
——	13 Dec.	- -	4 1	- -	——
——	13 „	- -	4 1	- -	——
——	13 „	- -	4 1	- -	——
——	13 „	- -	4 1	- -	——
——	13 „	- -	4 1	- -	——
				20 5	
		TOTAL Time - - -		283 3	

ACCOUNT.

For maintenance of the above-named emigrants with the alms-house, 283 weeks and 3 days at 5*s.* - - - - - -	£. 70 17 2
Amount expended in clothing the same - - - - - -	- 15 7 3
	£. 86 4 5

(signed) *J. W. Chandler.*
P. Smith.
Thos. Berry.
Thos. Sime.

Before me, William Babcock, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Charlotte, personally appeared the above-named overseers of the poor for the parish of St. Andrews, and made oath, that the foregoing account is just and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

St. Andrews, N. B., 27 Jan. 1843. *Wm Babcock*, J. P.

Sir,

Sir, St. Andrews, 15 February 1843.

To yours of the 8th instant, requesting, for his Excellency's information, to be supplied with the names of the vessels which brought the emigrants to St. Andrews, as mentioned in our late petition, and also the name and residence of the extensive landholder who sent so many of them out from off his estate, we beg to give the necessary information :—

1st.—Ship "Pallas," from Cork.
2d.— Brig "Eliza Ann," ditto.
3d.— Brig "Volant," from Jamaica.

The full particulars respecting whose arrival, and the number of emigrants in those from Ireland, may be more fully obtained upon inspecting the returns made to Fredericton, by D. Jack, Esq., deputy-treasurer of this town, who is also the acting emigrant agent so styled.

The greatest number of emigrants who became chargeable upon the parish of St. Andrews, last summer, arrived in the "Eliza Ann," among whom were those sent out by the extensive landowner; a statement of which case is detailed in full by the deposition of one of the passengers, —— taken under oath, and attested to before one of our local magistrates, hereunto annexed, to which please refer.

We have, &c.

Hon. W. F. Odell,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Peter Smith*,
John Parkinson,
Overseers of the Poor at present only in St. Andrews.

THE DEPOSITION of ——, an Irish Emigrant, at present residing in the Alms-house of St. Andrews.

I, ——, am a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, and for many years, with my family, resided as tenant on the estate of ——, in said county, the property of ——. That, in the month of March 1842, I and my family, with a number of other tenants, were ejected from our farms by the aforesaid ——, on account of non-payment of rents to him; said rents having been duly paid by myself and the other tenants to ——, the middle-man (so called), who himself had failed in his payments to the proprietor. Accordingly, therefore, all and every of the tenants, to the number of 43 individuals, including myself, were expelled from our little farms. In consideration of our distress by such ejectment, and the more fully to get us out of the country, the said —— furnished myself and other tenants, to the number of 43 individuals, with a free passage from Cork to St. Andrews, in the brig "Eliza Ann," and provided us with all necessary food for such voyage. We sailed from Cork in the month of May, and landed here in June of last year; whereupon, having exhausted our provisions, and being otherwise destitute, I, with many more of the said tenants, were admitted into the alms-house. I myself had not one halfpenny upon landing in St. Andrews wherewith to buy one meal. Some of the others had a few shillings, but the residue not a penny. I am 57 years of age, and my wife is seven years younger.

The names of the families of the tenants, and the number of persons in each, who were ejected as aforesaid, as follows, viz., —— (myself), and family, seven; —— and family, three; —— and family, five; —— and family, eight; ——'s family, eight; ——'s family three; ——'s family, three; ——'s family, six; in all, as aforesaid, 43 individuals; the greater part of whom, including myself and family, are still residing in the St. Andrews alms-house. Now, I, ——, having read and understood the foregoing statement, in my own name, and for and on behalf of all such of my fellows who are now residents in the said alms-house, subscribe to this as a just and true statement of the cause and means which brought me and the other individuals herein named upon these shores. In witness whereof I have hereunto placed my signature, this 15th day of February 1843.

(signed) ——.

Before me, William Ker, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Charlotte, personally appeared the above-named ——, and in my presence voluntarily and freely signed the above declaration, and moreover made oath and said that he verily asserted the same to be a true and correct statement of the aforesaid case, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

St. Andrew's, N. B., 15 Feb. 1843. (signed) *William Ker*, J. P.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Enclosure 6, in No. 16.

EXTRACTS from JOURNALS of the House of Assembly, New Brunswick, in reference to Surveys and Sale of Lands. 20 March 1839.

On Motion of Mr. Fisher—

Encl. 6, in No. 16. WHEREAS the present practice of requiring the purchasers of land for actual settlement to pay for the same immediately retards the settlement of the province; and whereas the sale of lands for agricultural purposes, in lots not exceeding 100 acres, to persons requiring the said lands for actual settlement, and who could not afford to pay therefor, except by instalments, would be a great relief to the poorer class of settlers: therefore,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to grant lands for agricultural purposes to such settlers as may require allotments for actual settlement, in lots not exceeding 100 acres, payable by instalments.

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24 March 1841.

On Motion of Mr. Wilmot—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be surveyed in each county one or more blocks of land fit for immediate settlement, not exceeding 2,000 acres in each block, and laid off in lots of 100 acres each, with a reserved road of not less than four rods wide through the centre; and that the lots on one side only of such road be sold in the first instance, on the most favourable terms that the law will admit of, reserving the lots on the opposite side for future sale.

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25 March 1841.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor with the Address of the House of the 24th instant, praying that his Excellency will cause surveys of ungranted lands to be made for immediate settlement in the several counties of the province, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that his Excellency was pleased to say that he would be most happy to carry into effect the wishes of the House in this behalf.

Enclosure 7, in No. 16.

Encl. 7, in No. 16. SCHEDULE of LANDS surveyed in each County under the Resolution of the Assembly.

	Acres.		Acres.
York	33,475	Kent	2,000
St. John	22,400	Gloucester	11,100
Westmoreland	51,000	Northumberland	11,000
Sunbury	5,900	Charlotte	22,746
Queen's	20,400	King's	12,700
Restegouche	2,000		
Carleton	33,362	TOTAL	228,083

(signed) *T. Baillie.*

Enclosure 8, in No. 16.

LETTER from Dr. *Gesner*, Surveyor of Land, to his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Encl. 8, in No. 16. I BEG leave to state, for the information of your Excellency, that during the past year I have aided in settling upon wilderness lands 232 families; of these 81 are Catholics, and 151 Protestants; of the whole number 104 are freemen of the city of St. John, or freeholders in the province, and 103 were born in New Brunswick. All these consist of persons who were previously settled in the province, but who, from the general depression in the state of trade, the demand for their labour as mechanics, &c., have been compelled to turn their attention to agriculture; and I am fully of the opinion that any check put upon the settling of wild lands, upon the system of giving a credit on 50 acres, will be the means of increasing the unlawful occupation of Government lands, and emigration from the province to the United States.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Gesner.*

Enclosure

Enclosure 9, in No. 16.

REGULATIONS for the disposal of Crown Lands, by Order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor in Council, 1st December 1842.

Encl. 9, in No. 16.

1st.—No land to be sold unless in locations previously surveyed under the directions of the Government.

2d.—Purchasers of lots of 50 acres and under, not being indebted to the Crown for any land previously purchased, may be allowed to claim credit for the purchase-money, upon giving bonds to the Crown, payable with interest annually in advance, at the rate of six per cent., and paying the first year's interest at the time of sale, upon executing which bond a grant to be passed to the purchaser.

3d.—In default of regular payment of the interest annually when due, or under other circumstances injurious to the effective settlement of the land, the bonds will be put in suit.

4th.—Persons purchasing more than 50 acres must pay the whole amount of the purchase-money down at the time of sale, it being clearly understood that the 50 acres is the limit of the Government credit to any individual settler.

5th.—Persons who have occupied and improved without title or permission portions of Crown land included within any surveyed location, are not to expect any compensation or consideration for such improvements, but if they become purchasers of such portion, they may have credit for the purchase-money to the extent of 50 acres, in common with other settlers, and receive titles on executing bonds and paying interest as aforesaid.

6th.—Reserves to be made in every location of lines of road, and allotments for schools and places of worship, which reserves will not be allowed to be broken or sold.

Persons desirous of forming a settlement may make application at the Crown Land Office, stating their names, and pointing out the situation where they may wish to settle, when, if approved of, a survey will be ordered, and the lots when surveyed will, after due notice in the Royal Gazette, be put up for sale at public auction, at an upset price to be fixed by the Government.

Purchasers at such sale are distinctly to understand that they must come prepared, either by themselves or their agent, to pay the first year's interest on the purchase-money at the time of sale, and that no grant will be passed or permission given to occupy the land without such payment being made, nor until the bond for payment of the purchase-money shall have been duly executed and delivered; and that the bonds will be peremptorily enforced against any purchaser who may neglect to clear and settle the land, or who shall be found cutting off and disposing of the timber without making efficient settlement.

The attention of persons desirous of purchasing more than 50 acres is also called to the 4th article of the Regulations, by which they will observe, that no part of such purchase is to be on credit, but the whole purchase-money is to be paid down at the time of sale.

By Order of the Lieutenant-governor,

Secretary's Office, 2 December 1842. *Wm. F. Odell.*

—No. 17.—

(No. 118.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley.*

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
30 December 1842.

No. 17.
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley,
30 December 1842.

My Lord,

As the season approaches when emigrants usually make arrangements to come out to the colonies, I consider it to be incumbent on me to apprize your Lordship that no alteration has taken place in the circumstances of this province which enable me to hold out that there will be any opening for the employment of those who are without funds, unless persons of capital should entertain views of settlement in the province, who would be prepared to employ them.

Those who may possess the means of maintaining themselves in the wilderness while engaged in clearing and cultivating land for their support would be able to settle with advantage on any of the lands which have been selected and laid out in locations, and they would have an opportunity either of settling apart, or of associating themselves with some of the numerous parties who, from the decline of employment in St. John's, and other ports, are now forming settlements in the country, under the regulations referred to in my despatch (No. 114) of December 12th.

I consider that these settlements afford a favourable opportunity for the investment of capital in the improvements that would raise the value of the lands adjacent, and that as the settlers would be glad to obtain employment on moderate terms near their locations, the settlement and improvement of the province would be greatly accelerated by such undertakings.

If the provincial Assembly should concur in my view of remitting a part of

NEW BRUNSWICK

the purchase-money of the lands in consideration of the opening of roads and construction of bridges, for which grants of public money have been hitherto made, great inducement will be held out to capitalists to settle in the province, the varied resources of which would thus be developed.

I enclose a further Report to your Lordship from Dr. Gesner, the provincial geologist, and a letter, informing me that he has recently discovered coal near Gardner's Creek, opening into the Bay of Fundy, 15 miles to the eastward of St. John's, and in the vicinity of the new settlements.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 17.

Encl. in No. 17.

Sir, St. John, New Brunswick, 22 December 1842.

I HAVE the honour to submit for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor a Report, and to state that myself and son have been engaged in exploring for coal with the best hopes of success in the neighbourhood of Gardner's Creek and Ten Mile Creek, eastward of St. John. The early arrival of a deep fall of snow has prevented us from completing the exploration, which must be deferred until spring; I have not, therefore, thought it necessary to make a report upon what has been done, as such a report would be imperfect.

I have, &c.

A. Reade, Esq.
&c. &c, &c.

(signed) *A. Gesner.*

REPORT.

To his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to submit for your Excellency's consideration the following Report, made in compliance with instructions received.

I have proceeded to examine the vacant tracts of country between the waters of the Petticodiac and the settlement of Quaco and Sussex Vale, or such parts of them as had not been previously explored.

At the heads of Salmon river and Pollet river there is a large tract of ungranted land of a good quality. Upon this tract extensive surveys have been recently made, and the Mechanics' Association, consisting of upwards of 200 persons, besides others resident in the counties of King's and Westmorland, are prepared to purchase lots and open a very extensive settlement.

Application has also been made for lands northward of the above surveys, called the Gosham settlement; upon these are a number of persons settled upon ungranted lands; I am of the opinion that it would be desirable to have the lands in the Gosham settlement surveyed and offered for sale, for as those lands are of a good quality and are favourably situated, they would be purchased, and the squatters would have an opportunity to obtain titles upon the recent terms proposed by the Government.

A survey has also been made of lands northward of Quaco and near the old Shepody road. The soil in this quarter is also good, but the surface of the country is much broken by hills, and some of the lands will be found very stony when they are cleared of timber. A number of persons are also desirous to obtain lots in this survey, and are prepared to commence clearing.

The old road extending from Shepody to St. John was almost abandoned for several years; it will now be found of great advantage to these settlements, and by opening new roads into it, and thence to the shores of the Bay of Fundy, a free communication will be afforded to the settlers in this district.

The proximity of the above surveys to roads already opened and to the Bay of Fundy are highly advantageous. At Salmon River, Martin's Head and Salisbury Cove abundant supplies of herrings and other kinds of fish may be obtained in the summer season. There is scarcely any pine timber on any land in this quarter, and the fine groves of spruce still remaining are too remote from the rivers or the bay shore to render them valuable for exportation at present. The hard or sugar maple is abundant, and will supply with little labour a luxury to persons employed in clearing farms.

There are some excellent tracts of vacant lands at the sources of Coverdale River and Turtle Creek; at the latter place I observed some of the richest soil in the province. The lands here are unimproved; but how far the ungranted lands extend I was unable to ascertain.

There is a ridge of elevated land situated between the tracts recently surveyed at the head of Pollet river and Shepody mountain. The greater part of this tract is fit for settlement, but there are patches which are too rocky for cultivation.

Northward

Northward of the extensive settlement of Shepody the hard wood trees of the forest were almost entirely destroyed, a few years ago, by a gale of wind, which took place when the trees were loaded with ice, and almost all their branches were broken down.

Coal has also been discovered at the sources of Coverdale River and Turtle Creek, and there is limestone in different sections of the district.

With reference to that part of my instructions wherein I was directed to inquire into the causes of complaint made by persons residing westward of the Petticodiac, on account of Dorchester, the shire town of the county, being inaccessible during the winter season, I beg leave to remark, that from the great rise of the tides in Shepody Bay and the Petticodiac and Memramcook rivers, the ice is broken up, and they are frequently neither navigable for boats, nor safe to be crossed in any way, and even in the summer season the passage between Dorchester and Shepody, across the mouths of the above rivers, is expensive, disagreeable, and sometimes dangerous.

The distance between Dorchester and Shepody, at its most remote settlements by land, is upwards of 90 miles, and as all the public offices and courts for the county are held at the former place, much inconvenience is complained of; and from the nature of the tides when the Petticodiac and Memramcook can be crossed, persons are frequently detained, especially when the wind is unfavourable.

The inhabitants of the western parishes of Westmorland have, from time to time, petitioned the Legislature to have the county west of the Petticodiac made into a separate county; but they have heretofore been unsuccessful in obtaining their wishes, and much dissatisfaction prevails from the expense, delay and inconvenience suffered by the inhabitants from the above causes.

Westmorland is a large and populous agricultural county, and its area on the west side of the Petticodiac is nearly equal in size to either the county of Sunbury or Kent, and that area contains a population greater than either Sunbury or Restigouche. This part of Westmorland will also become more populous by the opening of the settlements of the recent surveys.

The western parishes of Westmorland, in my opinion, possess a sufficient amount of wealth and intelligence for the purposes of local government; and the general good of the country would be promoted by their separation from the eastern parts of the county.

Independent of agriculture, the resources of both divisions of the county are coal, gypsum, freestone and grindstones: all these are abundant.

I am fully of the opinion that it would be advisable to form the western parishes into a new county, making the Petticodiac river the boundary on the east and north, King's on the west, and the Bay of Fundy on the south.

I have, &c.

St. John, 17 December 1842. (signed) *Abraham Gesner.*

— No. 18. —

(No. 5.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Sir, Downing-street, 30 November 1842.

No. 18. Lord Stanley to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, 30 November 1842.

DOUBTS having arisen as to the continuance of the system of granting privileges to military and naval settlers in the acquisition of land in New Brunswick, inasmuch as the Act of the Provincial Legislature by which those privileges were authorized was not to remain in force beyond the month of September 1839, and it being desirable that full information on the subject should be possessed by the authorities in this country, I request that you will have the goodness to report to me at your earliest convenience—1st. Whether under the present law regulating the disposal of lands in that country, any privileges in the acquisition of land are granted to military and naval settlers; and 2dly. If such be the case, whether a fixed extent of land is granted to them according to their rank, or a certain amount of purchase-money remitted to them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

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—No. 19.—

(No. 11.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 19. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley, 24 February 1843.

My Lord, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 24 February 1843.

REFERRING to your Lordship's despatch (No. 5) of the 30th November last, I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from the Surveyor-general, reporting that since the expiration of the Act to restrain the 5th section of the Civil List Act, no regulations have been in force granting privileges to military and naval officers in the acquisition of Crown lands, and that all lands must be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. I may add, that the Government would have no authority to remit the purchase-money without the consent of the House of Assembly.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 19.

Sir, Crown Lands Office, 2 January 1843.

Encl. in No. 19. YOUR Excellency having referred to me the despatch of the Right honourable Lord Stanley of the 30th November last, respecting the continuance of the system of granting privileges to military and naval officers in the acquisition of land in this province:

I have the honour to report that since the expiration of the Act to restrain the fifth section of the Civil List Act, no regulations have been in force for granting privileges to military or naval officers in the acquisition of land in New Brunswick, but all lands must be sold by auction to the highest bidder.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos Baillie.*

His Excellency
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

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8 GULIELMI IV. CAP. 1.

AN ACT for the support of the Civil Government in this Province.—
[Passed 17 July 1837.]

Preamble. WHEREAS his most gracious Majesty has been pleased to signify to his faithful Commons of New Brunswick, that his Majesty will surrender up to their control and disposal the proceeds of all his Majesty's hereditary, territorial and casual revenues, and of all his Majesty's woods, mines and royalties now in hand, or which may hereafter during the continuance of this Act be collected in this province, on a sufficient sum being secured to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the support of the Civil Government in this province: And whereas we, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened, with hearts full of the warmest duty and gratitude, are desirous that ample and liberal provision should be made for the expenses of the said Civil Government during the continuance of this Act, by charges on all and every of the revenues now and hereafter to be levied and collected in this province have therefore freely and unanimously resolved to give and grant unto his Majesty King William the Fourth, his heirs and successors, a certain sum for the aforesaid expenses of the Civil Government, payable out of the joint revenues of this province;

Proceeds of his Majesty's Hereditary, Territorial and Casual Revenues made payable to the Provincial Treasurer. I. Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the proceeds of all and every the said hereditary, territorial and casual revenues, and the proceeds of all sales and leases of Crown lands, woods, mines and royalties which have been collected and are now in hand, or which shall be collected hereafter during the continuance of this Act (except the monies which shall be expended in the collection and protection thereof as specially authorized and provided for by the fourth section of this Act), shall immediately be payable and paid to the provincial treasurer, who is hereby authorized to receive the same for the use of this province; and from and after the expiration of this Act, the proceeds of all the said hereditary, territorial and casual revenue, and of the said lands, woods, mines and royalties, shall revert to and be payable and paid to his said Majesty, his heirs and successors.

To revert to the Crown on expiration of this Act.

14,500*l.* per annum granted for the support of the Civil Government. II. And be it enacted, That there shall be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and during the whole period of the continuance of this Act, the clear yearly sum

sum of Fourteen thousand five hundred pounds current and lawful money of this province, and that the said sum shall be charged on and made payable out of the afore-mentioned and all other revenues raised, collected and paid into the treasury of this province, and shall commence from and immediately after the Thirty-first day of December now last past, and to be paid by the said treasurer by warrant under the hand and seal of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being, with reference to all other charges or payments which have heretofore been or which shall hereafter be made upon or payable from the said revenues, such payments to be made quarterly (that is to say), on the Thirty-first day of March, the Thirtieth day of June, the Thirtieth day of September and the Thirty-first day of December, in each and every year, by equal and even proportions, out of the monies in the said treasury; the first charge for the same to be made on the quarter day next immediately after the passing of this Act, and to include the proportion of the said sum which may become due for the support of the said Civil Government by the said quarter day.

All monies paid to the Treasurer except 14,500 *l.* to remain until appropriated by the General Assembly.

III. And be it enacted, That all the monies which shall be paid to the Provincial Treasurer under and by virtue of this Act, except the said sum of Fourteen thousand five hundred pounds hereby granted, shall remain in the Treasury until appropriated or disposed of by an Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this province, to be passed for that purpose.

Governor, with the advice of Council, to defray expenses of management out of the gross revenues.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to expend out of the gross proceeds of the said hereditary, territorial and casual revenues, and of the said sales and leases of Crown lands, woods, mines and royalties, such sums of money as they may from time to time deem necessary and requisite for the prudent management, protection and collection of the said revenues; and that his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief for the time being shall within Fourteen days next after the commencement of each and every session of the Legislature, cause to be laid before the Assembly a full and detailed account, stating all the particulars of the income and expenditure of and relating to the said hereditary, territorial and casual revenues, sales and leases of Crown lands, woods, mines and royalties, with all vouchers to the same appertaining, for the then previous year.

Detailed accounts of revenue and expenditure to be laid before the Legislature.

Grants, leases, &c. to be void unless made upon sale or sent to the highest bidder at public auction.

V. And be it enacted, That all and every grant, lease or other assurance which, during the continuance of this Act, shall be made or granted by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any lands, tenements, rents, woods, mines, royalties, revenues, or other hereditaments within this province, now belonging or hereafter to belong to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, whereby any estate or interest whatsoever in law or equity shall or may pass from his Majesty, his heirs or successors, save and except as hereinafter provided, shall be utterly void and of none effect; unless such grant, lease or assurance be made upon sale or rent, or to the highest bidder at public auction in this province, due notice having been first given thereof in the Royal Gazette, and unless all such sums of money and rent as may be payable in consideration of such grant, lease or assurance be made payable to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, during the whole term or time of the continuance thereof respectively.

Act not to impair the rights or powers of control, management or direction by the Crown, or disable his Majesty to make restitution of forfeited estates.

VI. And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend in anywise to impair or affect any rights or powers of control, management or direction, which have been or may be exercised by the authority of the Crown, or other lawful warrant, relative to any suits or proceedings for the recovery of the said hereditary, territorial, casual and other revenues, or to composition made or to be made on account of any of the same, or to any remission, mitigation or pardon of any penalties, fines or forfeitures incurred or to be incurred, or to any other lawful act, matter or thing which has been or may be done, touching the said hereditary, casual, territorial or other revenues, or to disable his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to make any grant or restitution of any estate or estates, or of the produce thereof, to which his Majesty hath or shall become entitled by escheat for want of heirs, or by reason of any forfeiture, or by reason of the same having been purchased by or for the use of any alien, or to make any grant or distribution of any personal property, and devolved to the Crown by reason of the want of next of kin or personal representatives of any deceased person, and that the said rights and powers shall continue to be used, exercised and enjoyed in as full, free, ample and effectual manner to all intents and purposes as if this Act had not been made, and as the same have or might have been heretofore enjoyed by the Crown, subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions and regulations hereinbefore made and provided, it being the true intent and meaning of this Act that the said rights and powers shall not be in any degree abridged or restrained, or affected in any manner whatsoever, but only that the monies arising from the full and free exercise and enjoyment of them, so subject as aforesaid, shall, during the continuance of this Act, be carried to and made part of the joint revenues at the disposal of the General Assembly of this province.

Act not to prejudice previous sales, grants, agreements, &c.

VII. And be it further enacted and declared, That nothing in this Act contained shall operate to annul or prejudice any sale, purchase, grant, lease, enfranchisement, exchange, contract, rent-charge, agreement, bond, mortgage, security, exoneration or other act, matter

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matter or thing relating to the said lands, woods, mines or royalties which at the time of passing this Act shall have been made, done, given, effected or created, but the same shall remain as good, valid and effectual for the benefit or security either of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or of any of the parties to or with whom or in whose favour any such sale, grant, lease, enfranchisement, exchange, contract, rent-charge, agreement, bond, mortgage, security, exoneration or other act, matter or thing shall have been made, done, given, effected or created, and be of as full force and virtue as if this Act had not been passed.

Limitation.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be of full force and effect for and during the full and complete term of ten years, commencing from and immediately after the Thirty-first day of December in the year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-six last past.

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8 GULIELMI IV. CAP. 2.

AN ACT to restrain the Provisions of the Fifth Section of an Act, intituled, "An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province," and to establish sundry Regulations for the future disposal of Crown Lands and Timber in certain cases.—[Passed 22d July 1837.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS in and by the fifth section of an Act made and passed at this present Session, intituled, "An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province," it is enacted, that all disposals of any of his Majesty's lands, woods, mines and royalties within this province, made during the continuance of the said Act, shall be utterly null and void and of none effect unless made at public auction to the highest bidder; and whereas it is deemed advisable to restrain the operation of the said fifth section in certain cases;

Act 8 Will. 4, c. 1, not to prevent the Governor in Council from disposing of land by private sale to persons settled on such land without legal authority.

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That nothing in the aforesaid in part recited Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, at any time during the continuance of this Act, from disposing, by private sale, of any tract or tracts of ungranted Crown lands to any person or persons who shall, prior to the passing of this Act, be actually settled upon and shall have improved such tract or tracts without any legal authority for so doing: Provided always, That in no case shall more than One hundred acres be granted to any one person, and that no grant be made as aforesaid for less than Two shillings and sixpence currency per acre for immediate payment, or Three shillings currency per acre by four annual instalments; and that the names of the grantees, with a statement of the quantity of land granted to each, where situate, and the terms and conditions of sale, be laid each year, with the other casual revenue accounts, before the General Assembly.

Return to be made to the General Assembly.

Governor in Council may grant annual licenses for cutting timber by private sale, at specified rates.

II. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, if they shall see fit, to grant licenses for cutting and hauling timber, logs, or other lumber, immediately on their being applied for, and to renew the same to the former occupant or occupants who may have worked the same during the previous year, on his or their making timely application therefor before the previous license expires, and to grant the same by private sale, on petition, without public auction, at the following rates, viz.:—

For square red pine timber, Two shillings and sixpence per ton;
For square white and sapling red pine, Two shillings per ton;
For square birch, spruce and hemlock, One shilling and sixpence per ton;
For pine and spruce logs, Three shillings and sixpence per thousand superficial feet;
And for all other descriptions of wood, the sum of Ten pounds upon every One hundred pounds of its estimated value;

And in case two or more persons shall apply on the same day for a new berth, if the said Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, shall see fit to dispose of the same, that then and in such case it shall be sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands or his Deputy to the highest bidder, and be competed for between the applicants only; provided that no such license be granted for a longer term than one year, and not to extend beyond the first day of May next after the issuing thereof.

Relief may be granted to persons exceeding their license.

III. And whereas cases may arise where persons licensed to cut timber, logs or other descriptions of lumber may exceed the quantity so licensed; Be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice aforesaid, to grant relief to the person or persons so exceeding their license upon payment of the lawful tonnage money; provided that the person so exceeding the quantity licensed make such application for such excess and pay the tonnage before the first day of May in each year; and provided also, that such excess shall have been cut within the limits of his license.

IV. And

IV. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, to make such rules and regulations relating to the disposal of land and the licensing of timber, logs and all other descriptions of lumber, and for the guidance of applicants, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of this Act, as may be deemed expedient and proper to carry the provisions of this Act into effect, which said rules and regulations shall be published in the Royal Gazette.

Governor in Council may make rules relating to the disposal of land, licensing of timber, and for guiding of applicants.

V. And whereas cases may arise where industrious emigrants or natives not having any land may be desirous of procuring small allotments for immediate settlement: And whereas there are in this province sundry tracts of ungranted Crown land not valuable for lumbering purposes, but fit for agricultural improvement, and which should be disposed of on reasonable terms to persons of the above description; Be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to sell and grant by private sale to any emigrant or native, being British subjects, not having any land, and who shall prove to the satisfaction of the said Governor and Council that he is deserving of such privilege, and has not applied for the same for any other purpose than that of immediate settlement and cultivation, a quantity of land of the description mentioned in the preamble of this section, not exceeding 100 acres to each individual; and that an account of such disposals be annually laid before the General Assembly, specifying the name of grantees, the quantity granted to each, where situate, and the terms and conditions of sale: Provided always, That no land shall be sold and granted as aforesaid for less than Two shillings and sixpence currency per acre, to be paid immediately on the application being complied with, and before the applicant take possession thereof.

Governor in Council empowered to sell land by private sale for immediate settlement.

VI. And be it enacted, That in case any officer of the army or navy of the United Kingdom shall be desirous of purchasing land from the Crown in this province, and shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being that the same is for the purpose of actual settlement by such officer, that then it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to grant a remission of the purchase money or part thereof to all such officers, according to the following graduated scale, on the production of testimonials of unexceptionable character from the General Commanding-in-chief or from the Lords of the Admiralty.

Governor in Council may remit the purchase money to Officers of the Army or Navy desirous of obtaining land for actual settlement.

Field officers of the army of Twenty-five years' service in the whole and upwards, Three hundred pounds;

Scale of remission.

Field officers of the army of Twenty years' service in the whole and upwards, Two hundred and fifty pounds;

Field officers of the army of Fifteen years' service in the whole or less, Two hundred pounds;

Captains in the army of Twenty years' service in the whole and upwards, Two hundred pounds;

Captains in the army of Fifteen years' service in the whole or less, One hundred and fifty pounds;

Subalterns in the army of Twenty years' service in the whole or upwards, One hundred and fifty pounds;

Subalterns in the army of Seven years' service in the whole or less, One hundred pounds;

And officers of his Majesty's navy of the corresponding ranks and terms of service, in the like proportion:

Provided always, That no remission of purchase money be made to any officers of the civil departments of the army or navy.

VII. And be it enacted, That all grants, leases and other assurances under the great seal of this province, made and entered into under and by virtue of any of the provisions of the said in part recited Act or of this Act, shall in all cases and in all courts of law and equity within this province be deemed and taken to be evidence, that all the requisitions of the said in part recited Act or of this Act, as the case may be, in regard to the mode and terms of disposing of the lands, tenements or hereditaments in such grants, leases or assurances contained, have been duly observed and complied with.

Grants, &c. under the great seal to be evidence that the requisitions of this Act and of 8 W. 4, c. 1, have been complied with.

VIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of September which will be in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-nine.

Limitation.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

—No. 1.—

(No. 32.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor Sir *H. V. Huntley.*

No. 1.
Lord Stanley to Sir H. V. Huntley, 4 August 1842.

Sir, Downing-street, 4 August 1842.

I HAVE had under my consideration an Act (No. 568) passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island in April last, and transmitted in your despatch, No. 35, of the 30th of last May, intituled, "An Act to create a Fund for defraying the Expense of providing Medical Assistance for Sick Emigrants, and of enabling indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the Place of their Destination."

Vide Act annexed.

The provisions of this Act, for the most part, coincide with those of the Emigrant Tax Act, which has lately come into operation in Canada; but there are certain distinctions between the two measures to which I have to direct your attention.

In the first place, the penalty upon infringing the law is not in every case the same, and what is of more importance, the Act excludes from the benefit of the relief fund single men and married couples without families, who are not sick; whereas the Canada Act, more correctly, as I conceive, makes no such distinction.

The tax is there paid by all emigrants indiscriminately, and all who can prove themselves to be in a state of destitution seem to have a fair claim for assistance out of the fund proceeding from the tax.

I have, therefore, to direct you to communicate to the Legislature my opinion, that should circumstances require a revision of the Act before its appointed termination (viz., 1st of May 1845), which the passing of the new Imperial Passengers' Act may render necessary, it might perhaps be desirable that this portion of the enactment should be re-considered, advantage being taken of such experience as may then have been had of its operation.

The remaining point on which there is some difference between the Act now under consideration and that which has been passed in Canada, is in the persons by whom and under whose authority the fund is to be administered. By the Canada Act the money levied under its provisions is to be applied by officers appointed by the Governor (who I apprehend will be paid), and under regulations established by the Governor. By the present Act the money is to be paid by the Governor to the local boards of health, and to be expended under their direction. Upon referring to the several Acts under which these boards have been established, I find that they are nominated by the Governor, but that there is no limit to the number of members of which each may consist, and that apparently they are not paid. I think, therefore, that some caution will be necessary in securing the proper and discreet application of the funds, and that it would be proper to draw the attention of the Legislature to this subject.

I would moreover suggest, that inasmuch as the money is by the present Act to be first paid into the public treasury, and afterwards paid out by the Governor to the local boards, it would be desirable that it should not be so paid out, unless upon such conditions in regard to its application as you or the Lieutenant-governor for the time being may think proper to impose.

In conclusion, I have to acquaint you that, concurring generally in the purpose and provisions of this Act, the Order of Her Majesty in Council, leaving it to its operation, will be forwarded to you by the next opportunity.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

ACT

ACT, No. 568, passed by the Legislature of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CAP. V.

AN ACT to create a Fund for defraying the Expense of providing Medical Assistance for Sick Emigrants, and of enabling indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the Place of their Destination.—[Passed 16 April 1842.]

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to impose a rate or duty, payable by masters of vessels bringing emigrants into this island, for the purpose of creating a fund for defraying the expense of medical care and attention for sick emigrants, and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to places of their destination;

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-governor, Council and Assembly, That there shall be raised, levied and collected a rate or duty, payable in the manner hereinafter prescribed, by the master or person in charge or command of every vessel arriving in any of the ports of this island, from any port of the United Kingdom, with passengers or emigrants therefrom, and such rate or duty shall be Five shillings currency for every such passenger or emigrant, and such rate or duty shall be paid by the master or person in command of such vessel, or by such person on his behalf, to the collector of impost of the port at which such vessel shall have first entered, and at the time of making such first entry, which shall contain on the face of it the number of passengers actually on board the vessel, and no such entry shall be deemed to have been validly made or to have any legal effect whatsoever, unless such rates or duties be so paid as aforesaid. Imposes a tax of 5s. per head on emigrants from the United Kingdom, to be paid by master of vessel to collector of impost.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That on any ship or vessel arriving with passengers from any port of the United Kingdom at any port or place in this colony, at any time before the First day of July next, and such passengers being declared in a healthy state by any medical person authorized by any board of health in this island to visit and examine such passengers, no tax shall be exacted from the master of any such ship or vessel on account of such passengers, in case the said master upon his arrival shall duly make affidavit before some one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this island, that there has not been received or exacted from any of such passengers any sum or sums of money for or on account of any tax for which he might be made liable upon the introduction of any such passengers into this or any other British colony. Exempts immigrants arriving before 1st July 1842, if in a healthy state, from tax. if master makes oath that he had not previously received such tax from them.

III. And be it enacted, That for the purposes of this Act, two children, each under the age of Fourteen years, or three children, each under the age of Seven years, shall be reckoned as one passenger, and that no child under the age of Twelve months shall be reckoned among the number of passengers. Immigrant children how rated for tax.

IV. And be it enacted, That no master or person having the command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port or ports in this colony, shall permit any passenger to leave such vessel, until he shall have delivered to the collector of impost at such port a correct list of all the passengers on board of such ship or vessel, at the time of her arrival at such port, nor until such list shall have been certified to have been correct, and a certificate of such correctness, and a permission to allow his passengers to leave the vessel, and a receipt for the duties payable by him under the provisions of this Act, shall have been given to him by the said collector of impost, under a penalty of Twenty pounds currency, to be paid by such master or person having the command, for every passenger leaving his ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act: Provided always, that the said list shall contain the name of each such head of family or single person, being a passenger on board of such vessel, his trade or profession, his country, and the place of his destination, and the number of grown passengers and children belonging to his family on board such vessel: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the master or person having the command of any ship or vessel from permitting any passenger to leave the vessel, at the request of such passenger, before the arrival of the vessel in any port of this island; but in every such case the names of the passengers who shall so leave shall be entered in the manifest or the list of emigrants made out at the time of clearing of the vessel from the United Kingdom, and shall be certified under the signatures of the passengers so leaving the vessel; and if the number of passengers remaining on board on the arrival of the vessel in the harbours of this colony do not correspond with that mentioned in such manifest, after deducting those who shall have so left the vessel, the master or person having the command of such vessel shall incur a penalty of Five pounds currency, for each passenger not found on board or entered on the manifest as having left the vessel as aforesaid. Master not to permit immigrants to land until he delivers a list to collector, &c. Nor until list is certified to be correct, and permission given after payment of tax. Penalty on master offending herein. Requisites of list furnished to collector. Master may permit passengers to land at any port not within this island. Duty of master in such case. Penalty on Master offending herein.

V. And be it enacted, That every passenger on board any ship or vessel arriving in any harbour of this island to which the master or person commanding such vessel shall have engaged to convey him, shall be entitled to remain and keep his baggage on board such vessel during Forty-eight hours after her arrival in such harbour; and every such master who shall compel any passenger to leave his vessel before the expiration of the said term of Forty-eight hours shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five pounds currency, for every passenger he shall so compel to leave his vessel; nor shall any master or person commanding such vessel remove, or cause to be removed, before the expiration of the said Forty-eight hours, any berthing or accommodation used by his passengers, under a like penalty. Immigrants may remain on board 48 hours after arrival. Penalty on master compelling immigrants to land before the expiration of forty-eight hours after arrival.

VI. And be it enacted, That every pilot who shall have had charge of any vessel having passengers on board, and who shall know that any passenger has been permitted to leave the Duty of pilot in charge of immigrant vessel.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

the vessel, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and shall not within Twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel in any harbour of this island, to which he shall have engaged to pilot her, inform the collector of impost at such place that a passenger or passengers has or have been so permitted to leave the vessel, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five pounds currency, for every passenger with respect to whom he shall have wilfully neglected to give such information.

Penalty on pilot offending herein.

Money received under this Act to be paid into Treasury.

VII. And be it enacted, That the monies levied under the authority of this Act shall be paid by the collector of impost by whom they shall have been received, into the Treasury of this island, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

Mode of recovery of penalties imposed by this Act.

Appropriation of penalties.

VIII. And be it enacted, That all penalties imposed by this Act may be sued for and recovered with costs, on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor, in a summary manner before any Two Justices of the Peace in this island; and such Justices may commit the offender to the common gaol of the county until such penalty and costs shall be paid; and one moiety of every such penalty shall belong to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and shall be paid into the Treasury, to be applied to the purposes to which the other monies levied under the authority of this Act are hereby appropriated, and the other moiety shall belong to the prosecutor.

Lieutenant-governor may advance from the monies received under this Act, to any board of health, &c.

IX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-governor, or person administering the Government, by warrant under his hand, at any time after the passing of this Act, to advance to the boards of health in the several counties, such sums of money as may be required for the purposes of this Act, out of the money paid into the Treasury under the authority of this Act, to be applied and expended under the direction of the said boards of health.

Money received by board of health, how to be appropriated.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no part of the said money paid and received by the respective boards of health shall by them be employed in making advances in money to any emigrant, but shall be expended in forwarding poor and destitute emigrants to the place of their destination, in this or the adjacent provinces; and in no case shall any grown person, in good health, and unencumbered with a family, except unmarried females who may be unable otherwise to join their friends or relatives, receive assistance out of the said monies: Provided nevertheless, that house rent, fuel and other unavoidable expenses may be paid out of the said monies so received by the said board of health as aforesaid, together with a reasonable allowance to the secretaries of the said boards of health respectively, to be determined by the Lieutenant-governor in Council.

Boards of health to account to Legislature for expenditure of monies received by them.

XI. And be it enacted, That the said boards of health into whose hands any money shall be paid under the authority of this Act shall within fifteen days after the meeting of each session of the Legislature, during the continuance of this Act, lay before each of the branches thereof a faithful and detailed account of the expenditure of such monies, and a correct list of the emigrants by them respectively relieved, distinguishing the nation and country of such emigrant, the place to which he or they shall have been forwarded, and his or her age, and the amount expended in affording such relief (and in what manner expended), to every grown person, and his or her trade or name.

Mode in which boards of health are to make up accounts of monies received by them.

XII. And be it enacted, That the persons composing the board of health to whom shall be intrusted the expenditure of any portion of the monies hereby appropriated, shall make up detailed accounts of such expenditure, showing the sum advanced to the board of health, the sum actually expended, the balance (if any) remaining in their hands; and that every such account shall be supported by vouchers therein distinctly referred to, by numbers corresponding to the numbering of the items in such account.

Continuance of Act.

XIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the First day of May in the year One thousand eight hundred and Forty-five.

—No. 2.—

(No. 69.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *H. V. Huntley* to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Prince Edward Island,
28 January 1843.

My Lord,

No. 2.
Sir H. V. Huntley to Lord Stanley, 28 January 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a return of the number of emigrants who have arrived in this colony during the past year; also returns showing the quantity of Crown lands sold during the same period, as required by Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 29th May 1841.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. V. Huntley.*

Enclosure

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

RETURN of EMIGRANTS arrived, during the Year 1842.

Whence Emigrating.	14 Years and upwards.		Between 7 and 14.		Children under 7.		Total.	Deaths on the Voyage.				Births on the Voyage.			Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Shepherds.	Number of Domestic Servants.			Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.	Number of Tradesmen preparing or selling Articles of Food.	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing.			Number of other Mechanics, &c. not included in the foregoing Columns.	Amount per Head of Emigrant Tax.	Gross Amount of Emigrant Tax received during the Year.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		14 Years and upwards.	Between 7 and 14.	Under 7.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.				
England	104	91	57	55	71	73	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	30	37	67	-	-	-	-	-	21			
Scotland	–																											
Ireland	133	107	111	113	124	107	695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	31	34	65	-	-	-	-	-	23			
The rest of Europe	–																											
United States	–																											
Sierra Leone	–																											
Other Colonies	–																											
Asia	–																											
TOTAL	237	198	168	168	195	180	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	61	71	132	-	-	-	-	-	44			

Secretary's Office, 28 January 1843.

T. H. Haviland, Sec^ty.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

RETURN of LAND Reserved, Sold or Granted, during the Year 1842.

COUNTY or DISTRICT.	Number of Acres reserved for Public uses.	PURCHASES MADE IN THE COLONY:														Price per Acre, (if fixed).	Average Price per Acre, if sold by Auction.	Number of Land Orders from the Land and Emigration Commissioners presented in Colony.	Number of Acres specified in Land Orders.	Number of Acres actually conveyed under Land Orders.
		Acres purchased for Public uses.	Not exceeding 80 Acres.		Not exceeding 160 Acres.		Not exceeding 320 Acres.		Not exceeding 640 Acres.		Exceeding 640 Acres.		Number of Purchases.	Total Number of Acres sold.						
			No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.	No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.	No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.	No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.	No. of Purchases.	No. of Acres.								
Queen's County	- -	- -	10	84½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10	84½	- -	- - Pasture Lots, at 43 *s.* currency per acre, of 12 acres.			
King's County	- -	- -	25	98⅔	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25	98⅔	- -	- - Pasture Lots, at 33 *s.* currency per acre, of 8 acres; Town Lots, 48*l.* 12*s.*			
Prince County	- -	- -	8	88	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8	88	- -	- - Pasture Lots, at 30 *s.* currency per acre, of 8 acres.			
TOTAL	- -	- -	43	270¼	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	43	270¼					

Surveyor-general's Office, 1 January 1843.

(signed) *Geo. Wright*, Surveyor.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

— No. 3. —

(No. 71.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Sir *H. V. Huntley* to Lord *Stanley*, dated Government House, Prince Edward Island, 13 February 1843.

No. 3.
Sir H. V. Huntley to Lord Stanley, 13 February 1843.

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, the Surveyor-general's "Statement of Account of Sales of Crown Lands."

Directions have been issued to the Surveyor-general to call for payment of the monies due by purchasers of Crown Lands, and this produced 258*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* by the end of the last year; since this time I have been petitioned to delay calling in the remainder until next July, when I am assured that the whole amount will be paid into the hands of the Government.

Although I am not disposed to think that these assurances will be completed, yet I believe that they will be by those who really intend to keep the land they have purchased of the Crown; while those who do not, will have no cause to complain of the forfeiture of their deposit-money and land, after such a liberal allowance of time for payment.

I should not be inclined to ask the sanction of your Lordship for this extension of time, but from the heretofore very loose manner in which these sales have been conducted; as far as the payment has been involved, purchasers have been permitted from time to time to put off payment until, I believe, many supposed that it would never be called for; and some have certainly purchased the land merely as a speculation, paying the deposit-money, the loss of which they risk, hoping to realize it, and any further money by reselling.

All parties are, however, my Lord, now fully aware that peremptory measures will be adopted in July, and appear extremely well satisfied with the arrangement, which is provisionally made.

Enclosure in No. 3.

STATEMENT of Account of SALES of CROWN LANDS, from 11th April to 31st December 1842.

Dr.

1842.		Currency. £.	s.	d.
11 April.	To this sum in hands of the Surveyor-general, as per statement made 11th April 1842	133	15	–
,,	To amount due by purchasers, on the 11th April 1842 -	1,306	6	6
	To amount of sales from 11th April to 31st December 1842	387	5	–
	£.	1,827	6	6

Cr.

1842.		Currency. £.	s.	d.
	By this sum paid into the Colonial Treasury, from 11th April to 31st December - -	470	4	4
	By Surveyor-general's expenses	68	5	6
31 Dec.	By this sum now in hands of the Surveyor-general - -	132	5	11
	By amount due on eight town lots in George Town, forfeited and resold on the 9th July last - - - -	112	18	3
31 Dec.	By amount due by purchasers at this date - - -	1,043	12	6
	£.	1,827	6	6

REMARKS.—Of the sum of 537*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* paid by purchasers of Crown Lands from 11th April to 31st December 1842, 258*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* was paid subsequent to the 26th September, the period at which they were called upon by public notice to pay the respective amounts due by them before the end of the year, or forfeit their deposits.

Surveyor-general's Office, Prince Edward Island, 31st December 1842.

Geo. Wright, Surveyor-general.

Dr. CROWN LANDS. Cr.

1842.		£.	s.	d.
6 Dec.	To cash paid Thomas H. Haviland per order of Lieutenant-governor, being his Excellency's travelling allowance for the current year, under the authority of Lord John Russell's despatch of 23d September 1839 - - -	100	–	–
	Balance - -	1,693	2	7¼
	£.	1,793	2	7¼

1842.		£.	s.	d.
Mar. 24.	By balance, as per return furnished - - - -	1,022	11	10¼
April 9.	By amount from Acting Surveyor-general, on account of sales - - - - -	300	6	5
Aug. 16.	Ditto - - ditto - -	115	5	–
Dec. 31.	Ditto - Surveyor-general	354	19	4
	£.	1,793	2	7¼
Dec. 31.	By balance - -	£. 1,693	2	7¼

Treasurer's Office, 14 February 1843.

J. Spencer Smith, Treasurer.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

—No. 4.—

(No. 05.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Lieutenant-governor Sir *H. V. Huntley.*

Sir, Downing-street, 18 March 1843.

No. 4. Despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir H. V. Huntley, 18 March 1843.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th February, No. 71, enclosing a statement of the account of sales of Crown lands in Prince Edward Island from the 11th April to the 31st of December last, and reporting that you had obtained payment of the arrears due by purchasers of Crown lands to the extent of 258*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, but that you had been requested to delay calling in the remainder of the arrears until the ensuing month of July.

I have to acquaint you in answer, that provided that this postponement is final, and the purchasers are peremptorily required to make their payments or abandon their land, I have no objection to sanction the proposed extension of time for receiving the money which is due to the Crown.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

NORTH AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICA.

—No. 1.—

No. 1.
H. U. Addington, Esq., to J. Stephen, Esq., 25 February 1843.

Jan. 28, 1843.

COPY of a LETTER from *H. U. Addington*, Esq. to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Sir, Foreign Office, 25 February 1843.

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, enclosing the particulars relating to the formation of an Emigrant Society at that port for the relief of distressed British emigrants.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. U. Addington.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

(Extracts.)

My Lord, Boston, 28 January 1843.

Encl. in No. 1.

MY attention having been particularly given to the subject of emigration from the United Kingdom to this continent, I have the honour of laying before your Lordship some details of the efforts I have made to forward what I presume to be in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government in relation to the question.

A considerable increase in the number of arrivals at this port, chiefly from the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has taken place within the last two years, and, in consequence of the completion of the railroads, and almost all the other public works in this state, a large portion of the European labourers have been falling out of employment, and great distress among them has been the consequence, chiefly from their remaining in this city and its neighbourhood instead of proceeding into the interior of the country. At once to relieve such persons, and to promote the advantage of the island of Jamaica, I entered into correspondence with Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Governor, in the year 1841, and in the latter part of that year four vessels were despatched from this port with settlers, chiefly Europeans, with some Americans and a few coloured persons. From various circumstances these experiments failed, the settlers, but more particularly the Europeans, having given little satisfaction to the authorities of the island, and almost all the coloured people having died or returned to the United States.

I next turned my attention to New Brunswick, and interchanged several communications with Sir William Colebrooke on the subject; but I soon found that, from the scarcity of general employment and the non-existence of public works in that colony, it was fruitless to think of sending emigrants there from this place. The information I have at different times received from various emigration agents in Canada, with whom I have had personal and written communications, were not more satisfactory. I then directed all my exertions towards the establishment of an Emigrant Society in this city, for the object of giving information to emigrants, procuring them employment, and preventing the pauperism which throws them into the poor-houses and gaols, or causes their being sent back to Her Majesty's dominions to be a burthen to the country, and to prevent, by exaggerated accounts of the causes of their own failure in America, the emigration of many others, whose absence would be a considerable relief at home, while their coming here would, under good management, greatly benefit them, and enable them to contribute from their earnings to swell the very large amount of money remitted to relatives in Ireland by the labouring classes in the United States.

* * * * * * *

I am happy to have it in my power to inform your Lordship of the complete success of my efforts, in consequence of personal explanations with the Governor and other functionaries of the state, the various gentlemen who hav filled the office of mayor of the city for the last 20 years, and many of the leading citizens of all political parties. I have the honour to enclose some of the newspaper reports containing the accounts of the formation of the Emigrant Society, and a copy of Constitution.

Your Lordship will perhaps allow me to observe, that I strongly recommend the encouragement, to its greatest extent, of emigration from Ireland to the United States in preference to urging it in the direction of New Brunswick in the first instance. The Irish peasantry look to this country as their land of promise, and nothing is so likely to make them satisfied with a final settlement in the British North American colonies as having tried and been disappointed in the United States. They will then willingly seek their fortunes in Canada or the other provinces; and by the means of the society just established, every facility will be afforded to them for proceeding in those directions whenever they find that this portion of the country is overstocked with emigrants of the labouring class, and that they are looked upon by the natives with small regard, except while they are wanted to do the rough work which the former are unfit for.

Several hundred British subjects, in a state of total destitution, were sent from this city during the last year to various parts of England and Ireland, chiefly by vessels from New York.

York. The funds from which the expense of such removals is defrayed are furnished by the payment of a capitation tax of two dollars, paid by every foreigner on landing at this port and the other ports of Massachusetts. The Act of Legislature authorizing this tax is called "An Act relating to Alien Passengers," and is dated April 20th, 1837. It expressly stipulates that the money thus raised is for the support of foreign paupers, and by virtue of the Act a superintendence of aliens was appointed, to whom the entire management of the funds were intrusted. Believing that this money can be legally employed only for the relief of foreigners, I hope to obtain, by an application to the Legislature, through the highly respectable persons composing the Emigrant Society, an appropriation of a portion of it for the support of the society.

* * * * * * *

Hoping that my conduct in this matter will be approved of by your Lordship,

I have, &c.

The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *T. C. Grattan.*

Constitution of the Boston Emigrant Society.

Article First.—The style of this association shall be "The Boston Society for the Diffusion of Information among Emigrants."

Article Second.—The object of the Society being to disseminate information and to give useful advice to strangers who have arrived in the United States, and to those who are desirous of emigrating from foreign countries to establish themselves in America, all the funds which may be at the command of the Society shall be devoted to this purpose, unless expressly otherwise ordered by donors who may choose to make this Society the medium of their benefactions.

Article Third.—Any person shall be and continue a member of this Society, who shall sign this Constitution, and shall pay into its treasury the sum of two dollars a year; the payment of 25 dollars shall entitle any person to be a member for life.

Article Fourth.—The annual meeting of this Society shall be held on the first Monday of January in each year after the first organization. At each annual meeting the Society shall choose by ballot 24 directors, 10 of whom at least shall be native Americans, and 10 of foreign birth, to hold their offices for the ensuing year and until they shall be re-elected or others shall be elected in their place. The Mayor and the President of the Common Council of the city of Boston, and all resident foreign Consuls, and Vice-Consuls acting as Consuls, shall also be, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Directors. The first Board of Directors shall be chosen at such time after the adoption of this Constitution, as the Society may by vote determine.

Article Fifth.—The Board of Directors, at their first meeting after their election, shall choose from their own number a President, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Society. They shall also at the same time choose a Secretary, who shall have a stated annual salary as general superintendent, to be fixed by the Board. All the said officers shall hold their offices until the close of the next succeeding annual meeting, provided that the Secretary and Treasurer shall be liable to be removed at any time and replaced by others, by vote of a majority of the whole Board. The Directors shall also have power to fill such vacancies in their own body as shall occur between two annual meetings, by death or resignation.

Article Sixth.—For the better transaction of the business of the Society, the Directors shall divide themselves into Committees, one of which shall give particular attention to it for each month in the year.

Article Seventh.—The Society shall hold regular quarterly meetings on the first Monday of April, July and October, at such place as the Board of Directors shall appoint. At each quarterly meeting the Board of Directors, through their Chairman, shall report their doings of the preceding quarter.

Article Eighth.—Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President, or by any six of the Directors; notice of the same being given in not less than two newspapers printed in Boston, within not less than three days of the time of the proposed meeting.

Article Ninth.—The Board of Directors shall establish Regulations and Bye-laws for the administration of all the affairs of the Society, not provided for in this Constitution, and not inconsistent with the same.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION

FROM THE

WEST COAST OF AFRICA

TO THE

WEST INDIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1843.

SCHEDULE.

EMIGRATION FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA TO THE WEST INDIES.

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
	1843.		
1. Lord Stanley to Governor Macdonald	Feb. 6.	Outline of the Government plan of Emigration from the Western Coast of Africa to the West Indies	3
2. Lord Stanley to Governor Macdonald	Feb. 6.	Instructions for carrying the above plan into effect.	20
3. Circular to all the West India Colonies	Feb. 25.	Measures to be recommended to the Legislatures for their adoption for carrying the Emigration plan into effect	44

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA TO THE WEST INDIES.

No. 1.

(No. 87.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

EMIGRATION.
No. 1.

Sir, Downing-street, 6th February, 1843.

IN compliance with the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which sat last Session to inquire into the state of the British possessions on the Western Coast of Africa, it has been decided by Her Majesty's Government to undertake the superintendence of emigration from that Coast to Her Majesty's West India Colonies.

Of my concurrence in the views which induced my predecessor, Lord John Russell, to sanction and encourage a system of free emigration from Africa to the West Indies you have already been made aware by the instructions you have received from me to facilitate and promote it.

Lord John Russell to Sir J. Jeremie. No. 20; Mar. 1841. Appendix to Report of West India Committee. No. 479; Sess. 1842; p. 558.

I am glad to find that the unanimous decision of a Committee, comprising amongst its members several of the most active and tried friends of the coloured race, confirms my own opinion that the benefits to be derived from such emigration will not be confined to the West Indian Colonies, and that a frequent and systematic intercourse with those colonies will afford the fairest prospects to the natives of Africa of an improvement in their physical comforts, and an advance in the blessings of civilization.

I have little to add on this subject to the evidence and papers which accompany their Report, and that of the Committee on the state of the West Indies, copies of which are enclosed.

Encl. No. 1. Reports and Evidence of West Coast of Africa and West Indian Committees.

In confirmation of the general view, I am happy to be able to furnish you with Reports lately received from the Governor of British Guiana on the condition of the African immigrants in that colony,

Encl. No. 2. 3 Oct.; No. 168, A. 14 Dec.; No. 198, B.

Your own experience will have proved to you the difficulty which exists within the limits of your own government in obtaining for the liberated African youths instruction and employment, even in the commonest agricultural pursuits.

The extracts which I enclose from the Report of Lieutenant Webb, on his late expedition to the model farm upon the Niger, mark strongly the importance, with a view to the civilization of the African race, of their being in contact and communion with white men; but they furnish, at the same time, strong evidence of the difficulty of establishing such contact and communion within Africa itself. I am of course aware that the emigration of Africans to colonies which have been the scenes of former slavery, however conducted, is always liable to suspicion and to misconstruction on the part of foreign powers. I enclose you a note addressed by the Spanish Government to that of Her Majesty's, in December, 1841, together with the correspondence relating to it, by which you will perceive that such misconstruction even at that time prevailed.

Encl. No. 3. 2 Jan. 1842, to Hon. S. Herbert.

Encl. No. 4. Foreign Office, 19 Jan. 1842.

Lord Stanley in reply, 2 Feb. 1842.

Her Majesty's Government had not, at the date of that correspondence, taken into its own hands the conduct of this emigration, and so far the reply to it is not applicable; but as, in taking upon itself that charge, they are conscious that they only interpose another safeguard against the possibility of abuse, they feel that by so doing they give additional weight to the statements which that reply contains, and to which they consider they may confidently appeal as containing a triumphant vindication of the course which they are pursuing.

Into the details of the plan on which Her Majesty's Government propose to carry on the system it is not my intention to enter in this Despatch; you will collect them from the correspondence enclosed in a Despatch (No. 88) of the same date with this, specifying the particular points to which it will be necessary that you should

EMIGRATION.

direct your attention, and covering detailed instructions for the Emigration Agent.

Its general features, however, are as follows:—

All vessels carrying emigrants from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, at the expense of the respective colonies, shall in future be under the management of Government officers, and either chartered by the Government, or specially licensed for the purpose by the Secretary of State. In the first instance, the only colonies to which the emigration so managed will be directed are, Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana, money having already been provided by their respective legislatures applicable to defraying the expense of immigration; but on proper provision being made by other West India Colonies, they will be included in the scheme. To ensure similarity of practice in regard to all matters connected with emigration, it will be required of the legislature of each West India colony comprehended, or which may wish to be comprehended, in the scheme, to adopt respectively laws upon the subject containing provisions in accordance with recommendations which will be submitted to them by my authority.

The only places from which emigrants will at present be taken are, Sierra Leone, Boavista, and Loando, the two latter being places at which Mixed Commission Courts have been established under the late treaty with Portugal.

As Governor of Sierra Leone, you will cause it to be publicly notified that emigrant vessels will for the future sail periodically from that colony, under the direct management of Her Majesty's Government.

With regard to the collection and the superintendence of the embarkation of emigrants, the same system which was established by Lord John Russell will be continued, viz., that agents, or an agent, will be employed by the West Indian colonies for the purpose of collecting persons who may be disposed to emigrate, and may answer the descriptions required, such agents to be under the control of the Governors of colonies by which they are employed, though also liable to be suspended for misconduct by the Governor of Sierra Leone, and to be prohibited from entering into specific engagements for any exact amount of wages, or doing more than stating the substance of the latest official returns respecting the average rates in each colony, These agents, for distinction, may be called Colonial Agents.

The embarkation of emigrants will continue to be superintended, as at present, by an agent to be appointed by yourself. He will of course be relieved from that part of his present duty which relates to the inspection of vessels, that responsibility being assumed directly by Her Majesty's Government. It will, however, rest with him to regulate, under your directions, the order of precedence of sailing of vessels employed by Government under the new system, and, as before, to ascertain that all persons embark with their complete free consent, that they have been the requisite time in the colony, that they have been examined by the surgeon, that the proper proportion of sexes is observed, and, in short, that the regulations applicable are strictly attended to. For distinction sake, this officer may be termed the Government Agent.

The plan has been first put into operation by engaging, in this country, one vessel for the service of each of the colonies named, which will be paid for exclusively by such colony. These vessels will return to Sierra Leone as soon as they have landed the emigrants, and it is intended that they shall perform as many voyages in the year as may be practicable under the established regulations. On board each vessel is placed—first, a lieutenant of the navy, under whose general directions the ship will sail, and will consequently carry a transport pennant,—and secondly, a surgeon of the navy, who will examine the emigrants before embarkation, to ascertain the fact of their being in good bodily health, and have the medical charge of them during the voyage.

Although these vessels, collectively, are calculated to carry annually a number exceeding by one-third the total number who emigrated during the last year from Sierra Leone, Her Majesty's Government are aware that the numbers which could be thus conveyed would be inadequate to confer any sensible benefit on the West Indian colonies, and that these vessels must therefore be regarded rather as the means of promoting emigration by the facilities which they will afford for intercommunication, than as themselves affording adequate provision for carrying it on. If emigration is to be increased to any considerable extent, additional tonnage will of course be required.

With this purpose, should it be found necessary, other vessels, supplementary to those directly chartered by the Government, will be permitted to proceed to the ports above enumerated, and carry from thence emigrants who could not be accommodated in the regular packets, their passages being in like manner defrayed by the

respective colonies, and the vessels (on board each of which a Government agent, probably a surgeon superintendent, will be placed) being subject to the same regulations as those permanently chartered.

I have carefully considered, in conjunction with the leading West India merchants, how far it might be expedient at present to bring into operation that part of the plan which provides for such additional tonnage, and I concur with them in considering it more prudent, in the first instance, not to add very largely to the accommodation provided by the permanent vessels, until time shall have been allowed to ascertain the effects of the confidence which it is expected that the return of these vessels will produce on the minds of the African population.

On the arrival of the emigrants in the West Indies, they will be received by the Government Immigration Agent for the colony to which they go. He will ascertain that the people brought correspond with the list of persons made out by the superintending agents, or other officer appointed at the port of emigration, and he will take the necessary measures for landing them, or taking charge of them on board until they can have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the nature of the offers of wages and advantages which may be open to them. When landed, they will be entirely free to adopt any course they may consider most for their own advantage, no contract made by them out of the colony being permitted to be of any validity whatever as against them, and the duration of any contract made in the colony being limited to the period of one year.

A constant communication between Africa and the West Indies being kept up by means of the vessels chartered by Government, free passages backwards and forwards will be given in them to any persons acting as delegates, who will carry back to Sierra Leone information respecting the West India colonies, upon which it is likely reliance will be placed by persons of the labouring class. To all other emigrants taken from the coast of Africa, who will of course be at liberty at any period to leave the colony at their own expense, it is intended, as soon as the necessary legislative provisions can be made, that passages back to Sierra Leone shall be granted, at a rate proportionable to the period of their residence in the West Indies, during the first five years after their landing in the colony to which they have emigrated; and after the expiration of five years (if they have not been across in the interim) it is intended that a free passage shall be given on demand, provided the demand be made within a time, to be limited, after the date at which the five years shall have expired. The different legislatures will be called upon to take steps for insuring the free passage back, including those who may arrive by the first vessels; and in the mean time the emigrants must proceed, in this respect, under the conditions of the bounty system. Persons, who may have crossed in the interim as delegates, will equally be entitled at the expiration of the five years to a free passage back.

In the arrangements connected with the ship, and the number of passengers in proportion to the tonnage and superficies of the deck, all the regulations of the Passengers' Act will be required to be strictly complied with.

Such being the outline of the scheme, I must refer you for detailed instructions to my Despatch, No. 88; and, in conclusion, it remains for me only to impress upon you most strongly the necessity of exercising the strictest superintendence over the working of the whole system. I need scarcely remind you that it is due to those, who it is hoped will avail themselves of the opportunities offered for emigration, that every precaution should be adopted which can be devised for the prevention of improper practices, but I must add, that it is not less important to those who hope to benefit by an influx of such immigrants, that the system should be free from even the suspicion of abuse; its very existence will be made to depend upon the purity of the character which it maintains.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

To Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

Enclosure 2 A in No. 1.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

No. 168.

My Lord, Government House, Demarara, 3rd October, 1842.

CONSIDERING it might be satisfactory to your Lordship, and of use to the colony, to ascertain by personal inspection the actual condition of the liberated Africans located in Ber- Encl. 2 A in No. 1.

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bice, where the largest number of Africans released from immediate slavery have been brought from St. Helena, by the exertions of the proprietary body of Berbice, I took the first opportunity after the close of the rainy season to visit that county.

My visit was appreciated; and I, as well as my family, received the highest marks of cordial welcome at New Amsterdam that can be shown to the Governor of a province, and representative of Her Majesty.

I embarked at Georgetown on the 14th ultimo, accompanied by Mr. Young, the government secretary, and other persons of my suite, on board the steamer Victoria, which plies between Berbice and Demerara, and after a longer passage than usual, of twelve hours, arrived at New Amsterdam at 8 o'clock P.M. and took up my abode at the Colony House, which has a tolerable suite of apartments over the public offices.

The 15th was passed in visiting the hospital and gaol, and in arranging for my tour through the county; and it required some good arrangement to manage expeditiously some 300 or 400 miles by land and water in the tropics.

The hospital is on the same liberal footing as that of Georgetown; the patients, many of them seamen from the shipping in the river, had been lately much augmented and incommoded by the remnants (some 25 men, women, and children) of the few emigrants from Madeira, who had tried their fortunes in Berbice; these people had lost all courage for work, and had been received as paupers into the hospital; they have become a serious burden to the colony, which has paid dearly for their introduction.

I gave immediate direction for their removal into a separate hired house, and recommended their being taken care of till some means could be devised for their return to Madeira.

The gaol is small, but quite large enough for the present wants of the county; the establishment of the penal settlement will probably prevent the necessity for a new building, as was proposed, and the plan for which was forwarded to your Lordship's predecessor.

Nothing can surpass the cleanliness and airiness of the cells. No expense is spared in keeping them whitewashed; the tread-mill, once the only mode of hard labour, is disused; it is about to be taken down, and the building in which it stands to be converted into a session-house for the inferior criminal courts.

The high respect in which Mr. Sheriff Whinfield is held enables him to use a salutary influence in all public arrangements, and the town of New Amsterdam is thus kept in the greatest order and cleanliness.

There is little punishment in the hard labour within the walls of the gaol; the prisoners might be most usefully employed, at a great saving of expense, in the back drainage of the town, very little exposed to public view, and their labour would contribute much to public health.

On the 16th September I began my inspection; first, to Plantation Highbury, on the east bank of the Berbice river, 12½ miles from New Amsterdam, at the termination of the high road, and whence communication to the estates higher up the river is carried on by boats. On Highbury, between 18th January and 28th July, 143 Africans had been located, of whom 11 had removed to Plantation Everton, and five had died, leaving 127; of these 15 were still suffering, chiefly from dysentery, in the hospital; and others whom I saw, with chigoe sores, which depicted the only wants of care and cleanliness, that I afterwards had occasion to remark; the manager had only lately taken over the estate, and the sickness and deaths were accounted for satisfactorily, as arising from the sickly condition of 50 which the estate received from the "Egyptienne." With the exception of the sick in hospital, the Africans were mustered for my inspection; they were apparently satisfied with their condition, were perfectly aware of their freedom and right to choose their employer, of which, as is mentioned above, 11 had taken advantage. One half of the number are under 14 years of age; the younger ones under the care of men and women of the estate, who cooked for them and attended to their wants; 64 attend an evening-school; a few are beginning to understand their letters and their use; those who arrived first on the estate have learned to express themselves in English, and all earn money by their labour; the older ones working and earning as much as the estates' people—and all know well the value of their industry.

On this estate are 108 coolies, 90 men, seven women, and 11 children, whom I mustered and inspected; they were all in good condition and contented; have all saved money, from 30 to 200 dollars each, according to their prudence, and not their industry, which has seldom failed. They spoke of their kind treatment, and of their advantages as labourers in this country, which they could not have in India; but nearly all expressed their determination to go back to India at the end of their indentures on the 29th December ensuing, though most of them said they would return with their wives and families if occasion offered. Many attend church, but with no inclination to be converted to Christianity; one only has been baptized, and has married a black wife. Though some few spoke English, my medium of communication was Mr. Whinfield, who speaks Indostanee fluently, and whose presence seemed to be hailed by the Coolies with great delight. His knowledge of their language and country has been very useful. Some few had adopted the ordinary dress of the labourers, but the greatest number wore their native dress, gaudy, but picturesque.

On return to New Amsterdam I visited Plantation Friends, six miles distant, where the original number of Africans was 71; of these seven had gone to some other estate; three had died. These people were exceedingly healthy, and exhibited evident marks of care and attention; they had better clothes than at Highbury, were happy, joyous, free from sores, and did the highest credit to their employers, Messrs. Laing. There is a school on the estate, which all attend; they all earn wages, and are fully aware of the value of their industry.

From the Friends I went to Everton, three miles distant. The original number of Africans was 53, three of whom had died; others had come from other locations, and had raised the

number to 80; they were in excellent health, free from sores, none sick, all merry and contented, and earning wages; they contribute much labour for the estate.

Plantation Providence was the next and last estate of this day's route. Here there had been 35 Africans located, but only 12 had remained, the others had been induced to remove to Standfastighird, a plantation on the other bank of the river, not very creditably to the inducer, it is said, for they had been most kindly treated, and had no cause for complaint; of the remaining 12, seven were children, having already the civilized appearance of the creoles; and five adults, who earn the ordinary day's wages of the estate's labourers; they all attend school close to the estate, and Divine service on Sundays.

On the 17th I visited Philadelphia, a plantation on the west bank of the Canjé river or creek, eight miles distant from New Amsterdam, for the purpose of inspecting the sugar cultivation carried on by some of the estate's people, under a contract with the proprietor, who had induced about 30 of his labourers to plant 50 acres of abandoned land, and keep them in cultivation, which they did (without quitting the estate's labour) in extra hours.

Nothing could exceed the good and flourishing appearance of the canes. I had the honour of noticing to your Lordship, in my Despatch, No. 87, date May 3rd, the terms agreed to.

The labourers keep the fields in order; they are to cut the canes when ripe, and place them on the French side; the navigable canals, drains, carriage of the canes to the mill, and manufacture, are to be at the expense of the proprietor; the labourers are to have one-third of the produce; this ground, by the care taken in the cultivation, will produce two hogsheads of sugar per acre; and on the success of this experiment, of which there is little doubt, being proved—the whole gang of the estate are ready to come into the same terms.

In many other parts of the county there appears a disposition to this sort of contract, and I trust your Lordship's recommendation will soon be of general adoption.

The attorney and part proprietor of this estate, Mr. Edgelow, looks forward in this way to doubling his cultivation, and particularly if his stock of labour is increased by emigration from Africa; of the past arrivals he has not had any share, partly I believe from not wanting any for his present cultivation.

On my return I visited Lochaber, three miles distant on the same bank of the Canjé. Here 40 Africans were located, increased by six from some other estate. There had been no deaths or sickness; they were all in fine healthy working condition, doing good work for the estate and earning wages. They attend an evening school. On my return to New Amsterdam I held a levee, which was numerously and respectably attended.

Sunday, the 18th, was a day of rest and attendance on Divine worship, in the morning at the Episcopalian parish church, in the evening at the Church of Scotland. In both there was the ordinary full congregation of an English country town, with organ, good singing, and well-dressed people, the only difference being the variety of hue, indiscriminately in the best and worst places of the church.

On the 19th, I crossed to the estates on the east bank of the Canjé, to Prospect, having had 45 Africans, of whom one had died, and another had changed his location, leaving 43. They were in perfect health, free from sores, and contented.

At Smithson's Place, the next estate, there were only four Africans out of ten located. Six had removed to Lochaber, the remainder in perfect health.

The next estate, Canefields, had received 51 Africans, of whom three had died, six had changed their location, leaving 42 on the estate. They were all inspected by me; none were sick, were free from sores, looking healthy and happy.

Rose Hall, the next estate, had 19 Africans originally, of whom three had quitted for another estate. They were healthy, but were less satisfied than on the other estates. None had died. I contented myself with instructing the stipendiary magistrate to attend at the payment of wages to those who were dissatisfied, being convinced that the full choice of masters being open to the Africans, they would soon seek other locations, where such source of dissatisfaction would cease.

On the next estate, Reliance, there had been 10 Africans, of whom one had been killed by accidentally falling from a railway, carrying megass to the logie; the remainder were in perfect health, free from sores, and contented.

Goldston Hall, eight miles distant from New Amsterdam, terminated my day's journey. The original number, 11, had been increased by one birth. None had died; all were in good healthy condition, and perfectly contented.

I cannot close this part of my proceedings without drawing your Lordship's attention to the valuable services of the Rev. Mr. Fothergill, Episcopalian clergyman of the parish and rural dean of Berbice, whose moral influence over the labourers is most striking, and he has given a striking proof of his attachment to his flock by refusing to quit them for the more lucrative living of New Amsterdam. He is indefatigable in his duties as minister, and the many schools in the parish are constantly under his guidance. In 1841 he dismissed from his schools at least 100 pupils, boys and girls of 14 or 15 years of age, all of whom were able to read, write, and were advanced in arithmetic as far as compound proportion, besides other common knowledge of places and things. Not one of these have left field or other plantation labour. On one of the estates I called one of these scholars, a girl of 14, from her work in the megass logie to show me her writing and arithmetic books, which would have done credit to an English schoolboy. I visited two of Mr. Fothergill's schools, and found the same system of teaching in both; clean copy-books, with neat writing; both figures, sums, and copies; unexpected questions and ready answers. The Africans occupy much of his attention, and I could observe great pride in many of the younger ones in showing their progress, though as yet there has been little done, except impressing on them a desire to learn.

On the 20th, I crossed the river Berbice to the west bank, and drove eight miles to Stand-

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fastighied. Twenty-two Africans had been located originally, but this number had been augmented from other estates to 44. They were what in slavery would have been called a picked lot, being chiefly able-bodied adults, few under 15 or 16 years of age, in high health and condition, and well attended to; none had died, and none sick.

The next estate on the banks of the river was four miles distant, Zoedwig. Here there were 35, of whom only one was sick. All as healthy and contented and as industrious as could be desired.

I returned to Blairmont, opposite New Amsterdam. Sixteen out of 20 had left the estate. None had been sick or had died. This, with Balthyock, an adjoining estate, is under one management and attorneyship. On the latter estate there had been 51 located; one had died on the estate, and one at the colonial hospital; nine had gone to some other estate, leaving 40. They were brought to Blairmont for my inspection. They were in excellent health, free from sores, and appeared to have had great attention paid to them. They were cheerful and industrious. One of the men, who only arrived in May last, was about to become a free-holder on the estate, having contracted for the purchase of a piece of land.

There is no school on this estate, but they attend a neighbouring chapel.

On the 21st, I again crossed from New Amsterdam to the west coast, visiting Cottontree, 4 miles distant; Woodley Park, 8 miles; Waterloo, 10 miles; Hope and Experiment, or No. 16, 12 miles; and No. 17. At Cottontree there had been 32; 15 of these had quitted the estate, to locate on Hope and Experiment. At Woodley Park there had been 24, two of whom had died, one from apoplexy the other from dropsy; they had landed sick. Eight had quitted, to locate on Hope and Experiment. The remainder, on both estates, were in full health and contented.

At Waterloo there were no Africans; my visit there was to inspect the Coolies, 36 in number, amongst whom not one woman. Most of the number fine able-bodied labourers, all cheerful and contented, desirous of returning to India, at the expiration of their indentures at the end of the year, to take back their savings, visit their wives and families, and return with them if they could. One, who had married a black wife, would remain.

At Hope and Experiment 23 Africans had been located; this number was now increased to 40; none sick, were free from sores, and proved that great care had been bestowed on them; happy and contented.

My visit to No. 17, a large estate belonging to Colonel Stopford Blair, was made at the request of the attorney, Mr. O'Donaghue. Here no Africans had been located; none were wanted. The estate had been brought into cultivation by freeholders, from free settlements in the neighbourhood.

The estate had no cottages, except the remnants of the times of slavery. There was a regular supply of labour, and the crop will be the largest in the county.

On the 22nd, I again crossed from New Amsterdam to the west coast, and being provided with sufficient relays of horses for my carriage, proceeded direct to Foulis, 28 miles distant, and with the exception of Profit, a neighbouring estate, is the last on the west coast of Berbice. On the first estate, 37 Africans had been located, of whom three were slightly indisposed; the rest in excellent health, and perfectly contented.

Twenty Africans, located on Profit, were brought to Foulis for my inspection; one only sick, the remainder healthy, happy, and contented.

On my return I was prayed to visit Litchfield, a free settlement, and entered the cottage of one of the labourers, who was the acknowledged chief of the village,; and whose hospitality has been noted by Mr. Wolseley, by name Cudjoe Macpherson. I believe a man might travel from the Land's End to the northern extremity of Scotland, and not find in a peasant, or even farmer's house, the cleanly sumptuous fare that had been provided for myself and suite—wine, beer, sangoree, lemonade, ginger beer, fish, flesh and fowl. Unluckily we had no appetites, but there was no indiscreet pressing to eat or drink; three or four well-dressed labourers stood round us, ready to assist the host; this man was a labourer, the evening teacher of the village school, and had been a slave; his house, the common sized cottage of the country, wattled with mud plaster, boarded inside, thatched with Trouli leaves on the out, had cost him only eighty dollars, besides the labour of his own hands. Decent side-board, displaying well-arranged decanters and glasses, with wooden benches and chairs, formed the furniture of a well-cleaned sitting-room.

Continuing homewards I stopped at a large settlement, on what is called Lot No. 21. Here are four long and wide streets, containing between one and two hundred cottages, erected by the purchasers of the lot, all labourers on the adjoining estates; a deputation waited on me to request I would give it a name.

Your Lordship's name having been already given to a new quarter of New Amsterdam, and no other name of note presenting itself but what had already been used, I gave it the name of Hopetown, explaining to the labourers the hope I had held out of their great future prosperity, which depended on their industry, and entreating them not to disappoint my hope in their favour. The name, and my reasons for giving it, were appreciated.

The religious and moral instruction is divided between the episcopalian rector, the Rev. Barry Cornwall, and a minister of the London Missionary Society, Mr. Roam. They seem to join most cordially in the great work appointed for them, and are on the most friendly terms. Mr. Cornwall is most enthusiastic in his calling, and I had several opportunities, during this day's route, of observing the respect showed to him by his parishioners.

The schools are numerous on the whole of this coast, though I had not time to visit more than one, yet as I passed the road in front of other schools, I was greeted by the cleanly-dressed scholars drawn up on each side of the road, evidently marking the discipline of civilised society, and subjection to their pastor. I returned tolerably fatigued to New Amsterdam.

On the 23rd I drove again to Philadelphia, on the Canjé river, where I embarked in a boat to reach New Forest, on the east bank; this beautiful river, navigable for large ships nearly two hundred miles from its mouth, ends its cultivation at New Forest, about 12 miles from New Amsterdam. On this estate there were originally 57 Africans, of whom three had died, and five were sick in the hospital. They had landed in a sickly state from the Egyptienne; the remaining 49 were healthy, looking well and happy, evincing the care of their employer. Here was a very considerable school, superintended by Mr. Fothergill; the Africans, as well as Creoles, in daily attendance, all eager to show their progress.

On the 24th I drove to Highbury, on the east bank of Berbice river, and embarked to visit the estates on the river; first to Mara, 30 miles from New Amsterdam, the extreme sugar estate in cultivation, and only lately established by Messrs. Laing, who have had more than ordinary difficulties to contend with, from the want of labour; happily now in progress of amelioration.

Here I inspected 104 captured Africans, out of 108 originally located; one of these had died, and three were slightly indisposed; it was impossible not to perceive that the highest care had been taken of these people; they were well dressed, free from sores, and cheerful with their employer; many of them earning high wages, which already had been applied by the earners to their own comforts.

The younger ones under charge of respectable Creoles; their cottages excellent, some of which I entered, and in one, that of a married couple, was to be found the ordinary furniture, good bed, washing and other utensils, trunks, chairs, and table covered with clean white table-cloth; several of the men wore superfine coats, their own purchase.

There is a school and episcopalian chapel at a short distance from the estate, attended by the greatest number of the younger people daily, and on Sundays by the adults.

There was an air of activity and progress here which was highly gratifying, extensive buildings, numerous well-built and well laid out dwellings, all which united gives this property the aspect of a large flourishing village; the addition of 100 more labourers, in progressive squads, would, I believe, free the proprietors from all anxiety, and I trust, ere long, on that head they will be satisfied, for the Africans cannot but be benefited by such locations.

In my descent from Mara, which I left about 2 P.M., I visited Ma Retraite, a short distance from Mara; here 50 had been located, one had died, the remainder were in excellent condition, and perfectly contented. The tide had now set in against the boat, and the next estate, Hanover, the last on which were Africans, I did not reach till long after sun-set; the manager supposing the oarsmen had given in, had dismissed the Africans to their cottages, I therefore could not wait to see them again collected, but they were afterwards brought down by instructions from the attorney, Mr. Hicks, to New Amsterdam, on the 29th, when I inspected them previous to embarkation for George Town; in number originally 29, of whom one had died of apoplexy, the remainder in excellent health, well dressed and conditioned, and so perfectly contented, that it was with difficulty they could be persuaded to embark at Hanover, from suspicion that they were going to be removed entirely.

Having disembarked at Highbury between eight and nine o'clock at night, I drove back to New Amsterdam, which I reached after a fatiguing labour of 16 hours.

On the 25th, Sunday, I visited the parochial schools of New Amsterdam, the only day I could dedicate to that purpose. The attendance of scholars, though numerous, was not complete; the ordinary list of episcopalians and church of Scotland, in their respective schools, between 160 and 180.

The rector of the Scotch parish, Mr. Stevenson, who had been noted for his attention to the education of his parishioners when in Demerara, has been equally zealous at New Amsterdam. The scholars are of all hues; several worked out sums in various rules of arithmetic as far as compound proportion; many, of both sexes, as were the first alluded to, wrote well and read well; those that choose, and there have been several, are taught mensuration and algebra, the use of the globes, and common general knowledge, and this is not confined to the mixed races or to the whites.

Here there was great evidence of the interest taken in the progress of the school, by the large attendance of the respectable members of the Scotch church to witness my inspection; it is a proper and useful rivalry, if any exist, for the benefit of the rising generation, and it may be said to be entirely due to Mr. Stevenson.

The episcopalian school has had some disadvantages by change of master and rector, though several pupils read and wrote well, and attended arithmetic classes; the superiority of progress was clearly on the part of the Presbyterian school.

I was pleased, however, to see a large number of old people conning and spelling the Bible, under tuition of younger people.

The present rector, Mr. Seely, has not long been in the parish, and he evinces much zeal for the future progress of his school.

On the 26th, having provided four relays of horses, I proceeded towards the Corantyne river and coast, taking Albion, an estate 12 miles distant from New Amsterdam on my way; here there were originally 10 captured Africans, one of whom had died, the rest were well, free from sores, and contented.

Albion has been brought into cane cultivation since emancipation, and is chiefly worked by labourers from free settlements in the neighbourhood; it is likely to become highly productive, which would have been already shown, but for some miscalculation in laying down a railroad, which failed to effect the purpose intended, and the crops have been thrown back for want of communication between the buildings and the cultivation.

There are three estates on this coast that have not shared in the importation of Africans—Plantations Adelphi, Allness, and Port Morant—the two first from objectionable causes, to the

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location, the last from labour having always been at command from the neighbouring free settlements, and on account of its only having been lately reorganized by a new purchaser within the last few months.

From Albion to Mary's Hope is a distance of 25 or 28 miles, which I traversed as fast as bad and dangerous roads would allow, and arrived about sun-set to rest there for the night; here were 42 Africans, the original number; not one had suffered in health, and all doing efficient work for the estate, which, from its isolated position, had been under great disadvantages; its prospects are much brightened. Here there is a chapel and school, the instruction, as well as episcopalian church service, is in the hands of a catechist, educated at Codrington College, Barbados, as a step to ordination, which he is promised; he is zealous in his duties, and appears to be aware of their importance; has a large attendance of Africans and Creoles daily, and his Sunday congregation is increased by free settlers or labourers on the neighbouring cattle farms; the chapel has been built by the proprietors of the estate, assisted by the Bishop of Barbados and some voluntary contributions.

By daylight I was again on the move, the sands of the coast being the only carriage road to a creek at lot No. 63, where the communication by land with Eliza and Mary, and Skeldon, is stopped, the distance 10 miles, which, however, the horses refused to perform, and were knocked up about half way, leaving myself and party, the only alternative, of proceeding on foot, towards the creek, to embark in a boat which was to take us from the creek into the Corantyne river, and to the estates above mentioned; this walk was happily shortened a little, by the boat having anchored lower than the creek, and we embarked not without satisfaction at the relief it afforded to limbs not much used to walk in hot sun and burning sands; in about two hours we landed at Eliza and Mary. Here the location of 72 Africans, increased by four from Skeldon, had given new life to the estate, which will have, in consequence, a considerable augmentation of produce at the end of the year.

The Africans were mustered, as elsewhere, for my inspection; not one had died, not one was sick, all in good condition and cheerfully industrious; many of them earning as much as the old labourers of the estate and eager for their earnings.

From Eliza and Mary to Skeldon the distance is one mile and a half, the road through sand, the breeze cut off by bush, the heat that of a burning furnace, and though horses had been provided for myself and three of my party, yet I think it was more fatiguing than the previous part of the journey.

Half way between the two estates is an episcopalian chapel and school united, with a suite of apartments for a resident minister; this edifice, perhaps the neatest and most commodious in the rural districts of the province, has been built within the last three years, partly from contributions of the two estates, partly from colonial aid, and partly by aid from the episcopal funds; neither this chapel nor that at Mary's Hope were in existence or even contemplated in my first visit to the Corantyne in 1838, and their erection must be a striking proof to your Lordship of the progress made even in this distant part of the province. The labourers will not locate where chapels, churches, or schools, are not at hand.

The clergyman of this chapel (for the parish is presbyterian, and the chapel far out of the reach of its rector) visits from time to time the Indian settlements as high as Orialla, the residence of the post holder, and he of course superintends the school and sometimes performs Divine service at Mary's Hope.

At Skeldon 62 Africans had been originally located, four had removed to Eliza and Mary, and one had accidentally been drowned, the remainder were fine healthy people in good condition, well dressed for the inspection, free from sores, and perfectly contented, being a most valuable addition to the cultivators of the estate, many of whom having been refused independent lots on the estate at the early part of their freedom quitted it to become owners of land elsewhere.

The proprietors of both these river estates now willingly offer land to those desirous of purchasing it.

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Having rested and refreshed at Skeldon, which is computed 53 miles direct from New Amsterdam, but from the difficulty of route far beyond as to fatigue. I embarked with my party on board the estate's schooner for the creek, where myself and two others took advantage of the offer of Mr. Hicks, the attorney to Skeldon, of seats in a tandem, which was waiting for him at the creek, and reached our carriage while the remainder walked to it. The horses had recovered and took the party by sun-set to Mary's Hope, where I again slept, and thence retraced my journey without halting, except to change horses, till I reached New Amsterdam at noon.

I regretted being so pressed for time that I could not yield to the earnest solicitations of a deputation of well dressed able-bodied labourers, to visit their settlement at Liverpool, near Albion; they had waited my arrival on the road, spoke with an honest pride of their village and provision grounds, and I fear had prepared a breakfast for me, of which I could not partake; the village was at some distance from the road, and it would have been very inconvenient to me to have arrived later than I did at New Amsterdam, having to arrange for my departure by the steamer for Georgetown on the following day, 29th September.

I have now, my Lord, only to add a few general observations to conclude this long despatch.

Had I contented myself with merely sending your Lordship a list of the estates visited, and a general statement of the condition of the Africans, it might have sufficed to prove that I watched over them; but I have had a further motive, and this has precluded me from abridging my statement, not as proof of daily personal fatigue, but to second your Lordship's views as to emigration from Africa, for if this despatch be published, it contains sufficient proofs, on the unquestionable impartiality of the highest public servant here, that Africa will be benefited

by the removal of a portion of its sons to this province, and that civilization may flow back from hence to Africa.

So long as the theme of the proprietary body in England, and their agents in this colony, was a denial of due credit to the progressive civilization of the emancipated negroes, and of their disposition to labour; so long as, on this account, a claim was set up for instant, large, unqualified, numerous influx of labourers to be introduced by the application of large funds, borrowed at high interest and charges, which would have imposed a burthen on the colony for the next 40 years, I was at issue with them; I affirmed what was denied, and considered the mode and remedy proposed fatal.

The industry, progressive civilization, and honest independence of the largest part of the labouring population, are undoubted. When they bought land, they built their houses, prepared their provision-grounds; so far they may be said to have withdrawn from the cultivation of the staple commodities; but when their independent location was settled they returned to their former work, and there are few planters so bold as to deny that their most efficient labour is obtained from the independent negro.

Of this the estates in every part of the colony in the neighbourhood of free settlements give ample proof, even the western estates of Berbice can get labour from the east sea coast settlements of Demerara.

Albion and No. 17 on the east and west coasts of Berbice are entirely cultivated by independent labourers. Port Morant, in the same county, is now bringing back under a new proprietor a neglected cultivation by independent labourers.

They subscribe for chapels, schools, and ministers; the largest chapel in the province is now in course of erection by the London Missionary Society at Berbice, at an expense of 7000*l.* or 8000*l.* voluntary contributions of the labourers. On the west coast of Berbice many thousand dollars have been raised by the same Society for chapel and minister's residence in the parish of St. Michael, and all the London Missionary establishments are supported by voluntary contribution; much also is in this way obtained by the established churches.

I attended on Sunday, two days after my arrival from Berbice, the opening of a new presbyterian church, of which I had laid the foundation stone in 1840, in the parish of St. Luke's, 12 miles from George Town; it had been partly built from the colonial funds, but was still unfinished in the interior.

The rector, in appealing to a congregation of some 700 well dressed labourers of both sexes, declared to them with thanks his sense of their liberality during the two years he had been rector; he told them that they had contributed 3000 dollars, but that more was wanted, as the legislature would grant nothing beyond what had been voted; 690 dollars were collected at the doors,* of which five-sixths may be fairly set down to the labourers, yet within two miles of this church is a large London Missionary chapel, school, and residence for the minister, all or almost all, if I am not mistaken, paid for by voluntary contribution.

How could such sums be raised, if the labourers were generally disinclined to labour? On the whole coast of the Corantyne the labourers might if they chose, with a few casts of a net, catch, in certain seasons of the year, fish sufficient for subsistence, and though much fish is caught, smoked, dried, and laid up for use or sale, the general progress of cultivation and civilization has not been impeded; they have shown that they are neither vagrants nor idlers, nor retrograding to barbarism.

Exceptions there must be, drunkards and vicious in all communities, but these are chiefly confined to the two capitals.

Had the labouring population been what some have described, an influx of the same race would have been a curse instead of a blessing, which it now will be to the African race; an increased number of a savage race, merely to force the cultivation of estates abandoned by their former labours, would never have answered your Lordship's philanthropic views for the West Indies.

In my tour through Berbice, I had every reason for believing that the proprietors and planters entered into my views; they met me, if I am not deceived, with unbounded confidence, explained their wants and wishes, nor were they in any way unreasonable; a supply of 30 to 40 labourers to each estate every four or five months, to the amount of a total of 3000, would bring back their lost cultivation, but still the amount of rich land which could be brought into cultivation would enable them to employ as many hereafter as may choose to try the country, whose fate it was to be sent there, on liberation from slavery.

It may be right to mention here, in what way Berbice has obtained so great a proportion of the liberated Africans, which has occurred without any injustice to the sister counties, which out of upwards of 10,000 emigrants have had at least 8000.

The first arrivals from Rio were located at Berbice, which afterwards received a portion of others from the same quarter.

Soon after which the Mary Hartley, a ship loaded with rice from Calcutta, touched at St. Helena, where the Governor finding her with accommodation for a number of liberated Africans, allowed them to embark; the vessel was chartered to British Guiana, but stopped at Berbice, where I gave permission for the disembarkation of the Africans.

This vessel having sold her cargo at Berbice was again chartered, at the risk and by the enterprise of some of the planters, to return to St. Helena, under a promise from me—the Africans brought should be located in Berbice. In the mean time, the Egyptienne was chartered in Europe by some proprietors connected with Berbice to seek Africans at St. Helena, who were also brought to Berbice, and the Mary Hartley arriving soon after from her second trip completed the number now located in Berbice.

* The collection plates at the doors were held by blacks, elders of the vestry.

EMIGRATION.

I have the honour to annex a return made by the Emigration Agent of the original location of the numbers obtained.

The success of the first vessels have induced the planters of Berbice to charter three additional vessels, the Mary Hartley, Elizabeth, and Egyptienne, to Sierra Leone and St. Helena, the former vessel first taking a cargo to Calcutta; and I have considered myself justified in promising that the Africans who may arrive shall be disembarked at Berbice, which I trust will be approved by your Lordship, for the number will still be to the debit side of that county.

I will add a few words on the benefits conferred on the Africans, which may be applied to the whole province, which, I trust, will be enabled to profit by their introduction; and in places where they are most wanted, particularly the islands in the Essequibo (whose population has been considerably diminished by the labourers purchasing independency on the main land) parts of the west coast of Demerara and of the Arabian coast.

The first arrivals at Berbice have already established their character for cheerful industry, they fully know their freedom; the younger ones are docile, many of them understand English, read their alphabet, and comprehend its use; some repeat the Lord's Prayer; they were in some degree disciplined when the second importation took place, these by their intercourse with the first have more quickly known their position and attained industrious habits, working cheerfully, eager for money; the third addition were still more readily settled to industry by the example of their predecessors on the estates.

Habits of cleanliness, decencies of dress, have been taught to all; the ministers of religion are earnest in endeavours to bring them to a sense of religion. The younger are taken to church, chapel, and school by persons appointed for that purpose on the estates, the elder ones follow the example of the younger.

The vices of savages take time to correct; fondness for ardent spirits, and indifference to ties between the sexes, are prominent. Every pains is taken to check these vices, and one or two marriages have been contracted, at urgent request, by some who have began to understand the nature of the tie.

The baptism of the Africans is still withheld by the different ministers of religion, till more knowledge of its meaning can be impressed.

The old labourers of the estates encourage and kindly treat the new comers, have no jealousy of them; the example of the first will assist the zeal of the ministers in conversion to Christianity.

I found on every estate the means of interpretation, either through some old African of the estate, or forward new importation who had learnt English.

When asked if they wished to return to Africa, the answer was always in the negative, they were happier where they were. Were they well fed and kindly treated? the answer was always in the affirmative, except at one estate, Rose Hall, where there was dissatisfaction as to wages, which the stipendiary magistrate was directed to sift. The Africans have an easy remedy, in any neighbouring estate, whose manager or proprietor will be too happy to employ them; these people know their freedom, and I have elsewhere shown they have in many instances proved their sense of it by removing to estates to which they give preference.

Of the whole number one-half may be said to be under 15 years of age, none above 25, or, at most, 30; most of these with fully the intelligence of the Creoles. When asked how they were made slaves, the answer by some was, they were taken in war and brought from the interior, far distant; and by others that they were sold by their parents for a small supply of corn.

The absence of all old people from the number brought to Berbice is well accounted for, when I learnt that 180 persons, of both sexes, were barbarously put to death on the sea-coast, as being too old for the purchasers and selectors of a cargo afterwards captured by a British cruizer, and of which several of the Africans formed a part.

From amongst the Africans now and hereafter to be introduced, both the rural dean of Berbice, Mr. Fothergill, and the Rev. Barry Cornwall, look forward to the selection of some who may be educated for missionaries, and I have no doubt that if these gentlemen, both enthusiastic in the idea, live, this will be one of the tasks to which they will apply themselves; it is thus that for the benefit of Africa some useful subjects may be found willing and able to aid in the great aim of our country—the civilisation of Africa, and the conversion of its barbarous children.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 B in No. 1.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY, dated Government House, Demerara, 14th December, 1842.

No. 198.

Encl. 2 B in No. 1.

IN my Despatch, No. 168, date October 3rd, I alluded to the contributions of the labourers to religious establishments.

I have the honour to forward a copy from the report of the London Missionary Society, 1842, as regards that section of our population. I doubt whether any labouring class in Europe, even with all the advantages of the Creole labour here, as to wages and means of subsistence, would evince similar zeal and gratitude to their pastors and teachers, or such

generous support to religion; it is a guarantee for the future progress of civilization and general industry, an offset against complaints of partial idleness or extravagant wages. EMIGRATION.

EXTRACT from the Report of the London Missionary Society, 1842.

THE Rev. James Scott, whose congregation of about 800 consists, as he has more than once stated, exclusively of "field labourers," wrote thus to the Directors in January last:—

"The sums raised by the church and congregation during the year, have exceeded in amount my most sanguine expectations, being in all rather more than 800*l.* sterling. I have thus been able to meet the entire expense of the station, including current and extra expenses, repairs, &c., my own and teacher's salary, and to place between 200*l.* and 300*l.* to the building fund. Western Coast.

"You will not be surprised, when I say it affords me much joy, that the liberality of the people has enabled me to go on conducting the extensive and complicated machinery of this station, including all its schools, without drawing a farthing from your funds. This would have been delightful under any circumstances but at the present moment, when we hear so much of the embarrassed state of your finances, it is peculiarly so. We bless the Lord who has given our people money, and a heart to consecrate a portion of it to himself."

The Rev. James Roome, of Berbice, informs the Society, that "The services connected with the opening of the new chapel were held on the 1st and 2nd of January, when the brethren Haywood and Davies preached. As the chapel will cost a considerable sum, I felt it my duty and privilege to set a good example before my flock on that occasion, and gave all I had (about 35 guineas). This was nobly followed by my beloved people; so that the collection exceeded 400*l.* sterling. I communicate this little matter respecting myself, simply and only to show you that I have no wish to spend the Society's money, without, in addition to no little toil and anxiety, giving of my own, to the utmost of my ability.

"I am moreover very happy to be able to say, the entire income of my station for the past year amounts to 21,000 guilders, exactly 1,500*l.* sterling; being (exclusive of the thank-offerings of the people), nearly 300*l.* sterling more than that of last year."

The Rev. E. Davies, of New Amsterdam, who is zealously exerting himself for the erection of a new and spacious chapel in that town, reports proceedings in the following terms:—

"It is not from a wish to spare ourselves that we cry for help, but rather that we may be sooner in a position to help the world. 2,000*l.* sterling our church, of only between 300 and 400 members by all working, raised towards the cause of God during last year; so that whilst we are not ashamed to beg, we are not too lazy to labour."

True Extract.

H. E. F. YOUNG, Government Secretary.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

EXTRACTS of a LETTER from Lieutenant W. H. WEBB to the Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, dated 8, Cecil-street, Strand, 2nd January, 1843.

AT 9 A. M. of the 6th we anchored off Abòh. Knowing the danger of delay in a pestilential atmosphere, I immediately proceeded to visit Obie, to inform him of the objects of my mission and to obtain if possible information respecting the settlement at the confluence and the fate of Mr. Carr. The king kept me in waiting nearly an hour in his, so called, palace. He then made his appearance, dressed in the habiliments given to His Majesty by the Commissioners on signing the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Our interview was very brief. I informed the king of the ratification of that Treaty by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, upon which he inquired after the expected trading vessels, and I answered that in due time they might appear. My inquiry for information respecting Mr. Carr then followed, viz., as to whether the king knew of any white man having ascended the river in a canoe, mentioning the time when Mr. Carr had entered Brass (or St. John's) river. The king assured me that he had no knowledge, nor had any intelligence reached him, of any white man proceeding up the river by that route; that he was confident Mr. Carr had not gone up, or he, the king, must have become acquainted with the circumstance. Encl. 3 in No. 1.

Upon inquiry respecting the settlement, or model farm, the king reluctantly produced a small box containing letters from the settlers, dated in October, 1841, which one of his head men had received at Iddah "six moons before," saying, at the same time, that there was a rumour of the Foulahs or Falatahs having attacked the settlement and murdered three of the farmers.

The detention of this box of letters which it was so easy for the king to have forwarded to its destination through the Bonny or Brass people, with whom he is in constant intercourse, raised doubts in my mind as to his zeal; and his constrained manner made me suspect that he knew the fate of Mr. Carr, and the true state of the settlers at the farm.

However I obtained a pilot and took my leave, inviting the king to visit the Wilberforce, in order to receive a portion of the presents I was instructed to offer him. I perhaps should explain that I came to the determination to withhold a portion of the presents intended for King Obie, because I was convinced that he had misgivings as to the object of the Expedition,

EMIGRATION.

which he ought not to have had, while the disappointment and anxiety displayed on his countenance at my determination, strongly indicated either his avarice or his fears that something respecting Mr. Carr and the settlers might transpire to disappoint his hopes of getting the remainder. As I could not afford the delay of six hours which the king, in compliance with mere etiquette required, in order to pay a visit to the vessel, I waited till noon, when the king not having made his appearance, I sent by his son the following articles, as a present, in the name of Her Britannic Majesty:

1 double-barrelled gun,
2 single ditto,
1 helmet,
22,000 cowries;

and being uneasy at the rumours about the settlers, I hastened my departure from King Obie's Creek with all possible solicitude.

* * * *

While we were aground an Abòh canoe came alongside, from which we obtained by purchase some provisions; after this we discovered a slave bearing Houssa marks, chained to the bottom of the boat. I pointed out to the head man this breach of faith of King Obie, upon which the canoe immediately quitted our side unmolested; for besides being in difficulty at the moment, I thought it more advisable to follow the suggestion of Captain Allen, viz., "not to exasperate the natives by seizing slaves in canoes, should I meet with any;" than to indulge the impulse of my own feelings on this occasion, viz., to carry out the objects of the treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, by liberating any I might meet with.

* * * *

I have now to state my reasons for removng the settlement, which I fonnd in the following state and condition. I stated in my log from estimate, that the quantity of land under cultivation was about 30 acres; this I found reason to believe might be more correctly stated at 20; this was in good order, mainly planted with cotton, there were also a few yams. The first cropping with corn and cotton had failed entirely from, it is said, the seed having got damaged on its way from England, the growing crops were from the produce of country seed and very promising. Twelve mud huts had been erected, as well as the model farm-house, excepting on gable end of the latter, and the reason given by Nicholls, the head carpenter, in answer to my inquiry, why this remained incomplete was that he could not obtain wood, nor teach the fugitives about the settlement to saw it into plank; now the facts were, that there was sufficient wood to be had hard by the farm, and abundance on the opposite side of the river, and that it might have been cut into planks by five or six carpenters at the settlement. I found that Mr. Moore, the director "pro tempore," had neither authority nor influence over Nicholls and his subordinates. I found that Mr. Neizer, the clerk, has been busier in malversation than in the business of the Society, for whose benefit he was employed, indeed I found it necessary to take from him merchandise, which he had acquired by the Society's means on his own account, and dispose of it for the Society's benefit. In short, the most complete disorganization had taken place; there was no room to hope for amendment without the presence of some European of ability and integrity to direct the affairs, a few only of the settlers were willing to remain, and this only on condition of increased wages. Mr. Hensman, the assistant surgeon, had volunteered to remain as director of the settlement for six months, and in him, I doubt not would have been found the requisite for good management, but the shortness of the time he would remain, forbad me to entertain any very sanguine hope of permanent advantage for his measures.

I should, however, in compliance with the wish of the Society, have left Mr. Hensman to try the experiment, had not sickness supervened on the majority of the persons under my command, and rendered it, in my judgment, imperative upon me to withdraw the settlers, and relinquish the establishment altogether.

I found the conduct of the settlers in general, and that of the crew of the Amelia, (excepting Thomas King, who was left in command of the vessel,) highly reprehensible for indulgence in the worst vices of the natives, and insubordination. I found them indolent and lazy, not one, as far as my experience went, willing or even disposed to manual labour, but ready enough to exercise authority over the negroes they hired, and whom they employed on the most trifling occasions rather than exert themselves. As a circumstance of their love of power, I would mention that a number of negroes having been hired to assist the settlers in transporting the stores from the hill to the vessels, two of the settlers were found to have furnished themselves with whips, apparently for the purpose of urging the natives to greater exertion. I forthwith ordered these instruments to be laid aside; and, though I have no knowledge of their having been actually applied to the natives, yet I have reason to believe that the settlers were in the habit of carrying such instruments, which, if not applied, could not fail to inspire the natives with terror, and alienate their good will, to the great injury of the British character. Of the whole numbers of the settlers and the crew of the Amelia, comprising about 32 persons, seven only of the former and two of the latter were willing to remain at the farm, and these only on condition of the beforementioned increase of wages, and the presence of an European chief.

The motives of such a general dereliction of purpose appeared to be partly a desire to return to their own country, under a feeling that their enterprise could not become profitable. All these circumstances combined, made me adopt the resolution to abandon the settlement; a resolution which, however, from circumstances, I could not help regretting, because I felt that we were retiring from a position of great advantage, whether regarded as an inland point from which commerce and civilization might be expected to diffuse their blessings through the neighbouring countries, or as a point of refuge for the fugitive negroes, seeking to avoid slavery, when they might become acquainted with the advantages of our protection, and pos-

sibly in time form a considerable colony under our rule; objects for which the Expedition was planned, but which cannot be realized unless one or more able Europeans could remain to conduct affairs.

I was informed by King, that he had sometimes seen from the schooner as many as 50 canoes go down the river in one day, laden with slaves.

* * * *

I returned to the vessel at 6·30 P.M. I had received directions to make a fit present to the Attah for his kindly feelings towards the objects of the Expedition last year; and, although I had found him infringing the treaty by dealing in slaves, I thought it best, both in compliance with my orders and to leave a favourable impression behind in the event of resuming our settlement, to send the following articles, &c.

* * * *

Disappointed in my object of securing King Boy, my next step was to secure the persons of the two Brass men (Boy's messengers) yet on board; thinking that if I was unable to obtain any positive information from either Obie or Boy, I might gain more substantial proof from the prisoners on my way to Fernando Po. I was also unwilling to remain a moment longer than absolutely necessary at this particular insalubrious part of the river, for I had now three out of eight Europeans confined to bed, and the boatswain and third engineer complaining. I then sent a message to King Obie, by one of his own people, to say that, as we were at amity with him, I hoped he would renew his visit. He sent me word, by one of his head men, that he would do so if the captain would fetch him. I accordingly proceeded up his creek in the galley, taking with me Mr. Hensman, intending to disembark at the landing-place, where there were many canoes. I had to pass, on my way thither, several war canoes which were lying near the bank, on either side of the creek. We had passed the first two of these, when my attention was drawn by some of my boat's crew to the movement of the canoes astern, as if intending to close upon us, and to the people in them having taken up their fire-arms. I at once winded the galley, and pulled up alongside the nearest canoe, presenting my pistols (the only arms in the boat) at the Chief, who instantly dropped his musket, begging by gestures for mercy, and calling aloud "King Obie!" "King Obie!" The other canoes immediately pulled away towards the landing-place, but the right bank was simultaneously covered with armed men, who till that moment had not shown themselves. Some of them pointed muskets at us; but the appearance of my pistols pointed against them seemed to deter them from further violence, and we rejoined the vessel without other molestation. The messenger sent by King Obie remained on board the vessel while I proceeded up the creek; but, seeing the galley on her way back, he hastily quitted the vessel, which being perceived by me, I called out to those on board to prevent its escape. It appears that, to effect this, Mr. Webb, clerk in charge, with his usual promptitude, sprung forward with a musket, which being pointed at the fugitives, they all jumped overboard from their canoe, and swam for the bank, the high grass of which would effectually have concealed them had they succeeded in reaching the shore. At this juncture one of the Kroomen of our crew threw a boarding-pike at the messenger, who avoided the stroke by diving, and continued his course; but the galley coming up at this moment, he was seized by one of the boat's crew, and taken on board, where I at once placed him in irons. I think it necessary to state that there was no firing on our side; indeed, not any of the crew were in possession of ammunition, although it was ready for distribution whenever I should consider it necessary. My reasons for putting Obie's messenger in confinement were grounded on strong presumptive proof that he had been sent to me as a decoy; and I hoped, in any case, to obtain some information respecting Mr. Carr; and for these reasons I also determined to carry him to Fernando Po. Having waited a short time, but in vain, for a further communication from the shore (during which delay I seized, by way of reprisal, a small canoe belonging to King Boy), we took the schooner in tow, and proceeded on our way down the river.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

COPY of a LETTER from Viscount CANNING to J. STEPHEN, Esq.

Encl. 4 in No. 1.
20 Dec. 1841.

Sir, Foreign Office, 19th January, 1842.

I AM directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you the accompanying extract of a note addressed by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Envoy at Madrid, containing statements as to certain proceedings in the British West India Colonies consequent upon the emancipation of the negroes there.

And I am to request that you will lay this paper before Lord Stanley; and add, that Lord Aberdeen will be glad to receive any observations which the information possessed by Lord Stanley may enable him to give to Lord Aberdeen upon the subject.

I am, &c.

James Stephen, Esq. (Signed) CANNING.
&c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from M. GONZALEZ to Mr. ASTON, dated 20th December, 1841.

IT is here necessary to examine what would be the results to which emancipation would lead in Cuba; and they are not gratuitous suppositions, but real and effective facts, which the English nation can prove in their own colonies.

The abundance in tropical countries, the few necessities of the African race, and their want of enlightenment, are the occasion that, if left to themselves, they become overwhelmed with sloth, indolence, and all the vices of their condition; thus bringing on society evils without number, as took place in Santo Domingo, and as now occurs in Jamaica.

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In Jamaica the value of property fell 86 per cent. in consequence of the emancipation; the same result is experienced in the northern states with regard to those of the south of the American Union; and in vain are coercive laws appealed to for compelling the negroes to work, as neither the rural code of Santo Domingo, nor the law of the 17th September, 1838, in Jamaica, are sufficient to render the negroes laborious.

Jamaica presents, besides the lamentable example of a reform executed out of time or season; and, without intending to censure the conduct followed in that formerly rich, and now unfortunate, island, the facts are so public, that they do not require commentaries. The slaves emancipated refuse to work; the proprietors emigrate by hundreds; the emigration of whites has produced no other effect than to consume infructuously the funds voted for that purpose; and matters have arrived at such a state, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the same who now demand the absolute emancipation in Cuba since 1820, have in February last authorized Mr. Barclay, a member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, to convey thither from Sierra Leone thousands of negroes, who, under the denomination of forced labourers for 14 or 15 years, will be real slaves, torn from their native country, and carried to work in slavery, thus reproducing in 1840 those of *statu liberi* of the Romans; and in consequence of this authorization, the Royal Navy of England has already begun to convey negroes to Jamaica for a slavery, which, though temporary, is contrary to existing Treaties.

So that it appears from this that England retrogrades to slavery for the advantage of her colonies, under the title of engagement, or forced services, for the space of 14 or 15 years, the only path she has found for remedying the evils which emancipation has produced, and alleviating the immense losses of the proprietors of Jamaica, and notwithstanding all her resolutions with regard to the negroes.

Such is the force of facts.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord STANLEY to the Earl of ABERDEEN.

My Lord, Downing-street, 2nd February, 1842.

MY Under Secretary has laid before me Viscount Canning's letter of the 19th ult., transmitting an extract of a note addressed by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Envoy at Madrid on the 20th December last, and requesting that I would communicate to your Lordship any observations upon the subject of this note, which the information in my possession might enable me to give. In compliance with this request, I submit to your Lordship the following remarks upon the note of M. Gonzalez.

M. Gonzalez, in support of the view which he takes of the probable consequences of negro emancipation in Cuba, states that in Jamaica the value of property has fallen 86 per cent. in consequence of emancipation; that coercive laws, and specifically that of the 17th September, 1838, have been in vain appealed to to compel the negroes to work; that the proprietors emigrate by hundreds; and that the British Government have authorized Mr. Barclay to convey to Jamaica from Sierra Leone thousands of negroes, who, under the denomination of forced labourers for 14 or 15 years, will be real slaves, torn from their native country, and carried to work in slavery; and that, in consequence of this authorization, the Royal Navy of England has already begun to convey negroes to Jamaica for a slavery which, though temporary, is contrary to existing Treaties.

How far the present value of property in Jamaica may equal the value of the same property in former periods is a question which cannot be categorically answered, being a matter of opinion and conjecture; but some light may be thrown upon it by what will be said presently. To the other statements of M. Gonzalez, it is necessary to reply that there are no laws coercive of labour in existence in Jamaica, or in any other British colony in the West Indies; that the proprietors do not emigrate; that no forced importations of negroes have been authorized, or have taken place, from Sierra Leone or any other country into Jamaica, or any other British colony; that since 1838 no forced labour has existed, or could exist, within any such colony; and that the British Navy has not been employed at all in any service connected with the conveyance of emigrants to the West Indies. With regard to the specification of "the law of the 17th September, 1838, in Jamaica," it is impossible to conjecture what law is meant. The Legislature of Jamaica did not sit beyond the month of June in that year.

Her Majesty's Government regret to find that M. Gonzalez has been so much misinformed on these points; but it is not the fault of Her Majesty's Government that the Government of Spain is in this state of information. It is impossible that information on a political question could have been more carefully collected, or more openly proffered to all those who desire to be correctly informed upon it, than the information which has been printed under the authority of Parliament, and abridged, printed, and published under the authority of Her Majesty's Government on the establishment and working of the system of free labour in the West Indies.

The Government of France, connected with this question by interests and responsibilities, of less magnitude, though of the same nature with those of Spain, has taken pains to be informed upon it, and has presented to the Chambers of that country an elaborate "Precis de l'Abolition de l'Esclavage dans les Colonies Angloises," in four printed volumes, tracing minutely the whole course of measures and events; and that Government has, moreover, sent Commissioners to the several British colonies in the West Indies to inquire into the results of the free-labour system, and the reports of those Commissioners are contained in the 4th vol. of the "Précis."

Thus, if M. Gonzalez had desired to make himself acquainted with the state of the facts, there were ample means of information accessible to him; and if he distrusted the information supplied by the British Government (which, however, is far too extensive and minute to be

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App. 1 to 22.
B.
C.
D.
No. 1. Jamaica.
No. 2. B. Guiana.
No. 3. Barbados.
No. 4. Antigua.
E 4.

the vehicle of any partial views), he might have had recourse to that collected by the French Government, standing to this question in the same position as his own.

In order that Lord Aberdeen may be enabled to place the whole of this information still more within the reach of M. Gonzalez than it appears to have been hitherto, this letter is accompanied, 1st, by the whole of the papers laid before the British Parliament since 1833; 2nd, by the volume of extracts from some of those papers published by authority in 1840; 3rd, by a paper entitled "Memorandum on the Progress of the Free System in the West India Colonies in 1840," prepared in the Colonial Office, and printed for the information of the British Cabinet; 4th, by the latest reports from the stipendiary magistracy employed to superintend the system; and, 5th, by the four volumes containing the French Préçis and reports.

In these voluminous collections will be found the opinions and observations of persons of every class and party, of committees of planters, and of local assemblies representing the planting interest, as well as of Government functionaries, and of French authorities indisposed to an early emancipation, as well as English who are favourable to it. There will be found in them views widely differing on many points, statements opposed to each other, extreme and inconsistent opinions, and inferences from partial or mistaken observation. But there will also be found in them some unquestionable facts and some broad results of the British emancipation on which all men are agreed.

1st. It will be found that the British emancipation took place without the occurrence of a single instance of tumult or disturbance, or employment of military force; and that the joy of the negroes on the 1st of August, 1838, was orderly, sober, and religious, and was manifested throughout the colonies by prayers and thanksgivings offered up in the churches.

2nd. It will be found that the emancipation on the 1st August, 1838, was absolute and unqualified; and that there does not exist in any colony a single law which makes any distinction between white men and black, or between black men coming from Sierra Leone or elsewhere and those who are natives of the West Indies.

3rd. It will be found that since the emancipation the negroes have been thriving and contented; that they have raised their manner of living, and multiplied their comforts and enjoyments; that their offences against the laws have become more and more light and infrequent; that their morals have improved; that marriage has been more and more substituted for concubinage; and that they are eager for education, rapidly advancing in knowledge, and powerfully influenced by the ministers of religion.

Such are amongst those results of the British emancipation which are plain and indisputable. And, before proceeding to the controverted questions of the amount of labour to be obtained from the negroes and the value of property, it is proper to observe, for the information of M. Gonzalez, that whatever may be the conclusions on those questions, the results which have been enumerated constitute, in the estimation of Her Majesty's Government and of the British people, the complete success of the British emancipation, in so far as relates to the primary and paramount objects of that Act. Those objects were to substitute, for a system which is contrary to justice and humanity, and repugnant to Christian principles, one which should render an oppressed and degraded portion of our fellow-creatures happy and contented, and raise them in the scale of society and of Christian life by protection and instruction, and the enjoyment of equal rights. It was no doubt of great importance that the further objects of agricultural and commercial prosperity should be also secured; but these objects, however important in themselves, were merely secondary to the others; and how little they were deemed to be worthy of being placed in comparison with them, is evinced by the preliminary grant of twenty millions sterling to the planters in compensation for such losses as they might be exposed to.

What may be the extent of the losses which have been actually sustained, is a question which, as has been said, cannot be conclusively answered. But Her Majesty's Government, being assured that it is by truth only that the interests of humanity can be promoted, have no disposition to withhold any facts of importance, whichsoever way they may bear.

In some of the colonies it is not denied, even by the enemies of emancipation, that the planters have lost nothing yet; though it is said to be very uncertain whether losses are not to be expected in future. M. Layrle, one of the Commissioners who visited the colonies under the direction of the Government of France, and who is decidedly hostile to emancipation, unless at some distant period, reports thus of Barbadoes, next to Jamaica the most important of the British West India Islands:—"A la Barbade, les proprietés rurales ont conservé leur valeur primitive: cela viént de ce que dans les colonies, la valeur des terres suit l'echelle des bénéfices qu'elles procurent. La Barbade a maintenu ses cultures; la denrée se vend bien: cela explique le haut prix des propriétés." . . . . "A la Barbade la plus parfaite harmonie regne entre les anciens maîtres et les affranchis." . . . . "Il faut d'ailleurs remarquer ceci: c'est que le travail libre, quand il est bien dirigé, et conveneblement surveillé, produit plus que le travail forcé." : . . . "Ceci ne veut pas dire que les noirs aient plus d'inclination au travail qu' autrefois, mais bien que l'on exige et qu'on obtient beaucoup plus de leur temps depuis qu'on le paye." . . . . "Ce qui m'a frappé surtout, en visitant la colonie, c'est l'air de contentement de bien-être, que je trouvais sur toutes les physionomies."*

Of Antigua, the next island in importance to Barbadoes, the same Commissioner, on the 1st May, 1841, reports as follows:—"L'ile d'Antigue, le siège du gouvernement general des iles sous le vent, se maintient, depuis sept ans, dans un état de prospérité que tout observateur impartial ne peut s'empecher de reconnaître." . . . . "Si sous le régime de l'esclavage, le travail avait été aussi complet, aussi productif qu'il auroit dû l'être, si les noirs eussent tiré de leur temps tout le parti possible, il n'est pas douteux qu'ils eussent produit beaucoup plus qu'ils ne font aujourd'hui que, par suite de la liberté, les champs ont perdu un tiers de leurs

* Préçis, vol. iv. pp. 491, 492, 494, 495.

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travailleurs. Mais j'ai eu occasion de dire, dans mes rapports précédents, que le travail forc n'a jamais repondu à ce qu'on en attendait, et j'en trouve une nouvelle preuve dans le tableau de la production d'Antigue pendant quinze ans." " Les récoltes de 1838, 1839, et 1840, ont depassé les meilleures récoltes du temps de l'esclavage. Le ciel, dit on, leur a été propice. Mais de ce que le ciel a été propice à ces trois récoltes, il ne faudroit pas conclure que les noirs n'y ont été pour rien, car les récoltes ne se seraient pas faites si les noirs n'y avaient mis la main, et s'ils ne les avaient préparées par leur travail. Je dis ceci pour repondre à quelques alarmistes qui se sont trouvés sur mon passage, et dont le scepticisme ne flechissait pas devant des resultats qu'ils ne pouvaient nier." . . . . "Après avoir demeuré dixhuit jours à Antigue,—après avoir consulté les personnes interessées à la grande culture, soit comme propriétaires, planteurs, ou commerçants—après avoir entendu et les affranchis et les anciens maîtres, je partage l'opinion de ceux qui parlent favorablement du travail libre à Antigue."*

Of St. Christopher's, the second in importance of the Leeward Islands, M. Layrle says,—" St. Christophe se soutient malgré les pertes que lui fait eprouver l'emigration." Of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada, his report speaks as follows:—" Si l'on juge du travail libre par le produit de 1839, et par celui de cette année, on dira: Les noirs ne travaillent pas. Mais si l'on considère que les bras affectés naguère à la culture de la canne ont diminué d'un tiers depuis l'émancipation, on trouvera, que toute proportion gardée, le travail libre n'est pas de beaucoup inferieur à celui des années qui ont précédé la cessation de l'esclavage. Seulement les propriétaires se plaignent avec raison de l'inconstance des affranchis: il est très difficile de les fixer au travail et de leur faire remplir leurs engagements." . . . . " Cependant je dois fait remarquer cette circonstance heureuse pour les planteurs; c'est que le nouvel état social des affranchis les ayant mis plus en rapport avec la civilization, ils en ont bientôt pris les habitudes et les besoins. Ce ne sont plus ces noirs en haillons ou mal vêtus que l'on voyait autrefois, ce ne sont plus ces femmes diminues ou convertes d'une mauvaise toile de Guinée: aujourd'hui les uns et les autres sont bien habillés; et aux champs comme à la ville ils sont souvent remarquable par la richesse de leur toilette. Leur manière de vivre s'est aussi beaucoup améliorée; ils ne se contentent plus maintenant des racines de leurs jardins et de poisson salé; il leur faut quelque chose de plus recherché: aussi les voit on se nourrir de pain et de viande fraîche, et prendre l'usage du vin, bien que les liqueurs alcooliques soient plus de leur goût; mais en cela les affranchis veulent faire comme leurs anciens maîtres. C'est donc grâce à ces besoins, que l'emancipation a fait naître que les noirs restent encore aux travaux de la terre; mais ils y sont avec ce bien-être, avec ce confortable que l'on ne trouve nulle part chez les laboureurs de la vieille Europe."†

It is to be observed that the Commissioner classes the islands of Barbados, Antigua, and St. Christopher's as " colonies exceptionnelles," and not as examples of the general state of things in regard to the readiness with which labour can be obtained; and the reason of their peculiarity is stated in the report on Antigua (p. 184), " Puis, le defaut de terres susceptibles de produire, autres que celles en culture, ne laissant pas voir à la population emancipée la possibilité de fonder de nouveaux établissements, l'obligeait à chercher ses moyens de subsistance dans la continuation de ses anciens travaux." But when M. Layrle proceeds to report the favourable state of the cultivation in Trinidad, he finds that island also to be a " colonie exceptionnelle," on precisely the opposite grounds: " Ce qu'il est essentiel de constater, c'est la somme des produits de 1839 et 1840, comme etant le résultat du travail libre. Or, à la Trinité, la récolte de 1839 n'a pas été inférieure à celle de 1838; seulement celle de 1840, restera un peu au-dessous de la précédente." . . . . . " Ce n'est point à la Trinité que l'observateur doit se placer pour connaître les resultats de l'emancipation des noirs, parceque c'est un pays qui n'a aucun rapport, qui n'a aucun point de contact avec les autres colonies. S'il existait dans les Antilles un sol vierge, des terres d'une prodigieuse fertilité qui eussent à peine besoin du secours des hommes pour produire d'abondantes récoltes, on pourrait alors établir la comparaison de ce lieu avec la Trinité, mais tant qu'on ne l'aura pas trouvé, cette colonie reste exceptionnelle."‡

Thus the successful cultivation of Barbados, Antigua, and St. Christopher's is accounted for by their barrenness, and that of Trinidad by its fertility. And it is said that " le tableau de la Trinité peut aussi offrer le tableau vrai des colonies Anglaises de la Guyane."§

The authority of M. Layrle for these favourable views of free labour is the highest that could be appealed to, not only from the great intelligence and ability of that functionary, but also because he is opposed to emancipation at any early period, and because he was inquiring on the behalf of a Government which stands in a most responsible position as to the question. But in quoting this high authority, so far as it can be fairly quoted in favour of the free system in certain large and important colonies, Her Majesty's Government are desirous not to be misunderstood. They do not desire to represent either the opinions of M. Layrle or the facts of the case as supporting the view of free labour being equally productive with slave labour in all the British colonies, or even in the largest portion of their aggregate population. The experience of the British colonies, up to the present time, shows that in the majority of the British colonial possessions, the amount of exportable produce resulting from the application of free labour has suffered no inconsiderable diminution as compared with that which was the product of forced labour under the former system of slavery; and it is probably true also that this reduced produce has been obtained by a higher expenditure on the part of the planters than that to which they were before subjected.

Although this increased expenditure has been in great measure made up to the planters by the consequent increased price of colonial produce in the home market under the existing scale of duties, and the loss has therefore, in great measure, fallen upon the consumer, Her Majesty's Government are not insensible to the inconveniences which have resulted from this state of things, and are anxious, by the correction of this evil, to demonstrate to the world that

* Précis, vol. iv. pp. 189, 195, 196, 198, 200. † Ib. pp. 125, 126, 127. ‡ Ib. pp. 259, 268. § Ib. p. 255.

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the interests of religion and justice and humanity can be reconciled with the inferior but still important interests of commercial prosperity; and it is with this view that they have given, and will continue to give, every proper encouragement to those measures for the promotion of emigration to the West Indies, which M. Gonzalez has so singularly misconstrued.

In the case of these measures, as in that of the measures for the emancipation of the negroes, all the proceedings of the Government may be known, from the papers which they have presented to Parliament, and which have been printed for the information of the public. A copy of those papers is enclosed herewith, for the information of M. Gonzalez.

Much less information than those papers contain, and a very slender knowledge of the state of public feeling in this country and its influence over public measures, would have sufficed to show M. Gonzalez that the forced conveyance of negroes from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, and the forced labour which he supposes to have taken place, would have been as impossible as they would have been iniquitous and inconsistent with all that Great Britain has done on behalf of the negroes, and all the sacrifices she has made. These acts and sacrifices, and the spirit in which they were done and suffered, are notorious in every civilized region of the world, and therefore they cannot be unknown to the government of Spain. The national feeling which prompted them is as strong now as it ever was, and the parties who are the representatives of that feeling in the country are not less vigilant, and were there to be the slightest attempt at encroachment on the freedom of the negro in any part of the British dominions, it would be exposed and resisted the instant that it was made.

On reference to the papers printed by Parliament, it will be found that the course of proceeding in regard to the emigration from Sierra Leone was entirely consonant with this state of feeling in the mother country.

Vide Papers relative to the West Indies, 1841, British Guiana, presented by Command (1841—1st Session), pp. 208, 217, 249, *et seq.* 262, *et seq.*

When that emigration was first proposed there was no law to prevent it, provided it were *bonâ fide* voluntary. Her Majesty's subjects of the African race in Sierra Leone were as free to go to the West Indies as any of Her subjects are to go from any one part of Her dominions to any other.

But if there was no law to prevent it, neither was there any law to guard it from abuse, and it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that laws and regulations for this purpose were necessary.

Ditto, p. 262.

On reference to the laws and regulations which were adopted, it will be found, 1st., That whereas M. Gonzalez states the negroes to be "torn from their native country;" the fact is, that no negro can embark as an emigrant from Sierra Leone to the West Indies without having been personally examined by an agent of the Government to ascertain not only that he goes by his own wish and with his free consent, but also that no fraud or imposition has been practised to procure his consent. 2ndly. That whereas M. Gonzalez states that the emigrants will be real slaves; the fact is, that they will possess precisely the same legal rights, with the same full security for a practical enjoyment of them, as any other British subjects in the colony. And 3rdly. That whereas M. Gonzalez states that they are to work under the denomination of forced labourers for 14 or 15 years; the fact is, that they cannot even by their own act bind themselves to any such labours, inasmuch as the law provides that any contract for labour which they may enter into before their arrival in the colony shall be null and void, and that even those which they may enter into after their arrival shall not be binding for more than one year. Such (to use M. Gonzalez's expression) is the force of facts, and such is the care with which the British Government have guarded against every possibility of an invasion of the liberty of the negro, whether in Africa or in the West Indies.

Ditto 1839, Part I., presented by Command, 1839, p. 7.

It will be further found that lest interested persons should practise upon the credulity of the negro and tempt him to emigrate by holding out to him false or exaggerated prospects, the agent of the Government at Sierra Leone explains to every negro desiring to emigrate the real state of things in the colony to which he proposes to go; the rate of wages, the price of provisions, the nature of the climate, and all other particulars which it may concern him to know; and that on his arrival in the West Indies he is met by another agent of the Government, who advises him to agree to no contracts till he has acquired experience of the colony and can judge of the terms offered to him, and in the meantime advises him as to the terms he should accept for day labour. It will also be observed by the reports of the governors and stipendiary magistrates, that although large numbers of emigrant labourers have gone to the British colonies in the West Indies from various countries, both British and foreign, from Malta and Madeira, from the United States of America, from Germany, from Martinique, and from British India, yet none of these labourers are more prosperous, healthy, and contented than the emigrants from Sierra Leone, whilst the competition amongst the planters to obtain their services has placed at their command the highest wages which are paid for labour in the colony, amounting to no less than from half a dollar to a dollar per diem, according to the extent of the task which they may be desirous to undertake.

Ditto, 1841, p. 264.

G. British Guiana.

See D. Jamaica.

The statements of M. Gonzalez have now been as fully answered as it is possible that they should be in the compass of a communication of this nature. But it may be desirable to invite M. Gonzalez to a careful examination of the documents accompanying this letter, by which he may possess himself of accurate information on a question deeply affecting the colonial dominions of Spain. Should the Government of Her most Catholic Majesty be still distrustful of the information thus freely tendered, and desire to follow the example of the Government of France, by sending Commissioners to the British colonies in the West Indies to inquire into the results of the emancipation, I shall be happy to direct that all public documents which can be of assistance to them in their inquiry shall be open to their inspection.

In the mean time I feel myself called upon, not only to answer the statements of M. Gonzalez as they have been answered, but also to express my regret that such statements have been made. Respecting the commercial prosperity of the British West Indian colonies, we

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can have no right to complain of the expression of any opinion which M. Gonzalez may have formed upon whatever data. But when M. Gonzalez charges the British Government with having caused thousands of negroes to be torn from their native country and carried to work in slavery in the West Indies. I cannot withhold the expression of my deep regret that M. Gonzalez should have permitted himself, however strong may be his prepossession against the measure of emancipation, to hazard, in ignorance of the real facts of the case, and, as it has been shown, in direct contradiction to them, imputations upon the British Government involving a violation of national honour and faith and a participation in acts which, by whatever nation they are done or permitted to be done, are regarded in this country, and in the civilized world at large, with daily increasing abhorrence.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 88.)

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir, Downing-street, 6th February, 1843.

No. 2.

MY Despatch of this day's date, No. 87, having already fully informed you of the general outline of the Government plan of emigration from the western coast of Africa to the West Indies, I shall now proceed, in compliance with the intimation made in that Despatch, to place you in possession of the various details by which the plan is to be regulated, and to convey to you such instructions as may be necessary for carrying the intentions of Her Majesty's Government into effect.

With this view I shall, in the first place, transmit to you the following correspondence and documents; and secondly, furnish you with instructions on the several points which have been left open in the above correspondence.

No. 1. 1st. I enclose a correspondence which has passed between my Under Secretary and certain parties interested in the prosperity of the West Indies.

No. 2. 2nd. A copy of the charter-party, according to which the emigration vessels have been engaged.

No. 3. 3rd. A copy of the instructions given to the lieutenants and surgeons under whose charge the vessels are to sail: and

No. 4. 4th. The code of instructions which I have caused to be prepared for the guidance of the Government Emigration Agent.

In placing these instructions in his hands, you will inform him that it will be his duty strictly to adhere to the regulations which they require, and that he must in no case deviate from them without previous reference to yourself.

You will further communicate a copy of them to the Colonial Emigration Agents for their information, stating, at the same time, that the Government Agent has been directed in no case to sanction the embarkation of any African, unless the regulations prescribed by his instructions shall have been complied with in every respect.

I now come to those points which, at the date of the correspondence alluded to under the first head I left incomplete, and for more easy reference, I shall take them as they are numbered in the "statement" enclosed in the letter addressed by my direction on the 30th ultimo, to Messrs. Burge, Colville, and Marryat.

Paragraph 1.—You will, as far as you lawfully can, discourage and prevent any emigration from your own government, or from any adjacent quarters, to the British colonies in the West Indies, except such as is carried on under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Government.

Paragraph 2.—On the receipt of this Despatch you will immediately issue a Proclamation for the information of the African population; it should state the conditions upon which Her Majesty's Government have undertaken to superintend emigration to the West Indies, and should inform them of the measures which have been taken for ensuring their comfort, and for protecting them from all abuse. And although it is my wish that you should give every possible encouragement to their emigration, you must, on the other hand, carefully guard yourself against holding out to them any advantages which might not eventually be realized.

Paragraphs 3 and 21, 30.—In conformity with the opinion I have already expressed, that it would be much to their advantage that all Africans captured by Her Majesty's cruizers and brought into Sierra Leone for adjudication, should be permitted to avail themselves, as soon as possible, of any offers which may be made to them to proceed to the West Indies, I have to convey to you directions to propose to your Council a modification of their Supplementary Act of the 28th De-

cember, 1841, so far as respects the 4th Clause, which renders a previous residence of six weeks in the colony a necessary condition to such newly captured Africans being allowed to emigrate. EMIGRATION.

You will also extend this alteration so as to be applicable to Kroomen, under which term will be embraced Bassa men, Fishmen, and all tribes exteuding down the coast known as the Kroo coast.

Should any Africans be sent to the settlement from Boavista, or Loando, liberated under the late slave treaty with Portugal, these must likewise be considered to be included in the alteration.

In the event of any of the regular emigration vessels being unable to obtain a supply of emigrants at Sierra Leone, you will further consider yourself authorized to despatch any such vessel either to Bon Vista or Loando, as the case may be, upon receiving information from either of those places that there are any Africans at the disposal of Her Majesty's Commissioner.

Paragraph 9.—It will be your duty to prescribe to the Government emigration agent the precedence of and the time at which each vessel is to sail,but you must be careful to perform this duty in a spirit of perfect fairness to each colony; taking, as a general rule, that the vessel which has first arrived should, if ready, have the precedence, and no vessel should be allowed to remain at the settlement for the purpose of receiving emigrants, unless by special permission from yourself, for a longer period than 15 days; and even then you will prohibit the reception of emigrants on board any vessel after such time, should there be any other vessel in port ready to receive emigrants. During the period that one vessel is on the berth no registration should be allowed to be made for any other colony.

You will authorize a supply of clothing for the use of the emigrants from the colonial stores, taking care that it is such as is suitable to the habits of the people, and not more in quantity than sufficient with what they may already possess, for their use in the voyage, and you will charge the colony to which the emigrant may proceed with the expense which may be so incurred. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have directed the Commissariat officer at Sierra Leone to facilitate any arrangements required.

Paragraph 10.—I have instructed the Governors of the West India colonies as to the steps that should be taken for securing passages back to Sierra Leone to all emigrants who may proceed to the former colonies, at a rate proportionate to the period of their residence during the first five years after their landing in the colony, and at the expiration of that time (or for such subsequent period as may be finally agreed on), they will be entitled to claim a free passage at the expense of the colony, but the emigrant must be informed that in the first instance he will proceed on the same terms in this respect as the emigrants did under the bounty system.

Paragraph 11.—In respect of any additional tonnage which may be required, I enclose you a copy of a letter which I directed to be addressed to Messrs. Burge, Marryat and Colville, together with their reply. You will perceive that it is not my intention that the power should, as had been recommended, be vested in yourself, but that any such additional tonnage should be taken up in this country. No. 5. Mr. Hope, 25 Jan. Mr. Colville, 30 Jan.

Paragraph 12.—I shall defer expressing any opinion as to the amount of salary which should be assigned to the superintending Government Emigration Agent, until I shall be in possession of your answer to the Despatch which I addressed to you on the 15th November last on the subject.

Paragraphs 16 and 19.—The Colonial Agents will probably be required by their employers to submit accounts of money expended by them for your inspection, and you will note any items which you may consider to have been improperly expended.

Paragraph 20.—The 3rd clause of the Sierra Leone Supplementary Act of the 28th December, 1841, requires that ten days' notice should be given to the manager of the district wherein the liberated African, desirous of emigrating, is located.

Should you not be aware of any objection to a modification of this clause, you will recommend to the Council to reduce the time specified from ten days to three.

Paragraph 24.—I beg to call your attention to my Despatch of the 29th September last, and I have to request, should you consider it expedient with a view to promote emigration, that you will at once abolish or reduce the amount of fees payable on passports.

Paragraph 25.—It is proposed that the emigrant's certificate should be signed by

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the manager of the district, or such local authority as you shall appoint on his behalf, and that it should not be requisite that the paper of information should be dated 21 days previous to the affixing of the signature. It appears to me probable that an adherence to the latter form might produce much inconvenience, but I should wish to have your report on both these proposals before giving any final opinion upon them. Should you consider a relaxation of either of these rules to be essential, you are authorized to act upon your own views, pending a reference to me.

Paragraph 27.—It is my intention to address you at a future time on the subject of the liberated African department; but in the mean time you will consider the instructions conveyed to your Predecessor by Lord John Russell's Despatch, No. 24, of March 1841, as to promoting the emigration of such Africans, to be still in force.

It has appeared to me the preferable course thus to give you these instructions for your guidance in detail, in addition to the general observations which I have addressed to you in my preceding Despatch, and I trust that you will find them amply sufficient to enable you to execute the plan in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

At the same time, I am aware that it is possible that there may be some of these instructions, in point of minor importance, which you may find it impracticable fully to carry out, and I therefore leave it to your discretion to modify the regulations should it be absolutely necessary, but in such respects only as will not interfere with the general principle of the measure, or the proper security of the emigrant from abuse.

In conclusion, I have only to add that it will be your duty to send home quarterly detailed reports, and to keep me most fully informed on the various points connected with the working of the measure.

I have, &c.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

My Lord, 32, Curzon-street, 15th November, 1842.

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

I HAVE the honour to enclose some papers of suggestions upon the subject of emigration from Africa to the West Indies, which have been prepared agreeably to the desire expressed by your Lordship at the interview with which you favoured us last week, and should you wish to see us upon the subject, or to have any explanation of these suggestions, I, with two or three of the deputation, will attend any appointment which you may be pleased to make.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

A. COLVILLE,

LORD STANLEY having requested from the deputation of West India agents and merchants, who waited on his Lordship on the 8th instant, a statement in detail of their views respecting emigration under Government superintendence, from Africa to the West Indies, and especially with reference to the following points:—

1st. The mode of transport.

2nd. The agency to be employed in procuring emigrants.

3d. The propriety of a relaxation of any of the existing restrictions.

4th. The means by which emigration direct from the Kroo country may be promoted.

The accompanying suggestions, under each of these different heads have been prepared for his Lordship's consideration, and it is further respectfully submitted, that in the event of their being adopted, wholly or in part, it would be highly conducive to the restoration of West India credit, that an Order, or Orders in Council, should be issued forthwith, referring to the Trinidad Order in Council of the 6th October, 1841, extending the Emigration Ordinance of that island to Sierra Leone, reciting that the permission for emigration thence, so conveyed, has been extended since to Jamaica and British Guiana, and declaring, that as it is expedient to give every encouragement to such emigration, under proper regulations, certain alterations therein specified are made in the Acts passed in Sierra Leone on the subject, and stating likewise that after [a time to be fixed] no emigration shall be permitted to be carried on from any British settlement on the West Coast of Africa (St. Helena not inclusive) except in vessels to be specially provided for the purpose, by Her Majesty's Government, or the Governor of Sierra Leone.

It is further suggested to Lord Stanley that the Governor of Sierra Leone shall be directed to issue orders to the managers of liberated Africans, and to all public officers in that settlement, to give every encouragement to the people under their charge to emigrate; and that he shall be also instructed immediately to issue a proclamation in Her Majesty's name, inviting the population generally to emigrate to the British West Indies, pointing out the advantages of such a step, as proved by the success of those who have already gone, according to the

Reports of the various colonial Governors, and announcing that in consequence it is intended to place the matter under the special care of Government, and to provide at once Government transports for the conveyance of those who may choose to go.

It is further suggested, that the Governor of Sierra Leone, shall be directed henceforth, to send forward with the least possible delay, all slaves captured by Her Majesty's cruisers, and brought into that colony under treaty with foreign powers, and that the Government Agent for emigration shall distribute them among the different colonies qualified to receive them, in proportions to be hereafter determined.

It is further submitted, that the saving to be hereby effected in the reduction of the liberated African department at Sierra Leone, will of itself far more than compensate the Government for the expense of steam communication, even if they assumed the whole, which is not proposed. That the two transports and the steamers should be dispatched from hence with all convenient speed, so as to commence running early next year, and that in the event of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty not being provided with a suitable steam vessel, one might be taken up by public tender on reasonable terms.

An extension to the British settlements on the Gambia, of similar measures for promoting and conducting emigration, is likewise suggested, so soon as the arrangements alluded to by Lord Stanley are satisfactorily completed.

Vide Sir H. M'Leod's Despatch, No. 77, 3 Aug. 1841.—Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7 June, 1842, No. 301, p. 423.

Thóugh suggestions respecting emigration from the United States were not specially invited by his Lordship, yet as the subject was alluded to at the interview, the deputation take the opportunity of offering a few, which they believe to be calculated to facilitate so desirable a measur, viz. :—

That the established proportion of the sexes shall not be insisted upon in the case of emigrants from the United States and Upper Canada, as it may present an obstacle to their finding their way in families by the many opportunities offering.

That an ordinance for facilitating the naturalization of foreigners, shall be enacted in the Crown colonies, similar in its provisions to the Jamaica Act on the subject, the present exclusion of all persons not born under the British flag from eligibility to office, presenting an objection to a class who are flying from the denial of political rights in their own country.

Vide Report of Coloured Delegates from Baltimore to British Guiana and Trinidad. Papers relative to the West Indies, presented by Command, 1841, British Guiana, p. 139.

All duty on the furniture of emigrants, shall be remitted, and freight for it to a moderate extent allowed each family, the price of such articles being 100 per cent. higher in the British colonies, and the discovery of that fact being a frequent source of dissatisfaction.

On the Mode of Transport.

Concurring fully in the opinion expressed by the Parliamentary Committees, that emigration from Africa to the West India Colonies should be conducted exclusively by Her Majesty's Government, at the expense of the respective colonies, instead of as, at present, by private individuals, the deputation propose, that henceforward all vessels employed in carrying emigrants from the British settlements on that coast, shall be under the command of an officer in Her Majesty's service, and in all respects Government transports; and that any embarkation of emigrants, except in such vessels, shall be declared illegal.

The success of any plan of free emigration, both in supplying the labour so much required by our West India colonies, and in effecting, in return, the eventual civilization of Africa, will, in the opinion of the deputation, be best promoted, by imparting to the native population not only the fullest information of the comforts and advantages it offers, but also the most implicit confidence that they will have a regular and certain communication with their friends, and the means of returning from the West Indies to Africa whenever they may desire it. This object would, unquestionably, be best attained by the establishment of a line of steam packets; but the expense of steam navigation being greater than the colonies could afford, and the trade winds being favourable upon leaving the Coast of Africa, the great bulk of the emigration to the West Indies must, of necessity, be carried on in sailing vessels. Owing, however, to the length of time requisite for the return voyage, it is, notwithstanding, considered indispensible by the deputation that intercommunication by steam should be maintained, at any rate, in the first instance.

Independent of the creation of confidence in the minds of the natives, by the speedy return of their delegates, and the receipt of news of the arrival of friends in little more than a month from the time of their departure, the advantages of steam communication with Africa are so great as to be well worthy the attention of the Government of this country, while the expense, under judicious regulations, might be made to fall mainly on the colonies.

It will give, in connection with the Royal Mail steamers, a quick and certain communication between the naval squadrons on the Coast of Africa, and this country, the political importance of which, under existing circumstances, Her Majesty's Government are best able to appreciate.

To the African merchant it will give a regular post communication to and from this country in 35 to 40 days, instead of the irregular and tedious time now occupied of from 60 to 80 days, enable their agents and correspondents to remove to a healthier climate during the rainy season, give facilities to commercial operations on the Coast of Africa, the want of which is now much felt, and generally benefit all parties connected with that branch of colonial trade.

To the squadron on the Coast of Africa it will be of great assistance, by bringing it into close connection with that on the West India station, and by furnishing a vessel, running in the very track of slavers, and occasionally acting as a cruiser, especially on the return voyage.

Finally, it will afford the only probable means of effecting that "reflux of the West upon the East," from which the civilization of the latter is to be expected, as with the known dislike of the African for the sea, and the superior advantages of which he will become possessed in the colony to which he has emigrated, it will be extremely difficult to induce him to encounter

EMIGRATION.

a return voyage of at least two months, in a sailing vessel, with the probability of further detention from calms on the coast.

Steamer.

It is proposed, therefore, that a Government steamer, of sufficient power to make good way against the trades, shall run in alternate succession from Sierra Leone to British Guiana, Jamaica, and Trinidad, touching in the first and last cases at both the colonies named, and at Tobago, and in the second case at St. Vincent and such other of the Antilles as may be found advisable; such steamer to convey mails for Great Britain and furnish a channel for correspondence between the Governors of the respective colonies and the Governor of Sierra Leone, relative to alterations in the rate of wages, the probable extent of and demand for emigration, &c.

To supply, at a fixed and moderate rate, cabin passages to the officers of Her Majesty's naval and military service, and to such civilians and invalids from Her Majesty's settlements on the Coast of Africa as the Governor of Sierra Leone may order.

To convey Her Majesty's troops, recruits, and seamen, between Her Majesty's African and West India colonies.

To convey emigrants of African descent to the West Indies, at an expense of 35 dollars per head to the colony in which they may be landed, and to carry back such chiefs and delegates as may be sent on board by the Agent General for Emigration in each colony, at a charge of 10 dollars per head. As it is calculated that, including a detention of 15 days in Sierra Leone and 10 days in the West Indies, at least six voyages a-year may be made, the outward passage-money from Sierra Leone, for a steamer capable of carrying 300 emigrants, at the rate now paid by the Crown colonies, as proposed above, would of itself furnish a fund of 12,600*l.* per annum towards defraying the expenses.

Sailing Vessels.

Conjointly with this steamer it is conceived that, in the first instance, there should be two Government transports, capable of carrying 400 emigrants each, employed in maintaining a constant intercommunication between Sierra Leone and the West Indies.

No 1 to call, in the first instance, at British Guiana, and then proceed to Trinidad, stopping off Tobago, *en route*, if there are any passengers on board for that island, and returning to Sierra Leone, *viâ* Demerara, unless that part of the voyage should be found too tedious, in which case some other mode of communication must be found between Demerara and Trinidad.

No 2 to take such emigrants as may offer for Jamaica, calling on the way at St. Vincent, with any engaging for that colony, and returning to Sierra Leone by way of that island, if necessary.

One vessel only at a time to take in emigrants at Sierra Leone, and not to remain there more than 15 days for the purpose, except with the special permission of the Government Agent-General.

No. 1 might, under favourable circumstances, make four voyages a-year; but, at any rate, sailing 15 days before No. 2, might be expected to reach Trinidad in 25 days, and remaining there 10, and occupying 50 days in her voyage back, would return to Sierra Leone, at least, a month before No. 2; total 100 days.

No. 2 might leave Sierra Leone, as nearly as can be arranged, every four months, which would allow 15 days for taking in passengers at Sierra Leone, 35 days for her passage to Jamaica, 10 days' detention there, and 60 days for the return voyage; total 120 days.

In the event of one vessel reaching Sierra Leone before the other has departed, the first arriving to take in such emigrants as may be ready during the 15 days allowed her, and the second not to begin to take in emigrants until the day after the first has sailed.

The estimated annual expense of maintaining such vessel to be defrayed by the colonies respectively employing them, in proportion to the number of emigrants landed in each.

The expense of the emigrants' keep, during the voyage, to be in like manner repaid by the respective colonies.

Each transport to be provided with suitable clothing for the emigrants, the colonies receiving them to be charged with the cost.

Passages back to Sierra Leone to be given to all emigrants at a rate proportionable to the period of their residence, during the first five years after their landing in the colony, and on the expiration of that time, if they have not been across in the interim, a free passage to be given, on demand, so far as the return of the Government transports will allow.

Supposing that more emigrants should offer for any particular colony than either the steamer or the sailing transport, in their established roster, could convey within a reasonable time, say the two months next ensuing, it shall be lawful for the Governor of Sierra Leone either to take up tonnage on the spot, if obtainable, or to communicate with the Colonial Office, or Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, (as may be determined,) in order that a vessel may be chartered with the least possible delay as a Government transport, at the expense of the colony requiring its services, which may be done on moderate terms, as, resuming the character of a merchant ship on landing her emigrants in the West Indies, she may bring home a cargo of produce to Great Britain.

Emigration Agents.

The Government Emigration Agent at Sierra Leone to be continued as at present, but the following additions to the instructions given in Enclosure No. 1, of Lord John Russell's Despatch to Governor Jeremie, of 24th March, 1841, are suggested:—

Vide Papers relative to the West Indies, 1841, British Guiana, presented by Command (1841, 1st Session), p. 262.

That he shall regulate the time and order of precedence of all vessels taking in emigrants, and give due notice of the same, for the information of the public, and the different colonial agents at Sierra Leone.

That he shall keep a register of the names and description of all parties who have agreed with any colonial agent to emigrate, and receive certificate of acceptance, inscribing them in a folio kept for each colony separately, and refusing to pass such emigrants for any other colony, unless with the consent of the agent, with whom they have engaged, except upon payment of a fee for transfer, not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.*, and after an interval of more than 15 days from receipt of notice.

African Report, Mr. Hamilton's Evidence, 47, 84.

That during the time a transport is on the berth, no registration shall be made by him for any other colonies than those for which such transport is destined.

That it shall be his duty whenever the number of names so registered for any colony, shall exceed the number that could be reasonably expected to be embarked, upon either the regular steamer or transport to such colony, within the ensuing two months, to inform the Governor of Sierra Leone, (upon the application of the Agent for such colony) of the fact, in order that means may be adopted for their transit.

Colonial Agents at Sierra Leone.

Though the diffusion of a correct knowledge of the relative advantages of the different West India colonies, and the speedy return of appointed delegates, by means of steam communication, will eventually render unnecessary the employment of individual agents, by each colony in procuring emigrants, and render one general West India Agent quite sufficient, it is thought better to continue as yet the present system, notwithstanding the acknowledged evils of competition. These will, however, be materially diminished by the proposed system of registration which will prevent the emigrants being seduced from their engagements with any other agent, so long as the vessel by which they had engaged to go remains at Sierra Leone, and it might be still further modified by providing that the notice in writing, directed, by the third clause of the Supplementary Passengers' Act, passed in council at Sierra Leone, on the 28th December, 1841, to be given to the manager of the district in which the intending emigrant is resident, (proposed to be reduced from 10 to 3 days), shall not be accepted by the Government Emigration Agent as valid, if dated during the time allotted by him for the loading of a vessel with emigrants for any other colony.

Vide Correspondence relative to Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1842, No. 301, p. 465.

As regards further powers to colonial agents under the Emigration Acts or ordinances of their respective colonies, it is proposed, that as it may sometimes be necessary to support the emigrants coming from distant villages, for a short time previous to emigration, the colonial agents shall be authorized to make advances on account of the colonies they represent, on the same scale as those provided during the first three months for the liberated Africans, but in no case for a longer period than 15 days.

It having been reported by the Agent for Trinidad, that he found a numerous class of people at Sierra Leone, who could not emigrate on account of small debts, varying from 2*l.* to 6*l.*, it is suggested that a sort of loan fund should be established, by means of which the colonial agents might enable such parties to free themselves, taking their bond to repay the Receiver-general or treasurer of the colony making the advance, within a stipulated period, say 12 months; such advance in no case to exceed 5*l.*, and to be made in presence, and with the consent of the Government Agent-General, who shall affix his signature, to certify that it is a *bonâ fide* transaction.

Vide African Report, Q. 5527. Mr. Macaulay's Evidence. *See* Appendix to African Report, fo. 476.

That no colonial agent shall enter into any specific engagement or promise as to the future rate of wages to be assigned to emigrants, but shall confine himself in issuing his public notices, to a reference to the latest periodical return transmitted from the colony, by the Governor or Agent-General for Emigration.

That each colonial agent shall be allowed to select as many sub-agents as he shall see fit, from among the returned delegates or other qualified persons, and to employ them at a fixed salary, in collecting emigrants from the villages of the interior; but in order to prevent the establishment of any system of head-money or bribery by such sub-agents, the accounts of the colonial agents shall be examined by the Government Agent-General, and certified to be fair and proper, previous to being paid by their respective colonies.

Relaxations of existing restrictions.

The entire process of Emigration being under Government surveillance, the fewer regulations that encumber it the better, there being little danger in such case of abuses, either in influencing the decision, or conducting the embarkation of the emigrants.

No objection is made to the Sierra Leone Passengers' Act, passed 15th March, 1841, or to the scale of allowances, as modified by Governor Fergusson's proclamation of 17th January, 1842, though it is suggested that the latter might be advantageously altered, as recommended by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, in their letter of 13th May, if this has not been already done.

Vide Correspondence relative to Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1842, No. 301, p. 463.

Some alterations will, however, be requisite if steam communication is established, such as reducing the provisioning for the voyage, from six weeks to three, &c.

Ditto, p. 471.

It is suggested, likewise, that Clause 3, in the Sierra Leone Supplementary Act, in Council, of 28th December, 1841, may be so far modified as to reduce the notice to be given to the manager to three days.

Ditto, p. 465.

Also that Clause 4, in the said Act, rendering necessary a residence of six weeks in the colony previous to embarkation, should be rescinded, as it is a great impediment in the way of emigrants coming from neighbouring places, as well as from Liberia and the Kroo coast such

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parties not being able to obtain work at Sierra Leone, and having no means of supporting themselves.

It is presumed, that it was intended originally to guard against the possibility of natives being bought in the interior, and shipped as emigrants, but, as it is now proposed that all emigration shall be conducted by Government officers in Government vessels, there can be less danger than ever of a scheme, which, as no emigration has ever taken place under engagement to individuals, it could never have been any one's interest to originate.

All restrictions respecting the number of Kroomen located at Sierra Leone to be withdrawn.

It is suggested further, that the Emigration Acts and Ordinances passed by the different West India colonies, should be rendered conformable to the 1st Clause of the Sierra Leone Act above referred to, which fixes the proportion of females at one-third, and in the case of Kroomen, does away with the obligation of embarking them altogether, as at present the latter rate are permitted to leave Sierra Leone, unaccompanied by any women, while the expenses of their conveyance to the West Indies cannot legally be paid by the Colonial Government if they do so.

Vide Correspondence relative to Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1842, No. 301, p. 466.

It is, likewise, very advisable that all the Emigration Acts of the West India colonies should be rendered uniform in their provisions, and made to agree with the Sierra Leone Acts on the subject, which at present is not the case in every particular, and as they have been submitted already to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, it is suggested that this might be easily done by these gentlemen.

Vide Governor Jeremie's Despatch to Lord John Russell, 1 April, 1841, Ditto, p. 460.

The system of passports, and the fees paid for them to be abolished, agreeably to Governor Jeremie's recommendation, and an Act founded on the English Law of Arrest, to be substituted, as in St. Lucia and Trinidad, for the Sierra Leone Act of 18th September, 1827.

Vide Lord John Russell's Instructions to Government Emigration Agent, Ditto, p. 449, and Letter of Emigration Commissioners, p. 417.

It would be better, also, that the emigrant should not be required to put his mark to the certificate of acceptance, as this engenders suspicion in the mind of an ignorant man, but that it should be signed on his behalf by the manager, who reads and explains the paper to him, on receiving his assent, and as emigration is to be in future recommended, it does not appear requisite any longer that the printed paper of information should, to show that he has had time to deliberate, bear a date of delivery 21 days previous to the date of affixing his signature.

Vide African Report, Q. 6666, Captain Denman's Evidence and Mr. Macaulay's, 5583 and 5584.

It is scarcely necessary to add, as the medical attendant on board the transport will now be a Government officer, that one medical examination by him ought to be substituted for the present system, which is needlessly troublesome to the emigrant, and expensive to the colonies.

It is submitted, likewise, that the abolition of the apprenticeship system at Sierra Leone would remove many abuses, and conduce to the promotion of emigration.

Direct Emigration from Kroo Coast.

Though many Kroomen will, when a six weeks' residence at Sierra Leone is no longer enforced, find their way through that colony to the West Indies, it appears very desirable that an agent (if possible on board a man-of-war) should be sent at once from thence by the Government Emigration Agent to the Kroo country; to announce that the British Government have taken emigration under their special protection, and to ascertain the feelings of the Kroomen on the subject. He might likewise be instructed to offer a free passage back at the end of three or five years.

On his report the Governor of Sierra Leone might decide either to charter a vessel to call off Cape Palmas, or to allow any of the regular Government transports, or the steamer, (which would be better,) to fill up there with emigrants instead of at Sierra Leone.

Vide Mr. M'Gregor Laird's Minute on Emigration, West African Appendix, No. 276, 485.
African Report, Q. (2367) 6962.

A certificate for a free passage back, signed by the Governor and Receiver-General, to be delivered to every Krooman on landing in the West Indies, and a register kept in the colony of such certificates.

The term Kroomen to be held to embrace Fishmen, Bassa men, and all tribes extending down the coast known as the Kroo coast, the precise limits to be determined by the officers of Her Majesty's Navy on the station.

SIR, Downing Street, 13th December, 1842.

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th ult., enclosing proposals for establishing a system of emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies by a steam-vessel and sailing-vessels, I am directed by Lord Stanley to state, that although he cannot entertain the application as regards the steam-vessel, on account of the very heavy expense, which, according to his present information, would be incurred, he is prepared to assent to the general plan of carrying on such immigration by means of vessels, to be hired by Government, and having on board a Goverment Agent, as in the case of transports. It being, however, clearly understood, that the entire expense of such vessels must be defrayed by the colonies to which they run respectively, or, in the event of one vessel running to more than one colony, by such colonies among them without reference (as far as Her Majesty's Government is concerned) to the number of emigrants received by each, though an apportionment of the expense on that principle, may be matter of arrangement between the colonies themselves.

Although Lord Stanley has had under his consideration the several details which will be necessary to the working of this plan, he is not prepared, without further consideration, to enter into the discussion of them; but does not on that account delay the announcement of his general intentions in case it should be wished to communicate them to parties in the West Indies by the next mail.

With respect to the time at which any part of this plan can be brought into operation, Lord Stanley desires me to add, that he cannot undertake to arrange for the establishment of a vessel to run to any colony until Her Majesty's Government shall be guaranteed of any loss which might ensue from rendering itself primarily responsible for the expense.

Subject to this condition he will take the earliest opportunity of bringing the plan into operation.

I am, &c.

W. Burge, Esq. (Signed) G. W. Hope.

Similar Letters to A. Colville, Esq., and W. Holmes, Esq., and Copy to C. Marryatt, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 30th December, 1842.

In the letter which, by Lord Stanley's directions, I addressed to you on the 13th inst., I informed you that his Lordship was prepared to assent to so much of the proposal which you submitted to him on the subject of emigration from the Western Coast of Africa to the West Indies, as recommended, that such emigration should be carried on in vessels to be hired by Her Majesty's Government; the whole expense to be borne by the colonies to which the Africans might emigrate.

The statement which you laid before his Lordship also submitted various suggestions in regard to the proposed plan, and in reply, I am now to transmit to you for your information the enclosed statement, which has been prepared by Lord Stanley's desire, separating into distinct heads these suggestions, with his Lordship's decision upon them.

I have, &c.

W. Burge, Esq. (Signed) G. W. Hope.

Similar Letters to A. Colville, Esq,, and W. Holmes, Esq.

Statement, embodying the Suggestions made by a Deputation of Gentlemen, with respect to the future Emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, and Lord Stanley's Decision upon them.

Suggestions.	*Lord Stanley's Decision.*
1. That an Order or Orders in Council should be issued forthwith, referring to the Trinidad Order in Council of the 6th of October, 1841, extending the Emigration Ordinance of that island to Sierra Leone, reciting that the permission for emigration thence, so conveyed, has been extended since to Jamaica and British Guiana, and declaring that it is expedient to give every encouragement to such emigration under proper regulations, certain alterations therein specified are made in the Acts passed in Sierra Leone on the subject, and stating likewise that after , no emigration shall be permitted to be carried on from any British settlement on the west coast of Africa (St. Helena not included) except in vessels specially provided for the purpose by Her Majesty's Government, or the Governor of Sierra Leone.	1. As the mode of legislating for Sierra Leone is not by Order in Council but by Local Act, the proposition here made is of course not applicable, nor could the object of preventing all emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, except under the proposed arrangement, be effected by Order in Council. The proper course will be for the local legislature in the West Indies to prohibit the reception of immigrants brought in any other manner.
2. That the Governor of Sierra Leone shall be directed to issue orders to the managers of liberated Africans, and to all public officers in that settlement, to give every encouragement to the people under their charge to emigrate, and that he shall be instructed also immediately to issue a proclamation in Her Majesty's name, inviting the population generally to emigrate to the British West Indies, pointing out the advantages of such a step as proved by the success of those who have already gone, according to the reports of the various Colonial Governors, and announcing that in consequence it is intended to place the matter under the special care of Government, and to provide at once Government transports for the conveyance of those who may choose to go.	2. As soon as the plan now decided upon shall be fully matured, Lord Stanley will be prepared to instruct the Governor of Sierra Leone to issue a proclamation, announcing the intention of Her Majesty's Government to undertake the general management and charge of emigration to the West Indies, and the due protection of such emigrants: his Lordship will further be prepared to instruct the Governor to give every encouragement to such emigration.
3. That the Governor of Sierra Leone be directed henceforth to send forward, with the least possible delay, all slaves captured by Her Majesty's cruisers, and brought into that colony under treaty with Foreign Powers; and that the Government Agent for Emigration shall distribute them among the different colonies qualified to receive them, in proportions to be hereafter determined.	3. Provided such Africans do not object to go. Lord Stanley is not aware, at the present moment, of any reason why this should not be arranged; on the contrary, his Lordship is of opinion that it is a measure by which the captured African himself is likely to be greatly benefited. Previous, however, to coming to any decision on the point, he would wish to consult the Governor of Sierra Leone on the

EMIGRATION.	*Suggestions.*	*Lord Stanley's Decision.*
		subject. His Lordship, must observe, that under the late Treaty with Portugal, the Mixed Commission Courts for vessels taken under that Treaty will no longer sit at Sierra Leone; but that Courts will sit at the Cape of Good Hope, Bona Vista, and Loanda, for the Coast of Africa; and at Jamaica, for the West Indies. The Treaty provides, that it is the duty of the capturing nation to take charge of the Africans liberated under the capture.
	4. An extension to the British settlements on the Gambia of similar measures for promoting and conducting emigration is likewise suggested.	4. Lord Stanley cannot consent to this at present.
	5. Suggestions respecting emigration from the United States, &c.	5. Lord Stanley considers this a separate question to be separately dealt with.
	MODE OF TRANSPORT.	
	6. Emigration from Africa to the West India colonies should be conducted exclusively by Her Majesty's Government, at the expense of the respective colonies, instead of as at present by private individuals. All vessels employed in carrying emigrants shall be under the command of an officer in Her Majesty's service, &c.	6. The two points here suggested have been disposed of by Mr. Hope's letter of the 13th inst., which forms the basis of the plan undertaken by Her Majesty's Government, namely, that all emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies shall be carried on by means of vessels hired by Government, and having on board a Government agent, as in the case of transports; the whole expense to be repaid by the colonies to which such emigrants may go.
	STEAMERS.	
	7. That a Government steamer, &c.	7. Mr. Hope's letter of the 13th inst. has already intimated that Lord Stanley cannot entertain this proposal, in consequence of the very heavy expense.
	SAILING VESSELS.	
	8. That in the first instance there should be two Government transports, capable of carrying 400 emigrants each, employed in maintaining a constant communication between Sierra Leone and the West Indies.	8. Mr. Hope's letter of the 13th inst. intimated Lord Stanley's assent to this, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have agreed to place an agent on board any vessels which may be taken up for this purpose, and approved of by the Secretary of State. Upon further consideration, however, Lord Stanley has come to the conclusion (for the reasons hereafter stated), that the preferable course will be that three vessels instead of two shall be taken up in the first instance.
	ROUTE, &c. OF THE VESSELS.	
	9. No. 1 to call in the first instance at British Guiana, and then proceed to Trinidad, stopping off Tobago *en route*, if there are any passengers on board for that island, and returning to Sierra Leone, *viâ* Demerara, unless that part of the voyage should be found too tedious; in which case some other mode of communication must be found between Demerara and Trinidad. No. 2 to take such emigrants as may offer for Jamaica, calling in the way at St. Vincent, with any engaging for that colony, and returning to Sierra Leone by way of that island, if necessary. One vessel only at a time to take in emigrants at Sierra Leone, and not to remain there more than 15 days for the purpose, except with the special permission of the Government Agent-General. No. 1 might, under favourable circumstances, make four voyages a-year; but at any rate, sailing 15 days before No. 2, might be expected to reach Trinidad in 25 days, and remaining there 10, and occupying 50 days in	9. Lord Stanley has no objection to urge to these arrangements, and his Lordship is willing to leave it to the parties interested to arrange the details of the scheme, so far as regards the route and destination of the vessels, such arrangements being, of course, made to conform to the laws and regulations which may be made for the successful working of the plan. But as this part of the scheme embraces some important points, his Lordship would offer the following remarks upon them:— In the first place, with regard to what islands the vessels shall proceed with emigrants. The places proposed are British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, Tobago, and St. Vincent. In British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica, Lord Stanley would remark, that the plan known as the Bounty System has already been in operation; laws have been passed for regulating emigration, and sums of money have been voted for this purpose, of which a

Suggestions.	*Lord Stanley's Decision.*
her voyage back, would return to Sierra Leone at least a month before No. 2—total 100 days.	considerable sum still remains unappropriated in each colony.
No. 2 might leave Sierra Leone as nearly as can be arranged every four months, which would allow 15 days for taking in passengers at Sierra Leone, 35 days for the passage to Jamaica, 10 days' detention there, and 60 days for the return voyage—total 120 days.	His Lordship would, therefore, submit, whether, such being the case, and with a view to the plan being brought into more speedy operation, it might not be advisable to proceed at once with respect only to these three colonies.
In the event of one vessel reaching Sierra Leone before the other has departed, the first arriving to take in such emigrants as may be ready during the 15 days allowed her, and the second not to begin to take in emigrants until the day after the first has sailed.	In stating this, Lord Stanley wishes it to be distinctly understood that it is not his wish or intention to preclude either Tobago or St. Vincent, or indeed any colony, from the arrangement; on the contrary, his Lordship will be prepared, whenever any colony may have passed the necessary laws, and raised the requisite funds, to admit them to a full participation of any benefits which may be derived from the system of emigration about to be adopted.
The estimated annual expense of maintaining such vessel to be defrayed by the colonies respectively employing them, in proportion to the number of emigrants landed in each.	Secondly, in regard to the proportion of expenses to be borne by each colony to which either of these vessels may proceed with emigrants.
The expenses of emigrants' keep during the voyage to be in like manner repaid by the respective colonies.	Lord Stanley wishes it to be clearly understood that this is a question in which Her Majesty's Government cannot interfere; it must be matter of arrangement between such of the colonies as may entitle themselves to receive emigrants; and before Her Majesty's Government can undertake to take up the vessels, it will be necessary that Her Majesty's Government should be satisfied that they will receive repayment of whatever expenses they may incur.
Each transport to be provided with suitable clothing for the emigrants, the colonies receiving them to be charged with the cost.	As, however, it is intended that three vessels shall be taken for Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, it will only be necessary that each colony should provide for the expense of its own vessel.
	In all matters, however, of detail, his Lordship proposes to be guided by the opinion of the Emigration Commissioners, who have the subject under consideration, and are in communication with the parties interested.

PASSAGES BACK TO SIERRA LEONE.

10. Passages back to Sierra Leone to all emigrants at a rate proportionable to the period of their residence during the first five years after their landing in the colony; and on the expiration of that time, if they have not been across in the interim, a free passage to be given on demand, so far as the return of the Government transports will allow.	10. To this proposal Lord Stanley has no objection to offer, but Lord Stanley thinks that the provision that they should not have been across in the interim should not apply to any delegates who may be sent back to Sierra Leone.

OCCASIONAL VESSELS TO BE CHARTERED.

11. Supposing that more emigrants should offer for any particular colony than (either the steamer) or the sailing transport in their established roster could convey within a reasonable time, say, two months next ensuing, it shall be lawful for the Governor of Sierra Leone either to take up tonnage on the spot if obtainable, or to communicate with the Colonial-office, or Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners (as may be determined), in order that a vessel may be chartered with the least possible delay as a Government transport, at the expense of the colony requiring its services, which may be done on moderate terms, as resuming the character of a merchant-ship on landing her emigrants in the West Indies, she may bring home a cargo of produce to Great Britain.	11. Lord Stanley assents to the proposal as far as regards additional vessels to be chartered in this country, but the details will require further consideration. His Lordship apprehends that considerable difficulties will arise as regards the proposal that the Governor of Sierra Leone should be empowered to take up tonnage on the spot.

EMIGRATION.

Suggestions.	*Lord Stanley's Decision.*
Emigration Agents.	
12. The Government Agent at Sierra Leone to be continued as at present. The following additions to his instructions are suggested, viz.,—	12. Lord Stanley assents.
13. That he shall regulate the time and order of precedence of all vessels taking in emigrants, and give due notice of the same for the information of the public and the different colonial agents at Sierra Leone.	13. Lord Stanley assents.
14. That he shall keep a register of the names and description of all parties who have agreed with any Colonial Agent to emigrate, and received certificate of acceptance, inscribing them in a folio kept for each colony separately, and refusing to pass such emigrants for any other colony unless with the consent of the agent with whom they have engaged, except upon payment of fee for transfer, not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.*, and after an interval of more than 15 days from receipt of notice.	14. Lord Stanley will not object to the keeping of a register as proposed, and the payment of a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* by the agent of that colony to whom any emigrant may wish to transfer himself, and he will not object to the adoption of a regulation that, during the time that one ship is on the berth, no registration of emigrants shall be made for any other colony.
Colonial Agents at Sierra Leone.	
15. States the reasons which will eventually render unnecessary the employment of individual agents by each colony in procuring emigrants, and render one general West India Agent quite sufficient: it is thought better to continue as yet the present system.	15. On this point Lord Stanley would only remark, that, in his opinion, the appointment of one general agent will be a measure most advantageous for the respective colonies, both as regards economy and the better management of the scheme. But this is a question which he leaves to be arranged between the colonies themselves. The Governor of Sierra Leone will be empowered to suspend from the performance of his duties any Colonial Agent of whose modes of proceeding he should see sufficient reason to disapprove. These reasons it would be his duty to report to the Secretary of State, and to the colony or colonies by whom the agent was appointed, and, pending the final decision upon the case, he will be empowered to appoint a person to perform the duties. Lord Stanley considers that the length of time which must elapse in communicating with the West India Governors renders such a provision necessary.
16. The Colonial Agents to be authorized to make advances on account of the colonies they represent, on the same scale as those provided during the first three months for the liberated Africans, but in no case for a longer period than 15 days.	16. Lord Stanley does not object, provided such advance is not made a debt against the emigrant; but it will be desirable that persons whom it is necessary to provide for in this manner should be placed and maintained at some general place of reception or depôt (as is the case in this country), which would be under the inspection and superintendence of a Government Emigration Agent-General at Sierra Leone.
17. That a loan fund should be established, by means of which the Colonial Agent might make such parties to free themselves from small debts, taking their bond to repay the Receiver-General or Treasurer of the colony making the advance, within a stipulated period—say 12 months; such advance in no case to exceed 5*l.*, and to be made in presence and with the consent of the Government Agent-General, who shall affix his signature to certify that it is a *bonâ fide* transaction.	17. Lord Stanley cannot accede to this proposal.
18. That no Colonial Agent shall enter into any specific engagement or promise as to the future rate of wages to be assigned to emigrants, but shall confine himself in issuing his public notices to the latest periodical return transmitted from the colony by the Governor or Agent-General for Emigration.	18. Lord Stanley assents.

Suggestions.	*Lord Stanley's Decision.*
19. That each Colonial Agent shall be allowed to select as many sub-agents as he shall see fit from among the returned delegates or other qualified persons, and to employ them at a fixed salary in collecting emigrants from the villages of the interior; but in order to prevent the establishment of any system of head-money or bribery by such sub-agents, the accounts of the Colonial Agent shall be examined by the Government Agent-General, and certified to be fair and proper previous to being paid by their respective colonies.	19. Though Lord Stanley will not object to the appointment of sub-agents, his Lordship would remark, that it appears to him that the colonies would, in adopting the suggestion, be undertaking an unnecessarily large expenditure in "Establishment;" and he considers it doubtful whether it might not be desirable to concentrate the whole duty and responsibility of collecting emigrants upon the chief Colonial Agent, either of each colony or of all the colonies. Lord Stanley, however, is of opinion that the employment of the returned delegates as sub-agents is objectionable. It further appears to be undesirable to intrust the agents of importing colonies with the expenditure of public money for the purpose of obtaining emigrants.
RELAXATION OF EXISTING RESTRICTIONS.	
20. That clause 3 of the Sierra Leone Supplementary Act, in Council of the 28th of December, 1841, may be so far modified as to reduce the notice to be given to the manager to three days.	20. Lord Stanley is doubtful whether this relaxation is necessary, but he will refer it to the Governor of Sierra Leone, authorizing that officer, in the event of his not perceiving any objection to it, to relax the regulation as suggested.
21. That clause 4 in the said Act, rendering necessary a residence of six weeks in the colony previous to embarkation, should be rescinded.	21. This relaxation may be admitted, so far as respects Kroomen, as well as of the other two tribes of Bassa-men and Fishmen, and of persons entering the colony on board any of Her Majesty's ships, or with certificates of their desire to emigrate, signed by any officer who shall have been authorized by Her Majesty to grant such certificates.
22. All restrictions with regard to the number of Kroomen located at Sierra Leone to be withdrawn.	22. Lord Stanley is not aware of any such restrictions, unless the Alien Act, passed on the 19th of September, 1840, is referred to, which Act has been disallowed by Her Majesty.
23. That the Emigration Acts and Ordinances passed by the different West India colonies should be rendered conformable to the 1st clause of the Sierra Leone Act, which fixes the proportion of females at one-third, and, in the case of Kroomen, does away with the obligation of embarking them altogether.	23. Lord Stanley assents. He considers that the simplest mode of carrying the proposal into effect will be that a model Act should be framed in this country, to which the concurrence of the different Legislatures will be invited, and has given directions accordingly.
24. The system of passports and fees paid for them to be abolished.	24. Lord Stanley has already called upon the Governor of Sierra Leone for his report upon this subject (29th of September, 1842); until that report shall be received it will not be in his power to take any further steps in the matter.
25. That the emigrant should not be required to put his mark to the certificate of acceptance, but that it should be signed on his behalf by the manager who reads and explains the paper to him on receiving his assent, and that it is not requisite that the printed paper of information should bear a date of delivery 21 days previous to the date of affixing his signature.	25. As regards the first point, Lord Stanley is of opinion that a suspicion is likely to be created in the mind of the emigrant by requiring him to put his mark to a document which he cannot read; and it is even possible that an improper use might, in point of fact, be made of his having signed it, by inducing him to think that he has thereby become less a free agent than he really is. The real security, moreover, is in each case, in the fact obtained by the certificate of the manager that he has read and explained the paper to the emigrant, and obtained his assent to the terms. On the second point Lord Stanley thinks that the delay of 21 days, during which the paper of information is to be in the possession of the emigrant, may produce inconvenience in filling a ship, while a less time might suffice for thoroughly explaining its contents to the intending emigrant. Lord Stanley will, however, refer both these points to the Governor of Sierra Leone before coming to any final decision upon them.

EMIGRATION.

Suggestions.	*Lord Stanley's Decision.*
26. That as the medical attendant on board the transport will be a Government officer, one medical examination by him ought to be substituted for the present system.	26. Lord Stanley agrees.
27. That the abolition of the system of apprenticeship at Sierra Leone would remove many abuses, and conduce to the promotion of emigration.	27. Lord Stanley has the state of the liberated African department under consideration.
28. That an agent (if possible on board a man-of-war) should be sent at once from Sierra Leone by the Government Emigration Agent to the Kroo country, to announce that the British Government have taken emigration under their special protection.	28. Lord Stanley cannot at present assent to an agent being sent to the Kroo country, and is of opinion that sufficient publicity will be given to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to emigration by the proceedings at Sierra Leone.
29. Governor of Sierra Leone to be empowered to charter a vessel to call off Cape Palmas, or to allow any of the regular Government transports to fill up there with emigrants instead of at Sierra Leone.	29. Lord Stanley is not at present prepared to accede to this.
30. The term Kroomen to be held to embrace Fish-men, Bassa-men, and all tribes extending down the coast known as the Kroo Coast, the precise limits to be determined by the officers of Her Majesty's navy on the station.	30. Lord Stanley assents.

Sir, Downing-street, 30th December, 1842.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I am now directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you that his Lordship, being convinced that there is every reasonable probability that the residue of the funds already voted by the Legislature of Jamaica for emigration purposes will be sufficient to meet the expenses which must be primarily incurred by Her Majesty's Government in this service, and in perfect confidence that, if necessary, the Assembly will take immediate steps for placing at the Governor's disposal funds sufficient to meet all the expenses which may be so incurred by Her Majesty's Government on account of the island of Jamaica, his Lordship has directed the Land and Emigration Commissioners to proceed as soon as may be practicable with so much of the plan as respects the chartering of a vessel to run between Sierra Leone and Jamaica.

The details necessary for carrying out the intentions of Her Majesty's Government are still under consideration, and will be communicated to the respective parties interested as soon as they shall be completed.

I have, &c.

W. Burge, Esq. (Signed) G. W. HOPE.
&c. &.

Sir, Downing-street, 31st December, 1842.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I am now to acquaint you that, as Lord Stanley has been convinced, by the statements placed by yourself and others in my hands on the 3rd instant, and by subsequent investigations, that there is every reasonable probability that the residue of the funds already voted by the Combined Court of British Guiana for emigration purposes will be sufficient to meet the expenses which must be primarily incurred by Her Majesty's Government in this service, or, in the event of those funds having been already appropriated, that steps will be taken for relieving Her Majesty's Government from any such expenses, his Lordship has directed the Land and Emigration Commissioners to proceed as soon as may be practicable with so much of the plan as respects the chartering a vessel to run between Sierra Leone and British Guiana.

The details necessary for carrying out the intention of Her Majesty's Government in regard to this plan are now under the consideration of the Commissioners, and will be communicated to the respective parties interested when completed.

I have, &c.

A. Colville, Esq. (Signed) G. W. HOPE.
&c. * &c.

Sir, Downing-street, 31st December, 1842.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I am now directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you that, as he is satisfied, by the statements placed by yourself and others in my hands on the 3rd instant, and by subsequent investigations, that the residue of the funds voted by the island of Trinidad for emigration purposes will be sufficient to meet the expenses which must be primarily incurred by Her Majesty's Government in this service, his Lordship has directed the Land and Emigration Commissioners to proceed as soon as may be practicable with so much of the plan as respects the chartering a vessel to run between Sierra Leone and Trinidad.

The details necessary for carrying out the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to this plan are now under the consideration of the Commissioners, and will be communicated to the respective parties when completed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. W. Hope.

C. Marryatt, Esq.
&c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Encl. 2, in No. 2.

Tender of a Ship to convey Passengers between certain parts of the West Coast of Africa and the West Indies.

Ship's Name.	Master's Name.	Tons per Register. Old Measurement,	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in three places.			Where Built.	When Built.	Where Lying.	When will be ready.	
					At the Stem.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.				To be Surveyed.	To be Fitted.

184.

Sir,

We hereby offer to Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners the above ship, rated *at Lloyd's, for the conveyance of passengers between such parts of the West Coast of Africa, including, if required, the Cape de Verde Islands, as may from time to time be designated by Her Majesty's Government and† for twelve calendar months, with liberty to Her Majesty's Government to continue the said ship in the service aforesaid for such time longer as they may think proper, at the rate of £ per register ton, old measurement, per calendar month, subject to the covenants, terms, and conditions contained in the Charter Party hereto annexed. And we further offer to victual and provide for the passengers who from time to time may be put on board of the said vessel, according to the scale and terms contained in the said Charter Party, at the rate of per adult per day, so long as they may be on board.

† *Fill in this Blank with Jamaica, British Guiana, or Trinidad, according to the Colony for which the Tender is to be made.*

In the event of this tender being accepted, we engage that the ship shall undergo an examination in dry dock to the satisfaction of the Commissioners or their agents, and shall be in one of the docks in London on or before the day above mentioned (as "ready to be fitted,") complete on the owner's part in every respect, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners or their agents; on failure of which, or of our attending at the office of the said Commissioners, and duly executing the Charter Party hereto annexed, within three days after it shall be notified to us that this tender has been accepted, we do hereby jointly and severally engage to forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of five hundred pounds, as and for liquidated damages, to be recovered with full costs of suit; and the Commissioners are likewise, on such failure, to have the option of rejecting the said ship altogether.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

}

Here insert "Owners" or "Brokers," as the case may be. If the latter, the following authority must be executed.

To the Secretary of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 9, Park-street, Westminster.

Authority to Brokers, if employed.

do hereby authorize
the above named brokers, to tender the said vessel to Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and to agree with and to execute to them on behalf a Charter Party, in the form annexed, for the hiring to them of the said vessel on the terms and conditions aforesaid, and in the said Charter Party contained.

} Owner.

* No ship can be taken which stands below the red diphthong at Lloyd's, or is of less height than six feet between the decks, or that has not a poop and top gallant forecastle.

EMIGRATION.

Charter Party.

Parties, Contract, and Service.

Parties. 1. This Charter Party of affreightment, made this day of 184 , by and between , as secretary to and on behalf of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners of the one part, and , of , for and on behalf of the owners of the ship mentionrd and described in the foregoing tender, of the other part, Witnesseth, that the said

Contract. , do hereby let, and the said Commissioners do, on behalf of Her Majesty, take to hire the said ship upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained. And the said , for , executors and administrators, do hereby covenant and agree with the said and the Secretary for the time being of the said Commissioners, as follows; that is to say—

Duration of Charter Party. 2. That this present Charter Party, and all the stipulations contained in it, shall remain in full force for 12 calendar months, to be computed from the noon of the day on which the said ship shall be reported by the Government Emigration Agent, at the Port of London, as ready to sail, and then shall cease and determine, provided two calendar months' previous notice in writing, that it is so to cease shall have been given by Her Majesty's Government, to the said , or to the master on board of the said ship, otherwise the said Charter Party shall continue in full force until Her Majesty's Government shall put an end to it, by giving to the said , or to the master on board the said ship, two calendar months' previous notice in writing that the same is to cease.

Nature of Service. 3. That during the continuance of this Contract, the said ship shall be placed under the general directions of a naval officer, being a Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Navy, who, together with a surgeon to be appointed by Her Majesty's Government, will be placed on board the said ship, and that the said ship shall be employed exclusively in the conveyance of passengers, or other persons, provisions, stores, goods, or whatever else may be ordered on board by Her Majesty's Government, between such parts of the Western Coast of Africa, including the Cape de Verd Islands, as Her Majesty's Government may from time to time designate, and

Ship,—Arrangements on Board,—and Articles to be supplied by the Owners.

Ship to be Sea-worthy. 4. That during the continuance of this Contract, the said ship shall at all times be tight, strong and substantial, both above water and below, aud in all respects sea-worthy.

Crew. 5. That the said ship shall at all times during the continuance of this contract, be manned with a crew of not less than five men and one boy (exclusive of the master, chief mate, and a steward) to every 100 tons register measurement, and in that proportion for any number of tons less than 100, fit and capable to manage and sail her, all of whom shall be constantly on board, except when their duty requires their absence on shore, and also that she shall be pro-

Passengers' Cook. vided, independently of her complement, with a properly qualified man who shall be employed in exclusively cooking the passengers' provisions.

To be Armed. 6. That she said ship shall be armed with not less than four carronade guns, each of not less size and calibre than 12-pounders, and with a sufficient quantity of ammunition for each gun, and a proper supply of serviceable small arms for the use of the crew.

Fitments. 7. That the said ship shall, at all times as aforesaid, be fitted and furnished with proper masts, sails, yards, rigging, anchors, cables (two of chain), ropes, cords, apparel, and all other furniture fit and needful for the intended service, and shall also have a life-buoy, long boat, two cutters, and a jolly-boat, a sufficient number of properly-fitted scuttles in each side, and such

Articles of Ship's Furniture. deck-light ventilators as may be required; also a separate hospital for males and females, head pump, bed-places, sufficient tarpaulins, awnings, a windsail for each hatchway, and scuttle butts; and shall also at all times be furnished with sufficient scrapers, brooms, swabs, sand and stones for dry rubbing, swing stoves, and whatever else may by the said Commissioners, or their agents, be thought necessary for the cleanliness of the ship, and the comfort and safety of the passengers.

Articles for the use of the Passengers. 8. And that the said ship shall also be provided at all times with a sufficient quantity of good coals, wood and coke, and also (for the exclusive use of the passengers) with such cooking apparatus as may be approved by the said Commissioners, or their agents, and with sufficient filterers, flour and other scales, pewter, wooden, and tin measures, coffee-mills and coffee-roasters, separate lights for the hospitals when required, a lamp for each hatchway, to be kept burning all night between decks when there are passengers on board, together with the following articles:—

For each mess of six persons.
- One kit,
- One wooden platter,
- One mess bread basket,
- One hawse bucket,

With tin drinking mugs, spoons, knives, forks, and all other necessaries for such a number of passengers as the said vessel shall be capable of carrying, according to the provisions of the Passengers' Act, 5 and 6 Vic. cap. 107.

Beds. 9. That during the continuance of this Contract there shall be provided, at the expense of the owners, a new mat, to serve as a bed for each person who may, from time to time, be put on board the said vessel, under the directions of the said naval officer.

Provisions, Stores, &c.

10. That before the vessel leaves London, there shall be placed on board, and at all times during the continuance of this Contract shall be kept in good and serviceable condition, and renewed when necessary, a sufficient number of sweet and substantial casks, properly charred, and constructed of staves of not less than one inch in thickness, to contain water for the whole number of passengers that the ship is capable of carrying, under the said Passengers' Act. Water Casks.

11. That the passengers shall be victualled according to the following scale: for one adult, whether male or female— Victualling Scale.

To be allowed daily:
- 1 quart or 2 lbs. rice, or 1 lb. of biscuit.* The rice and salt fish lb. salt beef, or salt pork, or salt fish. not to be issued oftener than on alternate days; the salt pork not to be issued oftener than the salt beef.
- ½ oz. of coffee or cocoa.
- 1¼ oz. of sugar.
- 1 oz. of lime juice.
- ¾ oz. of sugar, for mixing with the lime juice.
- ⅓ gill of palm oil.
- ¼ gill or 1 oz. of salt.
- 1 gallon of water.

To be allowed weekly; half a pint of vinegar.

Children of 10 years and upwards to be paid for and victualled as adults.

Children from 1 to 10 years to receive only half rations, and to be paid for accordingly; and children under 1 year old to receive no rations, and not to be paid for.

Children between 1 and 10 shall three times a-week receive 4 ozs. of rice or 3 ozs. of sago each, in lieu of their salt meat.†

Three quarters of a pound of fresh meat per adult to be issued, with a suitable quantity of vegetable, whenever opportunity shall offer, in lieu of salt meat and salt fish.

12. That the owners shall also provide a supply of proper medicines, according to a scale to be seen at the office of the Government Emigration Agent at the port of London; and also a supply of medical comforts, in the proportion of— Medical Comforts.

For every 100 persons whom the ship can carry, according to the said Passengers' Act.
- ½ cwt. of oatmeal.
- 28 lbs. of West India arrow-root.
- 100 lbs. of sago (to admit of issues as above to children under 10).
- 200 pints of lemon juice, in 1 gallon stone bottles.
- 200 lbs. of sugar.
- 40 lbs. of Scotch barley.
- 12 bottles of port wine.
- 12 bottles of sherry wine.
- 10 gallons of brandy.
- 10 gallons of rum.
- 10 gallons of vinegar.

13. That all such provisions, stores, medical comforts, and medicines shall be of a quality to be approved by the Commissioners or their agents; and that the said ship shall take out from this country a supply of such provisions, stores, medical comforts, and medicines, exclusive of the proper supplies for the crew, sufficient in quantity for the use of a full complement of passengers during the first voyage from the West Coast of Africa to Supply of approved Provisions, &c. to be taken from England.

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14. That before the commencement of any voyage, the master of the said ship shall furnish to such naval officer a correct list, in writing, of all the provisions and stores then on board; and that if the same shall appear to such naval officer insufficient, according to the scale herein contained, for the use of the number of passengers about to proceed on such intended voyage, the master shall provide and put on board such further supplies as the said naval officer shall direct; on failure of which the said naval officer shall provide such further supplies to make up the required quantities, and the said Commissioners shall deduct the cost thereof from any freight or victualling money that may become due under this Contract. List of Provisions, &c. to be given to Naval Officer.

15. That the two stern cabins, with bed places, properly put up at the owners' expense, shall be reserved, one for the exclusive use of the said naval officer, and the other for the surgeon superintendent on board; and also that there shall be provided suitable sleeping accommodation for a servant of such officers, and a proper cabin for the master, and a small one for the mate. Accommodations for Naval Officer and Surgeon.

Despatch of Ship.

16. That the ship shall be ready to sail from the port of London on the service aforesaid before noon of the day of , 184 ; and on failure hereof the owners shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of £10 as liquidated damages (which may be deducted from any freight to accrue due) for each noon that may intervene between the time appointed for being ready, and the day on which the ship is actually reported ready to sail by the Government Emigration Agent at the port of London. When Ship to be ready.

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* Yams or cocoas may be substituted to a limited extent, at the discretion of the naval officer on board, in the proportion of not less than 3 lbs. to 1 lb. of biscuit.

† N.B.—The victualling of children to be determined by their age at the time of embarkation, as stated in the schedule of passengers to be contained in the certificate required in Article 18.

EMIGRATION.

Provided that the ship shall not be considered as ready to sail until the accommodations, fitments, provisions, stores, medical comforts, medicines, water casks, &c. shall have been approved by such Government Emigration Agent, and the vessel be lying at Deptford or Blackwall.

General Duties of Master and Crew.

Officers of Ship to be properly qualified.

Master to obey Orders,

to preserve Discipline, &c., and render every assistance.

17. That the master and other officers of the said ship (any or all of whom shall be immediately changed if objected to by Her Majesty's Government,) shall be persons properly qualified for their respective duties, and shall be of the most unexceptionable character, and that the master shall obey all orders that he may receive from the said Commissioners, or the said naval officer on board, and that during every voyage, all possible expedition shall be made by the master and crew, who shall also use all means in their power, subject to the discretion of such naval officer, for preserving and maintaining on board the most perfect discipline, good order, and moral conduct, and for ventilating and cleansing all parts of the said ship, and the master and crew shall likewise, at all times, when required, render every assistance in their power, with the ship boats, and otherwise, in embarking and disembarking passengers and other persons, provisions, stores, and goods, without any extra charge.

Mode of Payment.

18. In consideration of which covenants and conditions on the part of the said to be performed and observed, it is agreed by the said as such secretary as aforesaid, that the said shall during the continuance of this contract, be paid for the hire and freight of the said ship, at the rate of £ per register ton, old measurement, per calendar month, and for the victualling, &c., of such passengers as may from time to time be put on board the said ship, under the directions of Her Majesty's Government, or their agents, the sum of per diem, for every adult person of 10 years old and upwards, and half that sum for each child, between the ages of 1 and 10 years, so long as they respectively shall be victualled on board; the accounts for such freight and victualling money to be made up quarterly, and paid to the said in London, within 15 days after there shall have been deposited at the said Commissioners' Office, in London, the three following documents:—

Accounts to be made up and paid quarterly.

Account.

First. An account from the owners of the ship, signed by the said specifying separately the amount claimed for the tonnage of the vessel during the said quarter, and also the amount claimed on account of the victualling money of the passengers, for any voyage or voyages concluded within the same period.

Certificate of Naval Agent.

Secondly. A certificate signed by the said naval officer on board the ship, and containing a nominal list, with the ages of all the passengers, if any, conveyed in each voyage completed during the quarter for which payment is demanded—specifying the number of days each passenger has been victualled on board—and declaring that the said ship had in all respects been constantly well found, and kept in an efficient state of equipment,—that all the stipulations in this Charter Party, on the owners' part, had been duly fulfilled,—and that such officer had no reason to be dissatisfied with the way in which the service had been performed.

Certificate of Surgeon.

Thirdly. A certificate signed by the surgeon superintendent, and countersigned by such naval officer, declaring that all the passengers, if any, conveyed in each voyage, had been well treated while on board, and specifying the names of any who may have died on board, or left the ship during the voyage, and the days on which they so died, or left the ship, and if none died or left the ship, containing a declaration to that effect.

Miscellaneous.

Fitments, &c. to be approved by Commissioners.

19. That the Commissioners, or their agents, shall have every facility for the inspection of the ship, her fitments, and of all her provisions and stores, and that the same respectively shall be to the entire satisfaction of the said Commissioners or their agents. Their approval, however, shall not in any degree lessen the responsibility of the owners or the said

Refitting Ship and replenishing Stores.

20. That whenever during the continuance of this contract it shall be found necessary to repair or refit the said ship, or to renew her fittings and equipment, or to fill up the proper supply of provisions, water, medicines, medical comforts, and all other articles hereinbefore agreed to be supplied for the use and comfort of the passengers, the same shall from time to time be completed as expeditiously as possible, at the expense of the owners, and to the satisfaction, in every respect, of the naval officer on board.

Mulct Clause.

21. Provided always, and it is hereby agreed, that if at any time during the continuance of this contract it shall be made to appear to the said Commissioners that any *loss of time, breach of orders, or neglect of duty,* by the said master or other person having charge of the said ship, hath happened, or that from any deficiency of men, want of provisions, water, medical comforts, medicines, fitments, or stores, or from any defect or cause whatsoever the said ship became incapable to proceed to the port or place of her destination, or on the service for which she is intended, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to make such abatement out of the hire and freight of the said ship, and the said victualling money, by way of *mulct,* as they the said Commissioners may think fit and reasonable.

Commissioners or Secretary not to be personally Liable.

22. Provided also, that the said Commissioners, or their secretary, shall not be personally liable, nor shall their private estate and effects be responsible for the payment of any moneys or damages that shall or may become due or recoverable by virtue of these presents.

Stamp Duty.

23. Provided also, that one moiety of the stamp duty to be paid in respect of this Charter Party, shall be borne by the said Commissioners, and the remaining moiety by the said

24. And in pursuance of the directions contained in the Act 22 Geo. III., it is hereby expressly stipulated that no member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any benefit to arise therefrom. — No Member of Parliament to be concerned in this Contract.

25. To the true performance and keeping of all and singular the said covenants, conditions, and stipulations on the part of the said , or of the owner, master, officers, and crew of the said ship, to be performed and kept respectively, the said do hereby bind , heirs, executors, and administrators, and the said ship, her apparel and furniture, unto Her Majesty, in the *penalty of one thousand pounds* and full costs of suit, by virtue of these presents to be paid and recovered. — Penalty Clause.

In witness whereof the said ha set hand and seal to one part hereof, and to the other part hereof the said as such secretary as aforesaid, hath set his hand, and, by the directions of the said Commissioners, affixed their seal of office the day and year above written.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered, by the said }
in the presence of }

Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

INSTRUCTIONS to the Lieutenants in charge of Transports conveying Passengers between the Coast of Africa and the West Indies.

1. THE officer employed on this service is to hoist the pendant entrusted to him for the purpose by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, namely, the same as is hoisted by an agent for transports. — Pendant.

2. When upon service he is to wear the uniform established for his rank, agreeably to the practice of Her Majesty's navy. — Uniform.

3. He is not expected to interfere directly with the navigation of the vessel in which he may be employed; but still it will be his duty, especially on approaching land, to pay attention to the conduct of the master, in order that the lives of those on board may not be exposed to peril by any neglect or ignorance of navigation; and in case it should appear to him that a pilot is at any time indispensably necessary, he is to direct the master to procure one; and, on his failing to do so, he is himself to engage one,—advising Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners of his reasons for having so done, and transmitting to them an account of the expense incurred, in order that the amonnt may be abated from the ship's freight. — Not to interfere in the Navigation of the vessel, but to observe how it is conducted by the Master.

4. He will keep a log-book, and the last page is to contain a statement of the number of days the ship may have been in each port, according to the form A hereto appended. — Log-Book.

5. He will be furnished with proper authority to enable him to pass any of Her Majesty's ships of war engaged in the prevention of the Slave Trade. He will oppose no obstacle to such visit or inspection as may be made by the officers of such vessels of war, whether British or foreign. — Visit of Her Majesty's Vessels of War engaged in suppressing the Slave Trade.

6. The officer employed on this service is carefully to examine the charter-party under which the vessel is engaged, (a copy of which is annexed to these instructions,) and to see that in all respects, and at all times, its conditions are fulfilled. — Charter Party.

7. The officer will receive directions as to the period of sailing, and places, if any, at which he is to touch, from the Governor of Sierra Leone, in respect to each voyage from the Coast of Africa, and from the Governor of the West Indian colony for which the vessel is engaged, in respect of each voyage back. — Orders to be received, at Sierra Leone from the Governor of that Colony, and in the West Indies from the Governor of the Colony for whose service the Transport is engaged.

8. The officer will receive on board no passengers but those for whose reception he shall have authority from the Governor of the colony, taking care that a nominal list of all such passengers, authenticated by the proper officer of the Colonial Government, be delivered to him at the time of their embarkation. — No Passengers to be received, except with authority from the Governor, and named in a duly certified List.

9. The officer will see that the number of passengers does not exceed that which is allowed by the Passengers' Act (a copy of which is herewith transmitted); but should he find sufficient reason for thinking that the accommodation afforded for that number is not adequate for their health and convenience, he will be at liberty to represent the circumstance to the Governor of the colony, and to request that an abatement from that number may be made to an extent not exceeding 10 per cent. — Number of Passengers not to exceed that allowed by the Passengers' Act.

10. The officer will see that all the other provisions of the Passengers' Act are complied with, both as regards the period before sailing and during the whole course of the voyage. — All the other provisions of the Passengers' Act to be also observed.

11. The officer will attend personally at the embarkation and disembarkation of all such passengers, and see that this service be effected in the manner best adapted for the safety and convenience of the passengers. — Embarkation and Disembarkation of the Emigrants.

12. Upon the embarkation of the people, he will take immediate measures for berthing them properly, and dividing them into messes of convenient size. — Berthing of the people and division into messes.

13. During the voyage he will see, with the assistance of the surgeon, that all the articles of food required by the charter party are regularly issued for the use of the passengers, subject to any recommendation from the surgeon to the contrary, as mentioned in the instructions of that officer. It should also be seen that the food is properly cooked. The officer in charge will never suffer the provisions to be served out without the presence of either himself or the surgeon. — Issue of Provisions.

14. He will establish written regulations for the maintenance of good order, cleanliness, and decency on board, consulting the surgeon upon them on any points on which it may be de- — Regulations for the maintenance of good order.

EMIGRATION.

sirable. A copy of the regulations in force on board of ships conveying emigrants to Australia is annexed, which may be followed so far as the circumstances of the two cases will allow. The officer in charge will, at the earliest opportunity after completing his first voyage, transmit to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners a copy of the regulations he shall establish, accompanied by any remarks he may wish to make on the manner in which they have worked.

Cleanliness and Ventilation.

15. The officer in charge will pay the utmost attention to the ventilation of the ship, and to the preservation of cleanliness, giving due regard to any representations which may be made to him on these points by the surgeon, as necessary for the health of the people.

Dryness between Decks.

16. He should take great care to preserve dryness between decks. For this purpose the swing stoves should be used when necessary; and, unless for very special reasons, only stones and dry rubbing should be employed in cleaning the deck.

Bottom boards of berths.

17. He will require that the bottom boards of the berths be frequently removed during the voyage; and after disembarkation of the passengers, he is to see that those boards are lifted and washed, and that the parts underneath are thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, with wash of a proper consistency, made of unslaked lime.

Fumigation after any Infectious Sickness.

18. In case there should have been any infectious sickness on board, the vessel is, under the advice of the surgeon, to be well and frequently fumigated, more especially when under refit; and chloride of lime is to be used when necessary, as well as airing stoves in the hold, when fires can be made there with safety.

Reports from the Surgeon on any points requiring written application.

19. The officer in charge will receive reports from the surgeon on any matters connected with that officer's duties, requiring written application, and will give such directions (if any be required), in consequence of them, as he may think fit. He will append to his journal a copy of all such reports and of his decisions upon them, and in the event of his not acting upon the recommendation of the surgeon, he will note the grounds of his refusal.

General aid and co-operation of the Surgeon.

20. Both in carrying into effect those parts of the foregoing instructions which relate to the embarkation of the emigrants and their subsequent management, and also in promoting the measures of the officer in charge on the subjects of cleanliness and ventilation, the surgeon will be instructed that he is expected to afford every aid which the officer in charge may require of him; and on these and all other points the cordial co-operation of both officers is expected and required, in order that by their united exertions the service may be performed in the most efficient manner. A copy of the surgeon's instructions is appended.

Report to be made to the Governor, and Lists of Passengers delivered on arrival.

21. Upon arriving at the colony to which he has been directed to proceed, the officer in charge will wait upon the Governor and acquaint him with the instructions under which he is acting, and if he have any passengers on board, deliver a properly authenticated list of all whom he may have brought in the vessel. He will then receive the Governor's directions relative to their disembarkation.

Journal of Proceedings and Correspondence.

22. The officer will keep an accurate journal of his proceedings in respect to the conveyance of emigrants, and report in it all circumstances worthy of note which may fall within his observation. This journal he will transmit as soon after the expiration of each voyage as the opportunity for sending it may offer, to Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, London. He will address to the same Board all other correspondence connected with the emigration service in which he is engaged.

To ascertain Seaworthiness of Ship before commencing each Voyage.

23. Before the commencement of each voyage, subsequently to the first departure from England, the officer will see that the vessel is in perfectly sound and sea-worthy condition, and that the proper amount of stores and provisions for the use of the passengers is on board.

Proceedings in case of damage to Ship.

24. If the vessel should, by accident, receive any damage which may render a considerable repair necessary, the officer is to use his best endeavours to forward her repair and equipment; and in case of defect, or if she should be found incapable of proceeding on service, or of being timely repaired, he is to discharge her as unable to comply with the conditions of the charter party, and to make a special report of the circumstances of the case to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Quarterly Certificates of approval.

25. If satisfied that all the conditions of the charter party have been complied with, the officer will sign, upon the request of the master, the quarterly certificate of approval, made out in accordance with the form annexed to these instructions.

Trading prohibited

26. The officer will, on no pretence, trade or allow any trading to be carried on by the master or any person on board of, or belonging to, the vessel. He will not permit any goods or merchandise to be shipped (except such as may be necessary for completing the stores for the passengers), without the express sanction of the Governor of the colony at which he may be.

Invaliding.

27. Should the officer become unable, from illness, to continue the service, he will apply to the Governor of the colony at which he may be, or if at sea, the Governor of the colony at which he may next arrive to be relieved from the charge of the vessel. Any appointment which may be made by the Governor to replace him will be provisional.

Invaliding or death of the Surgeon.

28. Should the surgeon die or become permanently incapacitated for duty by illness, the officer in charge will report the circumstance to the Governor of the colony at which he may be or may next arrive, and also to the commanding officer of Her Majesty's navy, with the view, if possible, of obtaining the temporary services of another medical officer, until further directions can be received from home.

Pay.

29. The pay of the officer in charge will consist of his half-pay, and of such sum in addition as, together with his half-pay, will amount to 400*l.* per annum. He will draw for the whole of this salary by quarterly bills upon the Accountant-General of the Navy in such manner as is prescribed by the rules of the Naval service. Such pay to be the only allowance made.

INSTRUCTIONS to the Surgeons of Transports, conveying Passengers between the Coasts of Africa and the West Indies.

Subordinate to the Lieutenant having the principal charge on board the vessel.

1. The surgeon will consider himself, in all respects, as acting under the orders of the Lieutenant in charge of the vessel.

To see that the Medicines, Instruments, and Medical Comforts are shipped.

2. Upon joining the ship, the surgeon will see that the medicines and surgical instruments have been supplied to him according to the accompanying list, marked No. 1. He will further satisfy himself that the medical comforts, required by the charter party of the ship, have all been put on board. A blank form of charter party, marked No. 2, is for this purpose herewith transmitted.

Medical Examination of the Emigrants before embarkation.

3. It will be the duty of the surgeon, previously to the embarkation of the passengers on the Coast of Africa, personally to inspect and examine all persons designated to him as intended passengers by the proper officer of the colonial government, and to ascertain whether they be in good bodily health and not incapacitated from labour by any lasting infirmity; and he will then furnish to the same officer a certificate stating the result of his examination.

Vaccination.

4. All passengers who have not had the small-pox, or previously undergone vaccination, must be vaccinated before being admitted on board. A supply of fresh vaccine matter is herewith transmitted to the surgeon for this purpose; and he will endeavour to renew his supply at all proper opportunities.

To take medical charge of the Passengers.

5. During the voyage it will be his duty to take medical charge of the passengers, and to do his utmost to enforce all the regulations which may be sanctioned by the officer in charge of the vessel, for the maintenance of cleanliness, decency, and good order.

Medical Comforts to be issued on his requisition.

6. The medical comforts will remain in care of the master; and the surgeon will make requisition for them to the officer in charge, who will direct the issue of them by the master.

To aid in all general duties connected with the Emigrants, and in enforcing cleanliness and ventilation.

7. The surgeon is expected to render every aid which may be required of him in superintending the embarkation and disembarkation of the emigrants. and their berthing and division into messes, and to promote the observance of the regulations which may be established on board for the maintenance of good order, and to second the measures of the officer in charge on the subject of cleanliness and ventilation, offering any advice on any of these points which he may consider necessary, with a view to the preservation of the health of the passengers.

Issuing of Provisions, and report in case any part of the dietary prove objectionable.

8. The officer in charge has been instructed that the provisions are never to be served out without the presence of either himself or the surgeon. It will be the duty of the surgeon, therefore, whenever required, to see that all the articles of food stated in the dietary and charter party are regularly issued on such occasions for the use of the passengers. Should experience prove that any of those articles are unsuited to the constitution of the passengers, he will report the circumstance to the lieutenant in charge, with a view of effecting such alterations in the scale as may be deemed necessary.

Victualling of the Sick.

9. The surgeon will use his discretion in respect to any requisitions to be made for the victualling of the sick.

Written applications on other points.

10. On any other points connected with his duties which may call for written applications, the surgeon will address himself in that form to the lieutenant in charge, who will note his decision on such cases in the journal of his proceedings, kept for the information of the Commissioners of Land and Emigration.

General co-operation of the officers employed on this service.

11. The cordial co-operation of both the lieutenant in charge and the surgeon employed in the present duty is expected and required, in order that by their united exertions the service may be performed in the most efficient manner.

Medical Journal.

12. The surgeon will keep a full and distinct medical journal, showing on what day each passenger was entered for treatment, and on what day discharged, and whether cured, remaining sick at the end of the voyage, or dead; stating also the nature of the disease and the method of treatment; and if there be any causes connected with the voyage which appear likely to have occasioned the disease, he is to assign them, and point out whether there seems to him any practicable method of obviating them for the future, more especially if the complaint be of an infectious nature. He will also carefully note any alterations which he might think it desirable should be made in the dietary, the medicines, and the medical comforts. He will further append to his journal, copies of all the reports which he has found it necessary to make to the officer in charge of the vessel, with any decisions upon them which have been communicated to him by that officer. At the expiration of each voyage, he will deliver two copies of his journal, when thus complete, to the officer in charge for transmission, one to the Commissioners for Land and Emigration, and the other to the Inspector-General of Naval Hospitals and Fleets.

Invaliding or Death of the officer in charge.

13. Should the officer in charge die, the surgeon will report the circumstance to the governor of the colony at which he may be or may next arrive, and both in this event or in case of the other officer's being allowed by the governor to retire from his charge for illness, the surgeon is to perform all his duties until a successor be appointed. That he may be enabled to do so, a copy of the Instructions addressed to the lieutenant in charge is herewith annexed.

Pay.

14. The pay of the surgeon will consist of his half-pay, and of such sum in addition as, together with his half-pay, will amount to 350*l.* per annum. He will draw for the whole of his salary by quarterly bill upon the Accountant-general of the Navy, in such manner as is prescribed by the rules of the naval service. Such pay to be the only allowance made.

Enclosure 4, in No. 2.

HEADS of INSTRUCTIONS for the Government Emigration Agent for Sierra Leone.

Encl. 4, in No. 2.

1. The Government Emigration Agent for Sierra Leone will exercise a general superintendence over the collecting agents of the different West India colonies, and will see as far as may be in his power that they properly perform the duties assigned to them. He will report any instances of misconduct on their part to the Governor of Sierra Leone, who will be authorized to suspend them if necessary. He will furnish them with such printed papers (to be by them communicated to persons invited to emigrate) as shall be delivered to him by the Governor, containing information relating to the respective colonies. The intelligence thus conveyed will be confined to the statement of general facts as given in the latest periodical returns from the West Indies. It will comprise the average rate of money-wages for different descriptions of labour; the other advantages offered by employers, and the kind of labour most required.

2. He will keep a separate book for each of the colonies to which emigrants are to be conveyed, and will register therein the names of emigrants selected by the collecting agents, as contained in descriptive returns to be transmitted to him by them.

3. He will not transfer any name so entered in the register of one colony to the register of another colony without the consent of the agent by whom the party to be transferred was selected, except upon the payment of a fee of not more than 2*s*. 6*d*.

4. It will be the duty of the Government Emigration Agent to regulate the time and order of precedence of all vessels taking in emigrants, according to such rules as he shall receive from the Governor.

5. As soon as a ship for one West Indian colony has been declared, as above, the first to sail, the Government Emigration Agent will not register emigrants for any other colony until the departure of such vessel, which will be required to take place within a limited time.

6. It will be his duty personally to inspect every emigrant, to ascertain that he goes with his free consent, and that he rightly apprehends his prospects, and that he has been selected in entire conformity with the regulations annexed to these instructions. He will compare the certificate of acceptance from the collecting agent, with which, under these instructions, every emigrant will come furnished, with the descriptive return sent direct to him from that officer, and satisfy himself of the identity of the parties.

7. The Government Emigration Agent will, if possible, provide a depôt or general place for the reception of emigrants who may arrive at the port at the time when the ship may not be ready for their embarkation. He will prescribe such rules as may be desirable for the management of such establishment, and in all cases, whether such depôt be provided or not, will exercise a superintendence over the provision which may be made by the collecting agents for the support of such emigrants.

8. He will inspect the clothing with which each emigrant is provided, and if it should be insufficient for the voyage, he will forward a requisition to the Governor for such addition as may be necessary, as well as for a supply of the requisite number of blankets for the use of the emigrants by each ship.

9. He will see that among the emigrants selected for each ship there be at least one person capable of acting as interpreter for the rest.

10. He will ascertain that at least one-third of the adult emigrants in each ship consists of females. Natives of the Kroo coast, and Africans liberated within a period of three months, (where the Governor may consider it to be proper,) may be exempted from this restriction.

11. He will render all the assistance in his power to the officers in charge of vessels in facilitating the embarkation of emigrants, and at the departure of each ship he will deliver to the naval lieutenant on board, or to the surgeon-superintendent, in the case where there is no lieutenant, a nominal list (in Form A) of all the passengers embarked on board of her. He will sign this list himself, and see that there be appended to it a certificate from the naval surgeon attached to the ship, or in charge of her, as the case may be, to the effect that he has examined all the emigrants previous to embarkation, and found them to be in good bodily health, and with no infirmity or mutilation incapacitating them for labour.

12. When there may be a prospect of many more emigrants coming forward than the ships engaged will convey, the Government Emigration Agent will without delay report the fact to the Governor.

13. He will transmit to the Governor for the information of Her Majesty's Government a quarterly return of emigration, according to the Form B. And he will make a general report in every year upon the mode in which the plan shall have worked, upon the disposition of the people to emigrate, and the probability of additional people coming to the colony of their own accord for the purpose of emigrating. He will also make a return of the number of delegates who have arrived from the West Indies, and state what has been the course of their proceedings on arrival, and the effect which they have produced on the labouring classes.

14. Finally, he will afford to all persons interested in emigration, whether on behalf of the emigrants or of the colonies to which they are going, all the information in his power upon points on which it may be required. He will endeavour by his advice, and by detailed and accurate representations of the advantage to be derived from emigration, and of the safety and convenience with which it may be effected, to raise in the labouring class the desire to better their condition by means of it. But above all, and in an especial manner, he will consider that he has been appointed to watch over the interests of the emigrants, to protect them from every description of fraud, imposition, or violence, to which they might be subject, and that upon the scrupulous discharge of all the duties imposed upon him will mainly depend the success of the experiment which is now to be tried.

REGULATIONS respecting the Selection of Emigrants.

1. Character and previous habits should be inquired into, and no person should be considered eligible who is addicted to intoxication or any scandalous vice.

2. No persons with bodily infirmity incapacitating them from labour should be selected.

3. Married couples of about 30 years of age should be considered as the most eligible. No emigrant should be above the age of 45 years.

4. No emigrant should be allowed to leave behind him his wife, any young children, or infirm parents, who would be deprived thereby of the means of subsistence.

5. No persons, except individuals of the tribes inhabiting the Kroo coast, and persons entering the colony in Her Majesty's vessels, or furnished with certificates of their desire to emigrate, signed by duly authorized officers of Government, are to be considered eligible as emigrants unless they have resided in the colony for a space of six weeks.

6. * days' notice of the intention of any person to emigrate must be given by the collecting agent either to the manager of the district, or to any other local authority who may be named for the purpose by the Governor.

* *The number of days to be decided by the Governor.*

7. Every person invited to emigrate will be furnished with a copy of a printed paper, authenticated by the signature of the Government Emigration Agent, containing information relative to the colony to which it is wished to induce such person to go. The day on which the paper was so delivered is to be marked on it, and the intending emigrant will keep it † days. It will be the duty of the manager of the district, or of such other local authority as may be named by the Governor to explain the contents of the paper to him, and to certify on it that this has been done, and also that he has received the proper notice of the intention of the party to emigrate.

† *The number of days to be decided by the Governor.*

8. Children under age shall not be allowed to emigrate if unaccompanied by their parents or guardians, unless the manager of the district in which they reside, or any local authority named by the Governor, shall certify that there is no apparent objection to their emigration, and that it has been sanctioned by their parents or guardians.

9. If the emigrant be found eligible and willing to proceed, the collecting agent will furnish him with a certificate of acceptance, and he will transmit to the Government Emigration Agent a descriptive return (in Form C.) for each individual so accepted, specifying the name, age, and occupation of the emigrant, the number of his family, and the length of his residence in the colony.

10. If the ship should not be ready on the arrival of the emigrant at the port, the collecting agent will be empowered to support him at a moderate fixed rate of allowance at the expense of the colony to which he may be going; but for a period of not more than 15 days; the provision to be made for him to be subject in all respects to the approval of the Government Emigration Agent.

FORM A.

NOMINAL LIST of EMIGRANTS Embarked for_____ in the Ship_____.

Name of the Emigrant.	Natives of Kroo Coast.					Africans recently Liberated.					Other Emigrants.					Total Number of Emigrants.		Equal to Statute Adults.
	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
	Age.	Age.	No.	No.	No.	Age.	Age.	No.	No.	No.	Age.	Age.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Total.																		

_____

Government Emigration Agent at Sierra Leone.

_____, 184_.

I hereby Certify that I have examined all the Emigrants of which the above is a List, and found them to be in good bodily health, and without any infirmity or mutilation incapacitating them from labour.

_____

Naval Surgeon Superintendent of the_____.

_____, 184_.

FORM B.

RETURN of EMIGRATION from SIERRA LEONE during the Quarter ended on the _____ 184_.

Name of Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Whither Bound.	Name of Surgeon.	Surface in Feet of Lower Deck unoccupied by Ship's Goods or Stores.	Register Tonnage of Ship.	Number of Statute Adults the Ship can legally carry.	Number of Cabin Passengers.	Number of Crew.	EMIGRANTS.																		Total Number of Steerage Passengers.	Equal to Statute Adults.
										Natives of Kroo Coast.					Africans recently Liberated.					Other Emigrants.									
										Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.			Adults.			Children.						
										Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Between 14 and 7.		Between 7 and 1.		Infants under 12 months.	Total.		
																							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
			Trinidad . . .																										
			Ditto																										
			Ditto																										
			Ditto																										
			Total to Trinidad																										
			Jamaica . . .																										
			Ditto																										
			Ditto																										
			Total to Jamaica																										
			Total Emigration of the Quarter																										

Fill in Totals as above for any other destination to which the Emigrants may proceed.

_____ Government Emigration Agent.

FORM C.

DESCRIPTIVE RETURN of _____ and family, accepted as EMIGRANTS to _____.

No. of Certificate of Acceptance.	By whom accepted.	Date of Acceptance.	Name.	Occupation.	Length of Residence in the Colony.	Married.		Single.		Children.						Remarks.
						Man's Age.	Woman's Age.	Man's Age.	Woman's Age.	Boys.			Girls.			
										7 to 14.	1 to 7.	Under 1.	14 to 7.	7 to 1.	Under 1.	

Enclosure 5, in No. 2.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 25th January, 1843.

Encl. 5, in No. 2.

WITH reference to the 11th head of your Suggestions on the subject of emigration from the West Coast of Africa, to the West Indies, in which you propose that additional tonnage shall be taken up, when required for the passage of emigrants, who cannot be accommodated on board the vessels permanently employed in that service, I am directed by Lord Stanley, to state, that it appears to him, on full consideration of the subject, that the best arrangement will be to procure vessels, if possible, to undertake the voyage, on condition of receiving payment on the same terms as they would have done, had they proceeded under the old bounty system, instead of being taken up at a sum fixed, without reference to the numbers carried. Each vessel to be specially licensed for the voyage, and to have on board a surgeon superintendant, or other officer, to he named by Government, on whom would devolve the duty of taking care that the Government regulations are conformed to.

Lord Stanley would be glad to be favoured with your opinion how far such a plan would be likely to meet with the concurrence of parties connected with, or engaged in the commerce of the colonies.

In the event of its being considered that it might work well, Lord Stanley would wish also to know, whether it is the view of the West India body, that measures should be taken for putting it at once in operation, or whether they think it would be advisable to wait for reports of the success of the three vessels permanently engaged before sending any additional tonnage.

The order in which vessels, in the event of additional tonnage on the plan suggested being engaged, would have to sail to Sierra Leone, would require to be regulated (Lord Stanley is disposed to think) with reference to the dates of their arrival, each vessel being allowed a certain time only for procuring her cargo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

Messrs. Burge, Colville, and Marryatt.

West India Rooms, 16, Bishopgate-street,
30th January, 1843.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 25th instant, addressed to Mr. Burge, Mr. Marryatt, and myself, in referrence to the 11th head of Suggestions of the West India Body, on the subject of emigration from the West Coast of Africa, to the West Indies, I have the honour to inform you, that those interested in the colonies concur in, and will be prepared to adopt, Lord Stanley's views in regard thereto, viz., that "the best arrangement will be, to procure vessels, if possible, to undertake the voyage, on condition of receiving payment on the same terms as they would have done, had they proceeded under the old bounty system, instead of being taken up at a sum fixed without reference to the number carried, each vessel to be specially licensed for the voyage, and to have on board a surgeon, superintendent, or other officer, to be named by Government, on whom would devolve, the duty of taking care that the Government regulations were complied with."

They see at present little reason to doubt that this plan will work well, but they consider, nevertheless, that as the extent of the effect which the new measures will produce in promoting emigration from Sierra Leone, has yet to be ascertained, and as information is wanting, as to what vessels have already proceeded thither from the colonies under the old system, it would be inexpedient to permit the employment of more than three extra vessels for such service, during the first interval, calculated to occur, between the starting from Sierra Leone, and return back of the established packets.

They beg further to suggest, that no vessel proceeding under this regulation, should be allowed to leave this country earlier than 15, or later than 45 days from the date of the sailing of the last of the ships permanently engaged. And that they be limited to 15 days for procuring emigrants, to be determined with reference to the dates of their arrival out.

The West India body would also recommend, that the Government officers appointed to such transient vessels, should have the option of a free passage back to this country, on the termination of the voyage, by a public or private conveyance, and if in the former, at the Government rate of allowance, but in either case at the expense of the ship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. COLVILLE.

G. W. Hope, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 3.

A Circular to all the West India Colonies.

Lord Stanley to Governor of Sierra Leone, 6 Feb. 1843, No. 87. *Vide* p. 1.
Ditto, 6 Feb. 1843, No. 88, p. 18.

No. 3.

A CIRCULAR TO ALL THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.

Sir, Downing-street, 25th February, 1843.

You will perceive, by a reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, copies of which accompany this Despatch, that in accordance with the views of the two Committees of the House of Commons, which sat last session to inquire,—the one into the state of the West India Colonies, the other into that of the British Possessions on the West Coast of Africa,—Her Majesty's Government have undertaken the superintendence of emigration from that coast to the British West Indies. The plan adopted, you will perceive, is, in substance, that without interfering with the bounty system already in force in some colonies, no emigration from the Coast of Africa shall be permitted, or at least paid for by public funds, except through the intervention of Her Majesty's Government, by whom is to be determined how the service is to be carried on, and in what manner and at what rate payment is to be made for the performance of it. As a commencement of the plan, Her Majesty's Government have chartered three vessels, which, during the next twelve months, will effect as many voyages as may be possible, within that period, from Sierra Leone, or other ports on the Coast of Africa, to Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad. Those colonies, as explained in my despatch, No. 87, of the 6th instant, to the Governor of Sierra Leone, have been selected for receiving the emigrants in question, not on account of their superior wealth and magnitude, but because provision appears to have been made in them for immigration purposes to an amount sufficient to ensure the British Treasury being indemnified against the expense thus to be incurred, and Her Majesty's Government have proceeded at once to put the plan in execution, in the confident expectation that further provision will be made, should it be necessary for that purpose, by the respective local legislatures. But although for one year, and as an experiment, Her Majesty's Government are willing to embark in this undertaking on these terms, it is obvious that if similar undertakings are to be carried on in future years, it will be necessary that the colonies to which the ships are to be destined should make due legal provision for paying the charge. It is almost superfluous to add, that the service will be rendered without partiality or preference to any colony or group of colonies, but with equal readiness to all which may be disposed to make pecuniary provision for the purpose; and the arrangement which necessarily must be first determined is the mode in which such provision is to be made.

In any law appropriating money to meet the charge of the introduction of emigrants by Her Majesty's Government, it will be especially necessary that the funds to be set apart for that purpose should not only be adequate in amount, but payable on demand. It must be in the power of the Governor of each colony to issue the money, as soon as it becomes due, by his own warrant on the colonial treasury, without requiring the concurrence of the Council, or of Commissioners of Public Accounts, or of any similar body. The charge must be fixed as a prior and preferable charge upon the surest and most fertile sources of the local revenue, and the payment must be secured, not by a mere vote or pledge that the money shall be forthcoming, but by an actual setting apart of that money to answer the demand. The expense of delegates and all other incidental expenses will of course form charges upon the general emigration funds.

If any funds should be voted for the payment of bounties to private persons importing emigrants, that must be an entirely distinct vote, and the payment of it must be postponed to the payment of the vote to be taken on account of the Government emigration.

I prescribe these conditions thus distinctly, and without any qualification, because, on the strict observance of them, the carrying into effect of the project must inevitably depend; and it is, therefore, for the interest of the colonies themselves that they should be understood and fulfilled with the utmost possible precision.

This preliminary consideration being thus disposed of, it remains that I should state what are the further conditions for which Her Majesty's Government must stipulate, and in which the concurrence of the local Legislatures is indispensable.

EMIGRATION.

These conditions may, indeed, all be summed up in the one general statement, that due provision must be made by law for the proper collection of the emigrants in Africa, for their proper reception in the West Indies, for their proper treatment there, and for their return, if they wish it, at the end of five years from the time of their landing, free of expense to themselves, or sooner, with an amount of aid towards the cost of the passage proportioned to the time they have been in the colony; they being free to return whenever they please.

I am, of course, perfectly aware of the laws which have already been passed for this purpose. They have most of them been approved by Her Majesty's Government, and confirmed by the Queen in Council. It is needless, therefore, for me to say that this body of laws is, on the whole, in a satisfactory state.

But the laws to which I have referred were enacted with a view to an emigration conducted by private persons for bounty, and had no reference to such a plan as that which is now in progress, more especially as regards the necessary provision for securing to immigrants a return passage. The existing laws also did not contemplate such a case as that of the Kroomen—persons emigrating, not with a view to a change of domicile, but in quest of temporary employment, and, therefore, unaccompanied by women or children. Finally, the laws in question are marked by the differences inseparable from the circumstance that each of them has had a different origin. Absolute uniformity may be impracticable; but it is desirable that the existing distinctions should, as far as possible, disappear, because to whatever extent the business is undertaken by the Government, it is fit that they should act on one uniform system, and that any statements made to the emigrants should be true alike of all the colonies competing for their services. It would be hopeless to make them understand the nice distinctions of the laws of different colonies before their departure, although such distinctions would materially affect their welfare afterwards.

If there were any legislative body competent both in law and in fact to promulgate a law on this subject applying to all the British colonies, there would be an obvious convenience in resorting to such a single authority. I need not, however, add that it does not exist.

The laws to be made must be as many as the colonies in which they are to be in force, and for obvious reasons they must in all be of local origin. Hence variations are of course inevitable. It is an inconvenience which can at best be mitigated only. With a view to the mitigation of it, I enclose a minute containing what ought, in my opinion, to be the general effect of the local law of each colony on this subject, together with a draft which has been submitted to me, embodying the suggestions it contains in a more formal shape.

No. 2. Minute.

No. 3. Draft Bill.

This Draft may not be applicable in particular parts, to the case of the colony under your government, but to a certain extent, when taken in connection with the Minute, it may serve as a model, by conforming to which the actual variations of the existing laws may be greatly diminished. There would not exist in several colonies the necessity for an entirely new code on the subject. In some the amendment of the existing laws (though in form probably a re-enactment, with the amendments embodied, will be the most convenient course) would be all that could be required to bring them into conformity with the general plan which I have sketched out.

In the case of Trinidad it has been found necessary to obviate by an Order of the Queen in Council, the impediment which would otherwise have arisen to the amendment by the local legislature of laws already amended as well as confirmed by the royal authority.

You will perceive by Section 1 of Enclosure No. 4, in the Despatch No. 88, of the 6th instant, to the Governor of Sierra Leone, that it will be expected that you should communicate information as to rates of wages, and on other points to the Governors of British possessions from which emigrants are expected to proceed, or in the case of places not being British possessions, the same information will be communicated by you to the collecting agents direct; and I must strongly impress upon you the necessity of satisfying yourself that such information is accurate.

Finally, I must request you to watch narrowly the working of both systems of emigration, and to report to me fully at quarterly intervals, not only the numbers received, the expense incurred under each, and the amount still available for immigration purposes at your disposal, or devoted to meet claims under the bounty system; but also any circumstances connected with the subject which appear to you deserving of notice.

EMIGRATION.

No. 4. Form.

No. 5. Passengers' Act, 5 & 6 Vic. c. 107.

I enclose a form, which I have to request may be adopted in making the returns of the numbers of the different classes of immigrants who are received, and also copies of the Passengers' Act, passed last Session by the Imperial Parliament, to which, of course, it will be necessary to conform.

I have, &c.

STANLEY.

Enclosure No. 2 in Circular, 25th February.

Encl. No. 2 in Circular, 25th February.

THE MINUTE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING DESPATCH.

The proposed regulation respecting immigration would fall under five general heads:—1. The making the necessary provision for emigration to be conducted by Government. 2. Similar provision for bounty emigration to be conducted by private individuals. 3. The appointment of the necessary officers, and other provisions for collecting emigrants under both systems. 4. A similar provision for their reception in the colony. 5. The necessary provision for securing them their return passage, and other incidental advantages.

1. *Provision for Emigration to be conducted by Government.*

The supply of the necessary funds seems almost the only provision to be made under this head, and on this subject no addition seems necessary to what is stated in the accompanying despatch.

2. *Provision for Bounty Emigration to be conducted by private Individuals.*

1. It is an indispensable part of the scheme that no public money should be applied in the way of bounty or otherwise to effect the removal of negroes from Africa or the adjacent islands, except St. Helena, other than such funds as may be placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government for that purpose.

2. From places from which by the laws there in force emigration is permitted other than the continent of Africa, and the adjacent islands in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, and from St. Helena, emigrants should be admitted on bounty, if a proclamation of the Governor had indicated the place as available for the purpose.

3. By the same or similar proclamations the rate of bounty should be determined, that rate varying according to the probable duration and expense of the voyage from every place so designated.

4. The regulations of the Passengers' Act of Parliament should be imposed upon every importer of emigrants from a foreign country, so far as in the nature of the case this may be possible. As far as that Act pre-supposes the authority of the British law at the port of departure, the Act of Parliament is of course inapplicable.

5. The maximum of the bounty payable in each year will of course be the subject of annual regulation. To adjust the supply to the resources, it will be necessary that the Agent-General mentioned hereafter should either in his own person or by the assistance of the sub-agents, annually ascertain what is the probable effective demand for imported labour in the ensuing year,—what is the description of labour required,—what is the actual average rate of wages of such labour,—and how far it may be reasonable to calculate on the permanency of that rate of wages for any time in advance. This information should be communicated by the Agent-General to the Governor, and by him transmitted to the Governor of any British Possession in which a collecting agent may be stationed, or in the case of places not British Possessions, direct to the collecting agent. Provision ought also to be made for imparting to each collecting agent distinct information of the extent of the funds available for emigration from the port at which he the collecting agent may be stationed.

6. The number of males in any ship should never exceed the number of females in a greater proportion than that of two to one, except in the case of Africans liberated within six months, or Kroomen.

3. *Provision for collecting Emigrants.*

1. The appointment of collecting agent, and the diffusion of intelligence by him. The remuneration of this officer must not vary with the number of emigrants he may be able to supply. He should be paid by a fixed salary. Every other precaution should be taken for preventing his misleading emigrants by false or exaggerated representations or by unfounded promises. This, however, is hardly within the proper range of positive law. As far as may be possible, some other person than the collecting agent should at each port of embarkation muster the emigrants and communicate with them, and ascertain, as far as such facts can be ascertained, that they are proceeding voluntarily and without any coercion, deception, or fraud.

2. The collecting agent at each port should be provided with the means of defraying any incidental expenses which might be requisite for the health and comfort of the emigrants before their departure; but in the case of those agents who are employed on the Coast of

Africa they should be required to submit their accounts of their expenditure to the Governor of the settlement in which they are employed for his approval.

3. The collecting agents should deliver to the master of every ship a certificate that the regulations of the Passengers' Act had been complied with so far as the law existing at the port of embarkation rendered such a compliance possible.

4. The collecting agent should also sign a muster-roll of the emigrants. The production of each of these documents should be a necessary condition of the receipt of bounty.

5. Proper provision must of course be made for the salary, &c. of each collecting agent.

4. *Provision for the reception of the Emigrants into the Colony.*

1. The appointment of an Agent-General of Immigrants resident in the colony with sub-agents if necessary.

2. It will be the Agent-General's duty to inform himself respecting, and to be prepared to communicate to emigrants upon their arrival the advantages offered to them in particular localities, and to aid them in every way with his assistance and advice.

3. To receive applications and proposals from persons wishing to engage labourers, and to give all proper assistance to them in so doing.

4. In the case of bounty immigration his first duty will be to inspect the emigrants on arrival, and, as far as possible, to ascertain whether all the regulations have been duly observed; and of that fact to give or withhold his certificate, as the occasion might require.

5. He would also keep a registry of all emigrants introduced at the public expense, and make quarterly returns of the number of such emigrants, and of the amount expended on account of such immigrants.

6. He would be authorized to maintain the emigrants at the public expense until the proper means of earning their own subsistence can be found for them.

7. Proper provision must of course be made for the salaries, &c., of these officers.

5. *Provision for Back Passage, &c.*

1. In the case of every immigrant introduced from the Coast of Africa at the public expense the name and description of every such person should be inserted by the collecting agent in a special list to be also delivered by him to the Government officer in charge of the vessel, and a record of the names of all such persons should be kept at the office of the secretary of the colony, the faith of the colony being pledged to every such emigrant that at any time within a period of two years after the expiration of five years from the date of his or her arrival in the colony, on six months' notice of intention to return, the charge of his or her homeward voyage shall be defrayed at the public expense, or in the event of his or her wishing to leave the colony before the expiration of the five years that he or she will be allowed remission of passage money or assistance towards it to an amount bearing the same ratio to the whole cost of his or her passage as the time he or she has remained in the colony bears to the full term of five years, on giving the like notice.. With a view to enable every immigrant to claim such free passage or assistance, each on landing shall receive a certificate containing all necessary particulars, and which may be presented when a passage is required.

2. No emigrant introduced at the public expense should be permitted to enter into any contract for serving any particular person in the colony until 24 hours had elapsed from the time of the emigrants' arrival in the colony.

3. No such contract, when made, should be binding for more than 12 months from its date.

4. Emigrants imported into any colony should enjoy within its limits the same privileges which a person naturalized by Act of Parliament enjoys within the limits of the United Kingdom.

Enclosure No. 3 in Circular, 25th February.

Encl. No. 3 in Circular, 25th February.

DRAFT of Proposed { Ordinance / Act } for the Encouragement of Immigration into

WHEREAS Her Majesty's Government have undertaken to conduct emigration from Africa into this colony in ships or vessels employed, hired, or licensed by Her Majesty's Government, or under the direction of Her Majesty's officers: And it is necessary to make provision for the due payment of the expense thereby incurred by Her Majesty's Government. And whereas it is expedient to discourage emigration into this colony from the parts of Africa hereinafter mentioned, except such emigration as is conducted by Her Majesty's Government. And whereas it is also necessary to make provision for the introduction into this colony of labourers from places not in Africa, upon bounties to be paid by this colony, and to amend the { Ordinance / Act } passed on the for the encouragement of immigration into this colony, and that for this purpose the said { Ordinance / Act } should be repealed. It is hereby enacted, That from and after the (publication or) passing of this { Ordinance / Act } the said here-

Preamble.

Repeals existing Emigration { Ordinance. / Act. }

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inbefore-mentioned {Ordinance / Act} shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, except in so far as it repealed any former {Ordinance / Act} or and also except in so far as it related to or the adjudication and settlement of differences and disputes between emigrants and their employers.

Emigration Expenditure incurred by Her Majesty's Government charged on the Revenues of the Colony.

II. And be it further enacted, That all such expenditure as shall be incurred by Her Majesty's Government in the hiring and employment and licensing of any ship or vessel on board whereof emigrants are conveyed from the coast of Africa to this colony, or in providing for the maintenance and clothing of such emigrants during their passage, or otherwise in conveying the same, and in providing for the employment and conveyance to and from this colony of such emigrants as may be appointed, as hereinafter mentioned, to act as delegates, and also as shall be incurred by placing on board any such ship or vessel naval officers or surgeons, and also such other just expenditure as shall be caused by, and be necessarily incidental to emigration from the coast of Africa to this colony being conducted and carried on by and under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Government, as aforesaid, or by reason of the placing of Her Majesty's officers on board of any vessel bringing emigrants to this colony, shall be at the cost of, and be borne and paid by and out of the taxes and revenues of this colony in the manner hereinafter mentioned: Provided that the sums so paid do not exceed in amount such sums as shall from time to time have been provided for such service.

Proviso limiting such Expenditure.

Previous Appropriations for Emigration Services to be applicable under this {Act. / Ordinance.}

III. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, That so much of any sum of money already authorized by any {Ordinance / Act} of this colony to be raised for the purpose of encouraging emigration into this colony, and defraying the expenses thereof as shall not have been expended, and shall remain in the hands of the {Colonial Treasurer, / Receiver-General,} shall be deemed and taken to be part of the said sum which may be drawn for by the Governor, and paid by the said {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} under the provisions of this

Mode of paying Emigration Expenditure incurredhy Her Majesty's Government.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this colony, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, upon such proof as by him shall be deemed sufficient in that behalf, by warrant under his hand from time to time to draw on the {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} of this colony for such sums of money as aforesaid, for the payment and discharge of such expenditure as aforesaid; and the {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} for the time being is hereby authorized and directed to pay such sums out of the moneys in his hands raised or to be raised for the public service of this colony under any {Ordinance / Act} passed or to be passed for that purpose.

Vessels other than those hired or licensed by Her Majesty's Government with more than 5 passengers from the West or East Coast of Africa, subject to Treble Dues.

V. And be it enacted, That any ship or vessel, not being a ship or vessel hired by Her Majesty, or under the orders and directions of officers in Her Majesty's service, or employed with the special permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, which shall arrive in this colony, having on board more than five passengers, embarked, taken on board, and conveyed at or from any port or place on the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or at or from the island of Madagascar, or at or from any other island, except the island of St. Helena, adjacent to the said coast of the said African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, shall be charged and chargeable with treble the amount of any dues, duties, or demands to which, under any {Ordinance / Act} of this colony, any ship or vessel arriving at any port of this colony would on entry be subject; and the payment thereof shall be enforced in the like manner as such duties, dues, and charges are recovered or recoverable under any {Ordinance / Act} of this colony: Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this colony, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to remit such part of the said additional amount of duties, dues, and charges as to him may seem fit, upon being satisfied that the introduction of such passengers has taken place under circumstances which afford a ground of excuse for the same.

Discretion of Governor to remit such additional Dues under certain circumstances.

Colony to pay proportion of Salary of Government Agents at places from which Emigration conducted by Her Majesty's Government.

VI. And whereas it may be found necessary for the purposes of this {Ordinance / Act} that Her Majesty should appoint agents at places from which emigration may be conducted by Her Majesty's Government, to superintend on the part of the Government all such emigration as shall take place from thence to any West India colony; and that the salary or remuneration payable to such agents appointed by Her Majesty should be borne by the respective colonies to which emigrants may be sent, in such proportions respectively as may be just and reasonable, Be it further enacted, That the Governor of this colony shall, from time to time, issue his warrant in writing to the {Colonial Treasurer, / Receiver General,} thereby directing him, out of any moneys in his hands, to pay such just and fair proportion of the salary or remuneration granted to any such officer by Her Majesty as shall have been previously awarded by Her Majesty, and the amount of which shall be specified in such warrant; and such amount shall, from time to time, be paid by the {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} upon the production of such warrant.

Governor to name places other than on the West or East Coast of Africa, from whence Emigrants on Bounty may be brought.

VII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council, and he is hereby authorized and required, by his proclamation, to name such ports or places out of this colony, from which by the laws there in force emigration is permitted, other than ports or places on the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or in the island of Madagascar, or in other islands adjacent to the coast of the African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, from whence emigrants may be brought to this colony, and upon whose introduction into this colony the person by whom or at whose charge such emigrants were introduced, and who shall in all respects have conformed to the provisions and directions in this Act and in the Passengers' Act of the Imperial Parliament in that behalf contained, shall receive a certain fixed rate or bounty: Provided always, That for the purposes and within the meaning of this {Ordinance / Act} the island of St. Helena shall not be considered adjacent to the coast of Africa.

Governor to fix and proclaim Rates of Bounty, and length of Voyages.

VIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to fix such rate or bounty as to him shall seem just for indemnifying the person at whose charge any such emigrant has been introduced into this colony for the expense of his maintenance and passage from the port of embarkation to this colony, and the Governor shall, in his proclamation to be issued for that purpose, publish the rates or bounties payable from the respective ports or places therein mentioned, and also the number of weeks deemed necessary for the voyage of any ship or vessel from such respective ports or places to this colony.

Mode of paying Bounties.

IX. And be it enacted, That from and out of the moneys in the hands of the {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} of this colony, raised or to be raised under any {Ordinance / Act} of this colony, there shall be applied towards payment of such fixed rates or bounties as aforesaid such sums as shall from time to time have been provided for such service; and it shall be lawful for the said Governor, and he is hereby authorized, upon the certificate of the Agent-General of Immigrants hereinafter named, that the provisions of this {Ordinance / Act} and also the provisions of the said Passengers' Act, have been fully complied with, to issue his warrant in writing to the {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} thereby authorizing and directing him to pay the several fixed rates or bounties to which any person or persons may be entitled under the provisions of this {Ordinance, / Act,} in respect of his or their introduction of emigrants from such several places as shall have been named by the Governor for that purpose, as hereinbefore directed. And upon the production of such warrant the {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} shall pay to the person or persons named in such warrant the several sums therein recited: Provided always, that the total amount of such payments in each year shall not exceed the sum provided for such service in such year.

Proviso limiting amount of Bounties.

No Bounties to be paid for any Emigrants from the East or West Coast of Africa, unless brought in vessels hired or licensed by Her Majesty's Government.

X. And be it further enacted, That no part of the money hereby or by any other {Ordinance / Act} authorized to be raised and applied to and for the purpose of encouraging the emigration into this colony of labourers, shall be paid, applied, or disposed of by way of bounty or otherwise, to or in favour of any person in respect of any emigrant introduced by him into this colony who shall have been embarked, taken on board, or conveyed in any ship or vessel from any port or place on the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or at the island of Madagascar, or at any other island adjacent to the said coasts of the said African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, unless the ship or vessel in which such emigrant hath been embarked, taken on board, and conveyed into the said colony shall be a ship or vessel hired by Her Majesty, or under the direction of officers of Her Majesty, or unless employed with the special permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Governor to appoint Collecting Agents with fixed salaries, at places from which Emigration sanctioned.

XI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor of this colony from time to time to nominate and appoint agents to reside at all ports or places out of the said colony from which emigration is conducted by Her Majesty's Government, and in such ports or places out of this colony, as may from time to time be named by the Governor, with the advice of his executive council, as the ports or places from whence emigrants may be introduced into the said colony, for the purpose of collecting emigrants and assisting in their embarkation, and performing such other duties as are hereinafter mentioned, or as may hereafter from time to time be enjoined them by the Governor in furtherance of their said appointment and the provisions of this {Ordinance. / Act.} And such agents shall each receive and be paid such annual fixed salary as the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, shall appoint, not exceeding the sum of , and which shall be paid by the {Treasurer / Receiver-General} of this colony on the warrant of the said Governor.

Dismissal and suspension of Collecting Agents.

XII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to dismiss such agents appointed by him to reside at ports or places out of the said colony under the prooisions of this {Ordinance: / Act:} Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That the agent appointed by the Governor of this

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colony for the collection of emigrants at any port or place from which emigration is conducted by Her Majesty's Government, shall be under and subject to the direction and control of, and liable to be suspended by, the Governor of such place, or of such person as shall be appointed by Her Majesty in that behalf, in case such agent shall have been guilty of any improper conduct in the discharge of the duties of his said office.

General Duties of Collecting Agents.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of agents employed to collect emigrants to use all such just and lawful means as may be requisite to procure persons willing to emigrate to this colony, and to lay before such persons the last periodical statements of wages transmitted by the Governor, and fully to explain the same, and ascertain, by personal communication with every emigrant previous to his embarkation, that such emigrant is about to embark of his own free will, and has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud, or false or unreasonable representation, and is aware of the distance of this colony from the place whence he is about to emigrate; and such agent shall explain to such emigrant the real advantages likely to be derived by him from a removal to this colony, at the same time cautioning such emigrant against unreasonable and unwarranted expectations; and such agents shall also ascertain that every such emigrant is in good health, and not incapacitated for labour by old age, infirmity, or disease.

What expenditure Collecting Agents may incur, and mode of payment.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That any moderate and necessary expense incurred at any ports or places where such agents are appointed for the collection of emigrants, in conveying any emigrants to the port of embarkation, in maintaining them there for a period not exceeding fifteen days, and in providing them with such a supply of clothing as may be requisite for their voyage to this colony, shall be defrayed by the agent appointed by the Governor of this colony; and an account, duly vouched, showing the particulars of such expenditure shall be countersigned by the Governor of such place, if the same be a British possession, or by the Emigration Agent of such port or place, if there be any such officer, or by Her Majesty's Consul at any foreign port or place, such Governor, or Agent, or Consul, as the case may be, certifying thereby so far as he knows such expenditure has been solely incurred in conveying such emigrants to the port of embarkation, or in providing them with requisite clothing for their voyage, or in maintaining them at the said port of embarkation for a period not exceeding fifteen days, and is just and reasonable; and the Governor of this colony, upon such proof of the truth of such account as the Governor may deem requisite, shall issue his warrant in writing, directed to the {Colonial Treasurer, / Receiver-General,} directing him to pay the amount of such account; and such {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} is hereby directed to pay the same accordingly.

Duties of Collecting Agents at places from which Emigration is not conducted by Her Majesty's Government.

XV. And be it further enacted, That in the case of vessels sailing from ports or places from which emigration is not conducted by Her Majesty's Government, the agent appointed for such port or place by the Governor of this colony shall see that all the directions so far as the same may be applicable, contained as well herein as in the said Passengers' Act, for securing the safety, health, and comfort of the passengers, have been complied with, and shall grant a certificate thereof under his hand to the master of such ship or vessel, in the form prescribed in the Schedule marked A; and such agent shall also, before such ship or vessel is cleared out, make out a list in writing according to form specified in Schedule B, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages, and occupations of all and every the emigrants on board such ship or vessel, distinguishing males from females, and adults from children, on board the said ship or vessel at her departure, and retain such list, and deliver to the master of the said ship or vessel such duplicate of such list signed by such agent; and the said master shall, on the arrival of such ship or vessel in this island, and previous to the disembarkation of any such emigrants, give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said duplicate of such list to such Agent-General or sub-agent of emigration.

Proportion of Sexes, except in the case of liberated Africans and Kroomen.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That no agent appointed to collect and superintend the embarkation of emigrants under this {Ordinance / Act} shall permit any greater number of adult male emigrants to be put on board of any ship or vessel than in the proportion of two for every adult female emigrant embarked, and only where such emigrants are Africans liberated within a period of six months at the time of their embarkation as Kroomen: and that, except in the case of such liberated Africans and Kroomen as aforesaid, no bounty shall be paid in respect of any number of male emigrants who were not accompanied at the time of embarkation by such proportion of adult female emigrants by the same ship.

Governor to appoint Agent-General of Immigrants at a fixed salary.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this {Ordinance / Act,} it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being, from time to time, to nominate and appoint some fit and proper person, resident in this colony, to be Agent-General of Immigrants, and who shall be paid an annual salary, not exceeding the sum of £_____ sterling, by four quarterly payments, which the {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} is hereby authorized to pay to such Agent-General, upon the warrant in writing of the said Governor directed to the said {Colonial Treasurer. / Receiver-General.}

Agent-General to give security.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That the Agent-General shall give such good and

sufficient security to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, as shall be approved of by the Governor, and to the amount of £_____, that he will faithfully and justly discharge the duties of his said office.

Agent-General to hold office during pleasure.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the said Agent-General shall hold his office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Governor to appoint Sub-Agents in the Colony.

XX. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council, from time to time, to nominate and appoint, in such parishes or districts of this colony as to him may seem meet, and as the exigencies of this {Ordinance / Act} may require, one or more sub-agents, resident within the said colony, who shall be under the direction and control of the said Agent-General. And it shall be lawful for the said Governor to allow to each sub-agent such remuneration as he may deem fit, not exceeding the sum of £_____ sterling, on representation made to him by the Agent-General of the services performed by such sub-agent, and by warrant under his hand, to authorize and direct the {Treasurer / Receiver-General} of this colony to pay the same to any sub-agent.

Their remuneration.

Dismissal of Sub-Agents.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time to dismiss such Agent-General or sub-agents, and to, if required, appoint others in the room of such Agent-General or sub-agent or sub-agents so dismissed.

Quarterly statement of Wages, &c., to be prepared by Agent-General, and transmitted by Governor to places from which Emigration is sanctioned.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That the said Agent-General shall cause to be prepared once in every quarter, or at such other period as the Governor of this colony may appoint, a true and correct statement of the average rate of wages, and of the advantages generally afforded by the employers of labourers in this colony, and shall deliver the same to the said Governor; and the said Governor shall, with the advice of his Executive Council, transmit such statement under his hand to the Governors of all places from which emigration is conducted by Her Majesty's Government, and to the several agents appointed by him at other ports or places out of this colony for the collection and embarkation of emigrants, and shall accompany such statement with a further statement of the number of emigrants whom it is estimated this colony is prepared to receive within a given period to be therein mentioned, and for defraying the expense of whose transport sufficient provision has been made.

Duties of Agent General on arrival of Ships with Emigrants on Bounty.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That upon the arrival in the colony of any ship or vessel having emigrants on board, in respect of whom bounty is claimed, the Agent-General or sub-agent shall forthwith proceed on board of such ship or vessel, and shall ascertain, as far as possible, by personal inspection of the ship or vessel, and passengers, whether the directions contained in the said Passengers' Act, so far as they have been applicable in the case of such ship or vessel have been complied with; and such Agent-General or sub-agent shall personally muster such emigrants, and compare the number and names of such emigrants with the counterpart of the list furnished to the master by the agent at the port of embarkation, and shall certify in writing under his hand upon such list, the total number of emigrants then living and being on board of such vessel; and in case any such emigrant shall have died during the passage, or the number or names of the emigrants shall differ from the number and names stated in such counterpart, the Agent-General or sub-agent shall note such death or difference upon such counterpart, and thereupon shall grant a licence under his hand for the disembarkation and landing of such emigrants: and if the Agent-General, or sub-agent, on such personal inspection of the ship or vessel and emigrants, shall be satisfied that the provisions of this {Ordinance, / Act,} and the said Act of the Imperial Parliament, have been complied with, he shall transmit to the Governor a certificate of the same in writing under his hand noting at the same time the date of the arrival in this colony of such emigrants respectively, and the place from which, and the ship or vessel in which, such emigrants shall have arrived, and the sums of money payable in respect of such emigrants, in the form prescribed in the Schedule marked C.

Mode of Application to Agent-General or Sub-Agents by parties wishing to engage Emigrants.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons, who may be desirous of locating emigrants under the provisions of this {Ordinance / Act} on any plantation or estate, shall make application to the Agent-General or to one of the sub-agents hereinbefore mentioned, fully setting forth in writing proposals for the situation of such intended location, and the number and description of the emigrants required by him, the nature of the labour to be performed, the rate of wages, with any advantages, such as medical attendance, and all other particulars; and every such application with the above particulars, shall, if made to any sub-agent, be by him transmitted to the said Agent-General; and the said Agent-General shall forthwith cause a true and faithful registry thereof to be made and kept in his office.

Registry of such Applications.

Information to be given by Agent-General to Emigrants on arrival.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That on the arrival of any emigrants in this colony, the Agent-General shall communicate to them all such proposals and applications for the employment of them as have been made to and inserted by him in the said register, and shall furnish them with all such information respecting the several places of location, the rates of wages, and the expenses of living in the several parishes or districts to which such proposals and applications refer, as may best enable such emigrants to choose freely, and in the manner most advantageous to themselves, the places of their location: Provided always, that no emigrants arriving under the provisions of this {Ordinance / Act} shall be located on any property,

Proviso. Where due provision has not been made for Emigrants by Employers.

EMIGRATION.

unless it shall appear to the Governor on a report of the said Agent-General, or from certificates to be furnished to him by a stipendiary magistrate of the district, that due provision has been made for the residence and maintenance of such emigrant, in accordance with the proposals approved of by the said Agent-General as hereinbefore mentioned.

Agent-General to keep Register of Emigrants.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That the Agent-General shall keep a register of all emigrants introduced into this colony under the provisions of this {Ordinance, / Act,} setting forth their names, ages, and description, and the ship or vessel in which, the port from which, and the time at which, such persons shall have arrived in this colony, and the name and place of residence of their first employers, and such registry shall be made up quarterly, and a true copy thereof, under the hand of the said Agent-General, shall be delivered to the Governor of this colony within one month after the expiration of each quarter.

Maintenance of Emigrants until employed.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That in case any emigrants arriving in this colony under the provisions of this {Ordinance / Act} shall not, on their arrival, be immediately provided with the means of employment and subsistence, it shall be the duty of the said Agent-General to provide such emigrants with wholesome and sufficient food, and with convenient lodging on shore, for such time as may be deemed proper, until the means of earning their own subsistence can be procured for them; and the said Agent-General shall deliver to the Governor an account, in writing, supported by all necessary vouchers, of the expenditure incurred by him in procuring such food and lodging, and if such account be approved of by the said Governor, the same shall be paid by the {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} upon the warrant in writing directed to him for that purpose by the said Governor.

Emigrants introduced in vessels hired or licensed by Her Majesty's Government entitled, after 5 years' continued residence, to a free passage back.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That every emigrant arriving in this colony under the provisions of this {Ordinance / Act} in any ship or vessel, hired or employed by Her Majesty or licensed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State as aforesaid, and who shall have resided in this colony during five years without having departed therefrom, shall at the expiration of that period, or within two years after it, on giving six months notice of his intention to require the same, be entitled to a free passage back from the said colony to the said port or place from whence he had embarked, and the entire cost and expense of such passage shall be borne and defrayed by this colony as hereinafter mentioned: Provided always,

Proviso in case of Delegates.

That if any such emigrant shall have acted as a delegate under the authority or appointment of the agent appointed for the collection and embarkation of emigrants at any port or place from which emigration is conducted by Her Majesty's Government, or of the Agent-General for Immigrants in this colony, such emigrant shall be entitled to such free passage back as aforesaid at the end of such period of five years, notwithstanding he may not have remained in this colony during the same without departing therefrom: Provided always,

Proviso. For return of Emigrants before the end of 5 years.

That every immigrant who would be entitled under the provisions of this {Ordinance / Act} to a free passage at the end of such period of five years as aforesaid, shall at any time before the expiration of that period, on giving due notice as aforesaid, and on demand by him made, be allowed such proportionate sums towards procuring a back passage to the port or place from which such emigrant embarked as shall bear to the whole expense of such back passage, the same ratio which the time he has remained in this colony bears to the whole period of five years.

Agent-General to give such Emigrants a Certificate of Right to a free passage back.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That on the arrival of any emigrant introduced into this colony under the provisions of this {Ordinance / Act} in any ship or vessel hired by Her Majesty, or licensed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Agent-General shall deliver to such emigrant a certificate under his hand, stating therein the right to a free passage back to the port or place of the embarkation of such emigrant, which certificate shall be in the form specified in Schedule D, to this {Ordinance / Act} annexed.

Application for such free passage, how to be made.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That every application for such free passage as is hereby authorized to be defrayed wholly or in part by and at the cost of this colony shall be made to the Agent-General for Immigrants in this colony, or to some sub-agent, by whom the same is to be forthwith reported to the said Agent-General; and the said Agent-General shall thereupon report to the Governor of this colony such application as hath been made to him or the said sub-agent, together with a statement of the manner in which such passage has been provided for, and in the event of any special payment being required to be made for the same, the amount paid or to be paid; and thereupon the Governor of this colony shall issue his warrant to the {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} authorizing and directing him to pay; and the said {Colonial Treasurer / Receiver-General} shall, out of any moneys in his hands, pay the amount specified in the said warrant.

Agent-General to Report departure of Emigrants receiving a free passage.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That when and as soon as any such emigrant to whom such passage back has been granted shall have embarked and sailed from this colony, the said Agent-General shall report the same to the said Governor.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That no agreement entered into by any emigrant brought into this colony under the provisions of this {Ordinance / Act} with any employer, shall be valid unless the same shall have been made within this colony, nor shall the same extend beyond or be of longer duration than one year, and shall be thereafter determinable by either party on three months' notice.

Agreements with Emigrants to be made within the Colony, and to be valid no longer than a year.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That every emigrant arriving in this colony under the provisions of this {Ordinance / Act} shall, upon the production to the Governor of a certificate under the hand of the Agent-General of Immigrants, that he is an emigrant who has arrived under the provisions of this {Ordinance / Act}, and on his taking the oath of allegiance before the said Governor, be to all intents and purposes fully and completely naturalized; and the Governor shall thereupon give to such person an instrument in writing under the broad seal of this colony, thereby declaring such person to be so naturalized; and the person so named in the said instrument shall, by virtue of this {Ordinance / Act}, have and enjoy to him and his heirs all the immunities and rights of and unto the laws and privileges of this colony, in as full and ample manner as any of Her Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same, and as if he had been born within any of Her Majesty's realms or dominions.

Naturalization of Emigrants.

XXXIV. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the reports hereinbefore directed to be made by the Agent-General to the Governor, it shall be the duty of such Agent-General, and he is hereby required to make and deliver to the Governor, at the end of each quarter, or oftener if required by the Governor, so to do, a return of the number of emigrants, in form specified in Schedule E hereto annexed, who have arrived within that quarter, of the sums respectively paid for their introduction, and of the number of those who have obtained back passages and embarked for the coast of Africa during that period, and a full and true statement of the whole amount which has been expended under the provisions of this {Ordinance / Act} for the purposes of immigration into this colony.

Quarterly Reports to be made by Agent-General.

XXXV. And be it further enacted, That within the meaning and for the purposes of this {Ordinance / Act} every person who for the time being shall be in the lawful administration of the government of any of Her Majesty's possessions, shall be taken to be the Governor thereof; and that the term "Kroomen" shall embrace Fishmen, Bassamen, and all tribes extending down the coast known as the Kroo coast; and in the construction of this {Ordinance / Act} unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, every word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only shall be understood to include and shall be applied to several persons, matters or things, as well as one person, matter, or thing, and females as well as males, respectively.

Interpretation Clause.

SCHEDULE A.

Schedule A.

CLEARING CERTIFICATE of the EMIGRATION AGENT at _____, stationed at _____.

Name of Ship.	Name of Master.	Tons per Register.	Aggregate Number of Superficial Feet in the several Compartments set apart for Passengers.	Sailing from.	Intending to touch at.	Bound to.

I, the Undersigned, do hereby certify that the foregoing appear to be the burthen and dimensions of the above-named vessel, and that, having regard as well to space as tonnage, the greatest number of passengers she can carry by the Passengers' Act is _____; and I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, she is in all respects seaworthy, and that the provisions, water, and stores actually laden on board have been duly surveyed, and are sufficient in quantity, as well for the number of passengers now about to proceed in her, as for the crew, and that the same are of proper quality, and in good and sweet condition; and, lastly, that all the directions contained in the {Ordinance / Act}, and also in the Imperial Passengers' Act, for securing the health and safety of the passengers, have been duly complied with.

_____
Emigration Agent for _____
at _____

Dated at _____
this _____ day of _____ 184____.

EMIGRATION.

Schedule B.

SCHEDULE B.

NOMINAL LIST of PASSENGERS embarked on board of "_____."

Port of Embarkation.	Name of Passenger.	Occupation or Calling of Passenger.	Age of Passenger.	Adults.			Children between 1 and 14 Years.			Children under 1.			Port at which Passengers are to be Landed.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
			Total No. of souls equal to Statute Adults.										

I, the Undersigned, do hereby certify that the above is a correct list of all the passengers who embarked at _____.

_____
Emigration Agent for _____

Dated at _____ at _____

this _____ day of 184

_____

Schedule C.

SCHEDULE C.

IMMIGRATION AGENT'S CERTIFICATE of ARRIVAL.

I, the Undersigned, do hereby certify that the ship _____ (_____ Master) arrived at this port from _____, on the _____ of _____, bringing _____ emigrants above 14 years of age, _____ between the ages of 14 and 1, and _____ under one year of age; that I have personally inspected the said vessel and emigrants, and find that the provisions of the Passengers' Act, and also of the {Act / Ordinance} have been duly complied with; and, finally, that the amount payable in respect of such emigrants is £_____.

_____
Immigration Agent at _____

Dated at _____

this _____ day of _____, 184____.

_____

SCHEDULE D.

Immigration Agent's Certificate of Right to a Return Passage.

I, the Undersigned, do hereby certify that _____ arrived in this colony from _____, in the ship _____, _____ Master, and was landed under the provisions of the {Act / Ordinance} on the _____ of _____, 184____. I further certify, that in case the said _____ shall have resided in this colony for five years from the day he landed, without having departed therefrom, except as an authorized delegate, he shall at any time within two years after the expiration of that period be entitled to a free passage to _____, at the expense of this colony. And, moreover, that the said _____, at any time before the expiration of the said five years from the date of his landing will, on demand by him made, be allowed and paid such sum towards procuring a back passage to the port or place from which the said _____ embarked, as shall bear to the whole expense of such back passage the same ratio which the time he has remained in the colony bears to the whole estimated cost of such back passage.

_____
Immigration Agent at _____

Dated at _____

this _____ day of _____ 184____.

SCHEDULE E.

Schedule E.

Immigration Agent's Quarterly Return.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Emigrant Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board, or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board, or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.									Sums Paid for the Introduction of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants returned to the Coast of Africa at the Cost of the Colony.		Cost to the Colony of Emigrants so returned.
				Adults.			Children between 1 and 14 Years.			Children under 1 Year.						
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		At the Cost of the Colony.	Paying their own Passage.	
Total . .																

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 184____.

_____
Immigration Agent.

Enclosure No. 4 in Circular, 25th February.

RETURN of the Number of Emigrants who have been brought from _____, in Ships chartered or licensed by Her Majesty's Government, or else upon Bounty, or in any other mode, during the Quarter ended on the _____, 184 .

Whence emigrating.	Name of Ship.	Name of Officer in Charge.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Days on the Voyage.	Emigrants embarked.											Births on the Voyage.			Deaths on the Voyage.					Emigrants landed.					Number of Statute Adults embarked.	Number of Statute Adults landed.
						Natives of Kroo Coast.		Africans liberated within three Months.		Other Emigrants.						Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Adults.	Children.			Total.	Adults.	Children.			Total.		
										Adults.		Between 14 and 7.		Between 7 and 1.		Infants.					Between 14 and 7.		Between 7 and 1.		Infants.				
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Total																															

(*Signature*) _____.

N.B. The Returns of Emigrants in Ships chartered or licensed by Government to be separate from those of other Emigrants.

London: Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street, for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EMIGRATION.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 February 1843;—*for*,

RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS who have Embarked from the various Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM during the Year 1842; showing to what Parts of the World they have Emigrated:—Also, a RETURN of the Number who have been assisted to Emigrate by Funds derived from Poor Rate; the Number who have been assisted to Emigrate by the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, and from what Funds such Assistance has been derived; the AMOUNT of LAND sold by the Commissioners, the Price obtained, and the Purposes to which the Proceeds have been applied; the Number who have been enabled to Emigrate by means of Bounties payable in the Colonies; distinguishing in the above Returns, so far as is practicable, the Number of Emigrants of each Sex, and the Number of Adults from the Number of Children, and the Colony, or Portion thereof, to which such Returns refer.

Colonial Office, Downing-street,
10 March 1843.

G. W. HOPE.

(Mr. William Smith O'Brien.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *March* 1843.

Under 1 *oz.*

No. 1 (A).

A RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS who have Embarked from

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	United States.	Buenos Ayres.	Texas.	Central America.	North American Colonies.
London	2,495	-	38	49	1,340
Aberystwith	-	-	-	-	142
Beaumaris	291	-	-	-	-
Berwick	-	-	-	-	33
Bideford	212	-	-	-	410
Bridgewater	-	-	-	-	98
Bristol	889	-	-	-	635
Cardiff	495	-	-	-	-
Caermarthen	193	-	-	-	26
Cowes	-	-	-	-	172
Falmouth	279	-	-	-	61
Fleetwood	21	-	-	-	-
Fowey	-	-	-	-	225
Gloucester	-	-	-	-	81
Hull	162	-	-	-	582
Lancaster	-	-	-	-	34
Liverpool	47,890	-	-	146	6,703
Milford	-	-	-	-	8
Newcastle	36	130	-	-	1
Newport	226	-	-	-	48
Padstow	-	-	-	-	835
Penzance	85	-	-	-	-
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	1,114
Poole	-	-	-	-	4
St. Ives	72	-	-	-	89
Scarborough	-	-	-	-	39
Stockton	93	-	-	-	100
Truro	-	-	-	-	205
Yarmouth	-	-	-	-	20
Aberdeen	40	-	-	-	463
Alloa	-	-	-	-	25
Campbeltown	108	-	-	-	-
Dumfries	-	-	-	-	1
Dundee	432	-	-	-	145
Glasgow	2,208	-	-	-	2,071
Grangemouth	-	-	-	-	3
Greenock	1,091	-	-	-	1,431
Inverness	-	-	-	-	218
Leith	-	-	-	-	133
Montrose	-	-	-	-	35
Peterhead	-	-	-	-	44
Port Glasgow	335	-	-	-	1,307
Stornoway	-	-	-	-	1,194
Wick	-	-	-	-	638
Baltimore	-	-	-	-	459
Belfast	1,241	-	-	-	5,577
Cork	1,150	-	-	-	5,747
Drogheda	-	-	-	-	91
Dublin	842	-	-	-	2,531
Galway	115	-	-	-	843
Limerick	92	-	-	-	4,913
Londonderry	2,408	-	-	-	3,680
Newry	275	-	-	-	1,112
Ross	-	-	-	-	645
Sligo	76	-	-	-	4,732
Waterford	-	-	-	-	1,796
Westport	-	-	-	-	1,145
Wexford	-	-	-	-	139
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	63,852	130	38	195	54,123

Custom-House, London,
8 March 1843.

No. 1 (A).

the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM during the Year 1842.

West Indies.	Falkland Islands.	Western Africa.	Cape of Good Hope.	Mauritius.	Australian Colonies.	New Zealand.	GRAND TOTAL.
166	2	44	542	26	3,451	1,925	10,078
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	142
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	291
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	33
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	622
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	98
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,524
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	495
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	219
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	172
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	340
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	225
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	81
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	744
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34
416	- -	- -	41	- -	339	- -	55,535
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	167
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	274
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	835
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	85
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	504	420	2,038
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	161
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	39
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	193
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	205
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	503
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	108
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	583
61	- -	- -	- -	- -	38	3	4,381
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3
105	- -	- -	4	- -	63	716	3,410
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	218
23	- -	- -	- -	- -	138	- -	294
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	35
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	44
29	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,671
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,194
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	638
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	459
6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,824
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	627	- -	7,524
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	91
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	310	- -	3,683
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	958
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,005
1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,089
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,387
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	645
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,808
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,796
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,145
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	139
813	2	44	587	26	5,470	3,064	128,344

(signed) *John Covey*,
Reg^{r}-General.

No. 1 (B).

ANALYSIS of the QUARTERLY RETURNS of the Number of EMIGRANTS who have Embarked from the several Ports of the United Kingdom, during the Year 1842.

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	TOTAL.
To America:				
United States	53,439	4,214	6,199	63,852
Texas	38	-	-	38
Central America	195	-	-	195
Buenos Ayres	130	-	-	130
North American Colonies:				
Canada	11,257	5,955	24,163	41,375
New Brunswick	522	98	8,048	8,668
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	467	1,625	241	2,333
Newfoundland	135	30	325	490
Prince Edward's Island	624	-	633	1,257
West Indies:				
Jamaica	203	41	-	244
British Guiana	64	58	-	122
Trinidad	27	34	-	61
Other West India Islands	288	91	7	386
Falkland Islands	2	-	-	2
Western Africa	44	-	-	44
Cape of Good Hope	583	4	-	587
Mauritius	26	-	-	26
Australian Colonies:				
Sydney	1,062	78	310	1,450
Port Phillip	760	104	-	864
Van Diemen's Land	1,790	31	627	2,448
South Australia	119	26	-	145
Western Australia	563	-	-	563
New Zealand	2,345	719	-	3,064
TOTAL Number of Emigrants	74,683	13,108	40,553	128,344

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
London, 10 March 1843.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

No. 2.

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who have been assisted to Emigrate from the United Kingdom, during the Year 1842, by Funds derived from Poor Rate.

Note.—Measures have been taken to procure this information for the year 1842 as early as possible. A Return furnished by the Poor Law Commissioners, for the year 1841, is subjoined.

AGE.			TOTAL.
Above Fourteen Years.	Between Seven and Fourteen Years.	Under Seven Years.	
525	259	274	1,058

This Statement is drawn from those cases in which the expenditure has taken place under orders of the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 3 (A).

RETURN of the Number of Persons who have been assisted to Emigrate by the COMMISSIONERS of COLONIAL LANDS and EMIGRATION during the Year 1842, showing the Funds from which such Assistance has been derived.

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.							Colony, or part of Colony to which the Emigrants have proceeded.	FUNDS from which the Assistance has been derived.	REMARKS.
Married Adults.		Single Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
32	32	12	13	33	23	145	Port Phillip - -	- - The sums deposited in this country for the purchase of land in the colony.	
4	4	4	5	6	3	26	Van Diemen's Land -	ditto.	
179	179	123	87	163	161	892	ditto - - - -	Colonial Land Fund.	
79	79	47*	17	68	64	354	Western Australia -	ditto - - - - - -	* Of this number 18 were provided with passages by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the cost of their conveyance was not borne by the colonial funds.
10	10	93†	8	13	11	145	New Zealand - -	- - The sums deposited in this country for the purchase of land in the colony.	† Of this number 86 were sent out in the manner stated in the preceding note.
153	153	112	72	151	138	779	ditto - - -	Colonial Land Fund.	
457	457	391	202	434	400	2,341			

Of the above Emigrants - - - - - - 899 could read and write.
Ditto - - - - - - 620 could read only.
Ditto - - - - - - 713 could neither read nor write.

2,232

Ditto - - - - - - 109 concerning whom there is no information on this point.

2,341

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
London, 10 March 1843.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

No. 3 (B).

A TABLE, showing the TRADES or CALLINGS of the EMIGRANTS Embarked in Ships despatched to the *Australian* Colonies and *New Zealand*, under the Authority of HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, during the Year 1842.

COLONY and NAME OF SHIP.	MALES.																															SINGLE FEMALES.					MARRIED FEMALES.
	Agricultural Labourers and Shepherds.	Bricklayers.	Brickmakers.	Blacksmiths.	Bakers.	Boat Builders.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Coopers.	Cabinet Makers.	Domestic Servants.	Engineers.	Founders.	Gardeners.	Harness Makers.	Hatters.	Labourers.	Lightermen.	Masons.	Millers.	Millwrights.	Nailmakers.	Plumbers and Glaziers.	Plasterers.	Printers.	Quarrymen.	Ropemakers.	Shoemakers.	Schoolmasters.	Sawyers.	Tailors.	Tin Smiths.	Wheelwrights.	Unclassed.	Domestic Servants.	Farm Servants.	Dressmakers.	Sempstresses.	Unclassed.	Wives of Labourers and Mechanics.
Port Phillip:																																						
Earl of Durham	27	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	8	1	–	–	25
Lady Fitzherbert	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
Platina	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Parkfield	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	34	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	3	9	1	–	–	32
Van Diemen's Land:																																						
Orleana	49	7	3	–	2	–	3	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	5	4	1	–	–	8	8	1	4	–	57
Apolline	32	7	1	6	1	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	–	1	–	14	–	1	3	2	49
Adelaide	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3
Derwent	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1
Sir Charles Napier	44	–	–	8	5	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	2	15	5	2	4	3	41
King William	28	1	–	2	2	–	2	–	1	1	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	10	–	1	3	12	–	3	1	1	32
TOTALS	156	15	4	16	10	–	17	1	5	9	3	–	16	1	1	2	1	4	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	6	1	13	17	1	2	5	54	13	7	12	6	183
Western Australia:																																						
Simon Taylor	38	–	2	–	3	–	10	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	15	–	2	3	6	2	–	2	–	49
Success	34	1	–	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	2	30
TOTALS	72	1	2	2	3	1	12	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	15	–	2	3	9	2	2	2	2	79
New Zealand:																																						
Louisa Campbell	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1
St. George	6	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86	2	–	–	1	4
Duchess of Argyll	24	1	6	8	3	–	9	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	3	–	1	–	6	21	2	–	4	1	60
Jane Gifford	8	–	3	11	–	1	16	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	11	–	5	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	10	1	–	1	6	13	1	3	2	4	58
Union	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5
Westminster	63	1	3	4	–	–	6	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	13	3	–	3	–	35
TOTALS	106	2	12	25	3	2	32	1	1	1	3	1	7	–	–	11	–	21	–	2	1	–	3	1	3	3	8	–	13	3	1	2	100	53	6	4	10	5	163
GRAND TOTALS	368	18	18	44	16	3	64	3	6	10	6	1	28	1	1	13	1	26	2	2	1	2	3	1	3	3	18	1	31	36	2	7	108	119	30	14	24	13	457

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
London, 10 March 1843.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

No. 4.

RETURN, showing the Amount of LAND sold by the COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS in this Country during the Year 1842, the Price obtained, and the Purposes to which the Proceeds have been applied.

Colony in which the Land is Situated.	Number of Acres sold.*	Price per Acre.	Amount Realized.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been Applied.
			£.	
Port Phillip - - -	- -	- - Minimum price of 1 *l.* at auction.	500	
Van Diemen's Land - -	- -	- - ditto - -	500	- - They have been applied, as far as expended, to emigration to the colonies in which the lands are situated.
New Zealand - - -	- -	- - ditto - -	900	
Western Australia - -	- -	- - ditto - -	400	

* The plan of sale by auction having been resumed, the land orders given to purchasers no longer specify the quantity of land to which they will be entitled, but give them credit for the amount they have deposited in any purchase they may effect in the regular way in the colony.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
London, 10 March 1843.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

No. 5.

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who have been enabled to Emigrate in 1842 by means of BOUNTIES payable in the Colonies.

COLONY.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.						
	Married Adults.		Single Adults.		Children.		TOTALS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
New South Wales - -	12	12	8	9	17	12	70*
Van Diemen's Land -	144	144	221	172	† (*say*) 116	† (*say*) 115	912

* Emigrants whose departure was suspended until after the general conclusion of emigration on bounty, by special agreement, under the circumstances explained in Par. Paper 10, of 1841, pp. 10–12.

† The lists do not enable the Commissioners of Emigration to state in these cases the actual numbers of each sex. The total number was 231, and is here equally divided.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
London, 10 March 1843.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

RETURNS

OF

EMIGRATION

DURING THE YEAR

1842.

(Mr. William Smith O'Brien.)

---

dered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *March* 1843.

90.

Under 1 oz.

EMIGRATION—CANADA.

DESPATCH

FROM THE

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

TRANSMITTING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

AGENTS FOR EMIGRATION IN CANADA FOR 1841.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1842.

EMIGRATION—CANADA.

(No. 34.)

DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES BAGOT, G.C.B. to Lord STANLEY.

Emigration.

CANADA.

MY LORD, Government House, Kingston, 17th February, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of the Reports made to me by the emigrant agents for the two divisions of this province, and by the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle in respect to the emigration to Canada during the last season. These documents did not reach me until after my Despatches for the last packet had been sent off.

Mr. Buchanan. 31st Dec. 1841. (A.)
Dr. Douglas. (B.)
Mr. Hawke. 1st Feb. 1842. (C.)

Your Lordship will observe that the result of the emigration during the season of 1841, was in every respect satisfactory; that there was less sickness or destitution than usual, notwithstanding the great increase in the numbers; and that employment had been found for all before the winter set in. The absence of sickness is to be attributed in great measure to the improvement in the habits of the class from which the great mass of the emigrants is drawn, and to a considerable extent also, to the favourable weather which most of the vessels met with. Much is also no doubt due to the stricter supervision latterly exercised over emigrant vessels by the Government agents both in England and in Canada.

My predecessor entered so fully into the subject of emigration in his Despatches of the 12th October 1840, and 26th January 1841, that there remains but little for me to suggest, either in respect to the improvement of the law or the manner in which it should be carried into operation. I would, however, draw your Lordship's notice to the suggestion of Mr. Buchanan, that the penalty for carrying more passengers than the law allows, should be calculated on the excess of the passengers, and not be imposed in one sum. According to the present system as Mr. Buchanan has pointed out, the infraction of the law may, notwithstanding the penalty, be very advantageous to the ship-owner, and more so, of course, in proportion to the extent of the infraction.

For Lord Sydenham's Despatches of the 12th Oct. 1840, and 26th Jan. 1841, *vide* Correspondence relative to Emigration in Canada, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1841, pp. 35 and 71.

The emigration of the last year strikingly illustrates the advantage to the emigrant of an early departure from the British coast. Not only is he thereby enabled to settle himself more completely before the approach of the following winter, but he will generally experience a shorter passage, and arrive in Canada at a more healthy season. Your Lordship will observe that to this fact Doctor Douglas attributes to a considerable extent the absence of sickness among the emigrants.

The expenses of the emigration within this province during the past season did not exceed 6,000*l.* The greater part of this sum was employed in conveying destitute emigrants from Quebec and Montreal to places where their labour would be required, the remainder in defraying the salaries of the local agents with the exception of the agent at Quebec, who is paid from the Civil List. The vote of 3,500*l.* obtained from the legislature during the last session, and the sum of 1,500*l.* granted, as your Lordship informs me, by the Imperial Parliament, will nearly cover the whole of this expenditure. The remainder, which will not exceed 1,000*l.*, will be provided for by the legislature at its next meeting.

I observe that the question of emigration is engaging much attention in England, and has been pressed on the notice of Her Majesty's Government from several influential quarters. I presume, however, that it would not be the intention of Her Majesty's Government to pay any part of the passage of emigrants proceeding to this province. The expense of such an arrangement would be very great, and I agree with Lord Sydenham in thinking that it would be neither necessary nor expedient. But the plan proposed by Lord John Russell, viz. that the Government should pay the tax on such emigrants as should come out under their auspices, appears to be both practicable and judicious. The fund thus created, together with the proceeds of the tax on those who come out without Government assistance, with the annual grant for agency, will probably suffice for the emigration and quarantine expenses of the present year. But, if not, I anticipate no difficulty in

Emigration.
CANADA.

obtaining any additional sum that may be required from the legislature. Should the Imperial Parliament grant any further sum towards emigration, I would suggest the propriety of employing at least a portion of it as suggested by Lord Sydenham, in placing a Government agent, who should also act as medical attendant, on board each vessel containing a large number of emigrants.

During the past season great difficulty was found in procuring employment for emigrants who came here merely as labourers without any previous knowledge of agriculture or of any mechanical trade. Under ordinary circumstances the demand for unskilled labour is exceedingly small, and I should be disposed to dissuade rather than encourage the emigration of that class. But during the approaching season so many public works will I trust be in operation that there can be no fear of a want of employment for all who are able to work. I have already devoted a great deal of attention to this subject, and assuming that the loan to be guaranteed by Great Britain will be raised at an early date, I expect that in the course of the summer a considerable progress will be made in the improvements of the St. Lawrence navigation by the completion of the Cornwall Canal; the commencement of a canal between Coteau du Lac and the Cascades; the completion of the lock and dam at St. Ann's Rapids, and the widening of the Lachine Canal. The improvements on the Welland Canal are already in progress, and those in Lake St. Peter and on the Bay of Chaleurs and Gosford Roads will be commenced as soon as the season will permit. These, with the completion of the Montreal and Quebec Roads, and with the local employment which will be provided by the several district councils, will absorb all the emigrants who can be expected. It is probable also that some other of the public works, especially the erection of bridges on the main Province Road, will be completed this year. The great bulk however, of the labour required on this work, will be skilled labour, that of carpenters principally, and masons.

The emigration during the past year from this province to the United States has been comparatively small; and there seems reason to believe that it has been balanced by the immigration from the United States. Those who went from this were principally persons whose relations were settled in the United States, and who, coming out to join them, had taken the route of the St. Lawrence, on account of its superior cheapness.

* * * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES BAGOT.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(A.)

REPORT ON EMIGRATION TO CANADA—1841.

BY MR. BUCHANAN.

Emigration.

CANADA.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigration in Canada,
Quebec, 31st December, 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the following Report of the Immigration to this province during the past season.

It is gratifying to me to be able to inform your Excellency that a considerable increase has taken place in the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom this season over last year.

On reference to paper No. 1, page 11, of the Appendix, it will be seen that the total number recorded at this office this year is 28,086, being an increase over 1840 of 5,852. Paper No. 2, gives an abstract return of the number of emigrant vessels, with the average length of passage, and the number embarked, distinguishing males from females, as also adults from children; also the number of deaths and births during the voyage, and in quarantine, and the actual number landed in the colony.

It is highly satisfactory to find that the general condition of the emigrants during the voyage has been healthy. The deaths at sea, and until arrival, numbered 194, five-sixths of whom were young children, principally infants.

Paper No. 3, page 12, shows a detailed statement of the ports whence the emigrants sailed, with the particular number from each port and country, viz., from England, 5,970; from Ireland, 18,317; from Scotland, 3,559; and from lower ports, 240.

Paper No. 4, page 12, exhibits a comparative statement of the emigration to these provinces since the year 1829, a period of 13 years, amounting in the aggregate to 321,807 souls.

It is my painful duty to record the loss from shipwreck of three vessels with emigrants, bound to this port during the past season, by which 189 lives were unhappily lost. The barque Minstrel, Captain Outerbridge, from Limerick, with 141 passengers, and 15 of a crew, were wrecked on the 18th May, on Red Island Reef; only 8 persons were saved; 4 passengers, and 4 of the crew. The survivors succeeded in reaching White Island, and were taken off by Captain M'Intire, of the ship Wellington, and brought to Quebec. The second vessel was the Breeze, Captain O'Donnell, from the same port, wrecked on the 12th May, on the fatal island of Scatarie, with 180 passengers, and 15 of a crew. The vessel was a total loss, but the passengers and crew were saved, and brought up here in a schooner. The third vessel was the barque Amanda, Captain Davis, also from Limerick, on her second voyage. She was lost on Little Metis, with 39 passengers, and 18 of a crew, on the morning of the 29th September. The master, 5 of the crew, and 10 passengers, were all that were saved, after having been 12 hours on the wreck. The remaining 41 were drowned. The survivors came up in safety to Quebec.

I am happy in reporting to your Excellency that the health of the emigrants this season after arrival in the river, has been much more satisfactory than last year. I beg to refer to Paper No. 5, page 13, which exhibits a copy of the returns received from the medical superintendent, of the admissions and deaths at the quarantine station, as also a copy of the return received from the medical officer in charge of the marine hospital in this city. By the former, it appears that there were 290 admissions, and 38 deaths; and by the latter, 370 admissions, and 20 deaths; making a total of 660 admissions, and 58 deaths, over two-thirds of whom were children.

By the reports received from the different Government agents throughout the province, it will be seen that the number of deaths has also been diminished; although the emigrants in the western part of the province have been subjected to a good deal of sickness from ague, a disease which, though seldom fatal, is productive of extreme debility, and tends to depress the spirits, and damp the exertions of those suffering under its effects.

It is a source of much satisfaction that I am able to report to your Excellency, that fewer cases of distress, caused from want of sufficient food during the voyage, existed this season. I attribute this favourable change to the increased exertions of the Government agents at the out-ports in the United Kingdom, and to a closer and more strict attention being paid to the quantity of provisions put on board by the passengers. Although in some instances emigrants arrived here in a suffering state from want of sufficient food, yet there has been no instance of that extreme and painful want which I have had occasion to report on during the last and preceding years.

The cases of the following vessels are alluded to in my weekly reports, viz., brig Hope, from Dublin; Warrior, from Killala; Clifton, from Cork; Astrea, from Dublin; brig Bruce, from Newport; and China, from Limerick,—particulars of all which will be found as stated above in the Appendix, at pages 18, 19, and 20. In the case of the latter vessel (the China) from Limerick, a large proportion of the passengers' provisions consisted of potatoes, which from improper stowage, and the damp and heat of the vessel's hold, soon decayed, and became unfit for use,—whereas, had they been properly stowed, the passengers would have had a surplus on arrival here. From this cause many families landed in distress, having expended all their money in purchasing food from the master. This has been a fruitful source of complaint for several years past, and to it may be attributed the distressed state in which so many poor families landed here, as well as the addition to the amount of assistance which the Government is obliged to extend every season.

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CANADA.

The best remedies which suggest themselves to prevent a recurrence of this evil is first, one which would place the principal and bulky articles of provisions under the immediate control and superintendence of a proper and responsible person on board each vessel, who might also act as surgeon.

I have taken the liberty of bringing this plan under your Excellency's notice, as it was one suggested by the late and respected Governor-General Lord Sydenham, in his Despatch, forwarding my Report of last year, dated 26th January, 1841.

Secondly, a measure which would oblige the ships to furnish a portion of the provisions necessary for the voyage, for which an extra charge should be made on the passengers. This plan I had the honour to recommend in my report of last year, in the suggested amendment of the third clause of the present Passengers' Act, a copy of which will be seen at page 28 in the Appendix. The adoption of either of these plans would be the means of securing the passenger from the miseries arising from want of the necessaries of life, and protecting them from the heavy contributions which shipmasters so frequently exact from those who may require supplies.

Statements have also been made to this office by the passengers of several vessels, complaining of a short supply of water. This deficiency of water in the case of the Grace, from Liverpool, is stated in my weekly report at page 16, was caused by leakage, as the quantity put on board at Liverpool would otherwise have been ample. In the Hector from the same port, the passengers were also on short allowance; (see page 20, weekly report). It would appear that the deficiency in this case was caused from waste, and want of proper attention on the part of the master.

In the case of the Wanderer, from Glasgow, the passengers presented a petition, a copy of which will be seen at page 26 of the Appendix. They appear to have been on a restricted allowance from the commencement, of three and a-half gallons per week; and as the owner of the vessel, Mr. M'Call, stated to them as the vessel got under weigh, that this quantity was all they could be allowed during the passage, they were necessarily prevented from going on shore for redress. They are desirous that their representation may protect others from a recurrence of this evil.

I am gratified in being able to report to your Excellency that complaints during the past season against the improper conduct of the passenger agents in the United Kingdom are more rare than formerly. Grievances do still, in some degree, exist, and will continue until the amendments required in the present Imperial Passenger Act are effected. I had the honour in my report of last year, to bring under the consideration of our late Governor-General, a few amendments to the present Act. Amongst them he was pleased to express his approbation of those offered in the 1st, 6th, 18th, and 20th clauses, a copy of which will be seen in the Appendix, at page 28, and as the subject may now be under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, I beg respectfully again to allude to this important matter.

Several vessels this season have been fined by the Collector of the Customs at this port, for an infringement of the second clause of the Imperial Passenger Act, in carrying an excess of passengers. It is evident, in many instances that it is done intentionally, as the highest penalty is only 20*l.* sterling. I refer to the case of the ship Lord Cochrane, from Tralee, the particulars of which are given in my weekly report, at page 15 of the Appendix. This vessel arrived here with an excess of 60 adult passengers, which, allowing the master of the vessel the usual rate of passage from Ireland, 40*s.* sterling each, would have yielded 100*l.*, after paying the fine imposed by the law, which, as it now stands, is, in fact, offering a premium for its own infringement. I would respectfully represent, that if a penalty of 3*l.* or 5*l.* per head, for all over the number, was fixed by law, the practice would soon be put a stop to.

The number of emigrants who have received parochial aid or assistance from their landlords to emigrate this season, considerably exceeds that of 1840, and amounts to 2,124, of whom from England there were 807; Ireland, 546; and from Scotland, 771. Those from England, with the exception of 110 Irish emigrants from Liverpool, aided by the Earl Fitzwilliam, from his estate in Wicklow, were sent out chiefly under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, and were (as well as all those who have emigrated during these several years past under the same authority) well and amply provided for. They are chiefly from the ports of London, Gravesend, and Rye; and were supplied with sufficient means to enable them to proceed to their destination, or where their labour might be required. Those from Ireland consisted chiefly of small cotters, whose landlords provided them with sufficient assistance to procure a passage to this port. Many landed very poor, and were dependent on immediate employment for their support; but others had sufficient means to enable them to reach their friends. Those who were unable to proceed further, and were desirous of employment, procured it here without difficulty, and soon earned sufficient to carry them further up the country to their friends.

The Scotch emigrants were, I regret to say, not so well provided, and many of them were quite unsuited, by their previous mode of life, to succeed in a country where agricultural employment is their chief dependence. They are principally from Glasgow and Paisley, and landed here, many in great distress, and all very poor. From the former port there were 663, chiefly weavers, and a few mechanics; the latter have generally done well. They are members of the different emigration societies, and have been enabled to emigrate by public subscriptions and weekly contribution made by each family, by which means they were barely able to procure a passage and the necessary provisions for the voyage. They consequently landed here in a destitute state, and depending on immediate employment for the support of their numerous families. They all appear to have left their homes under the impression that they would be supported and forwarded to any section of the province they wished to settle in, at Government

expense, and that if they could only reach this port, all their wants would be provided for. I had the greatest difficulty in making them understand that all the Government would undertake to do for them would be to put them in the way of obtaining employment, which I offered to them in this neighbourhood, and that they must depend on their own industry for support. Should employment not be procured here, I stated that they would be assisted to proceed to other places where it would be obtained. Some few families, numbering nearly 60 persons, remained here and worked for two or three months on the roads, at 2*s*. 9*d*. and 3*s*. per day. They are now settled on land in the flourishing townships of Leeds and Ireland, about 50 or 60 miles from this city, and are in a fair way, from their own industry, of being in a few years independent. I have the gratification at present to know that their families are above want. Their success has been promoted by some influential Scotch gentlemen in this city, who, seeing their willingness and industry, have assisted them with provisions and a few other necessaries to enable them to get through the winter. With the exception of this party all the others were determined to proceed further up the country. Toronto appears to be their halting place. A few had sufficient means to carry them so far, and others disposed of their effects to enable them to reach Montreal, where some obtained employment, but the greater part were forwarded at Government expense to Toronto. By a report received from the Emigrant Agent in that city, forwarded to me by Mr. Hawke, it appears that the Scotch weavers are the only immigrants this season who appear to have been unsuccessful. An extract from Mr. Hawke's report will be found in the Appendix, page 23. From their want of knowledge of agricultural labour these immigrants were of little or no use to the farmer; and in the absence of any public work in that section of the province they found great difficulty in obtaining employment. Another party of Scotch immigrants, who landed in an equally, if not in a more, destitute state, were those in the brig Lady Hood, and ship Charles, from Thurso. They are of the agricultural class, and consist of 38 families, 223 persons, from the Western Isles, principally from Lewis, and only two or three of them speak English. Owing to a long and tedious passage they landed here in great distress from want of provisions. They all proceeded to settle in the townships of Bury and Lingwick, in the eastern townships, and appear to have emigrated on the invitation of a party of their countrymen, who came out a few years since, and who, although they landed poor and friendless, are now doing well, and placed in comfortable circumstances. Owing to the lateness of the season when this party arrived (September), and their utterly destitute and unprovided state, depending entirely on employment for the support of their families, and feeling for their anxiety to reach their destination, I furnished them with a free passage to Port St. Francis, and a few days' provisions, at Government expense. Appeals have been made in their behalf by the Emigrant Association of the St. Francis's district to their countrymen in this city and Montreal, which have been most liberally responded to, in order to enable them to get through the winter. Had these people arrived a month or two earlier in the season, when employment was abundant, they would have no doubt been able to get through the winter with comparative ease, as during the harvest months employment was very abundant in that section of the province, and labourers in great demand.

It is of the greatest importance that the advantage of arriving in the colony at as early a period in the season as possible should be impressed on the labouring portions of the emigrants who come out at their own expense, and also on the landholders who wish to give assistance to their poor tenantry to emigrate, as everything depends on the time of their arrival here. Those who sail from the United Kingdom in the months of April and May arrive in time to take advantage of the spring and summer work. They have thus time to look about them, and secure a home for their families, against the coming of winter. On the other hand, as in the instance of the last mentioned party, if emigrants arrive at a season when nearly all employment ceases, the winter approaches before they can get themselves and their families into the interior of the country, and they are thrown on the benevolence of the colonist, or have to drag through a long and severe winter, depending on charity for support. This is equally an injustice to the poor emigrant, and a serious tax on the colonist, which might be avoided in a great measure by leaving their homes at a proper season. By sailing at an early period in the year they can calculate on a more expeditious voyage, which is an all-important consideration. I beg leave to submit a table, which will be found at page 14 of the Appendix. This will show an accurate statement of the sailing of emigrant vessels during the season, with the number of days, enumerating the longest, the shortest, and the average passages during the summer. To the unprovided state and late arrival of emigrants in the province, and to the other causes which I have alluded to above, many of which are set forth in my weekly reports during the past season, I must attribute, in a great measure, the expense incurred by the different agencies in the province. It is, nevertheless, gratifying to know, that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of those assisted this season. In paper No. 6, page 13, of the Appendix, is a statement of the number of destitute persons who received assistance at this port during the past season, numbering 1,904 persons, at a charge of 311*l*. 12*s*. 7*d*. The expense incurred at Montreal agency is much greater, a statement of which I am unable to furnish at present, not having received the report from the agent for that city. The increased expenditure may, however, be attributed to the following cause.

The charge of transport for an adult emigrant from this port to Montreal, with all his luggage, is only 2*s*. 6*d*. currency; children under twelve years half price; and under three years free. This low rate is caused by opposition steamers. Whereas, at the early part of the season, they commenced running at 5*s*. each, which continued until the middle of June. Many poor families are able to pay their fare as far as Montreal, but are prevented proceeding further, owing to the much increased rate of passage thence to Bytown and Kingstown; the

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charge to Bytown being 8*s.*, and two per cent. for luggage. They may be able to meet the first expense, but their funds will not admit of their proceeding further.

The emigration to these provinces may be divided into three classes. First, Those who have sufficient means and a destination in view. All they require is correct information as to the best and most expeditious route to their respective localities. Secondly, Those who emigrate (a very numerous class of late years) to join friends and relations already settled in the province, but whose limited means do not enable them to reach their destination. These persons require assistance, as, with very few exceptions, they become actual settlers in the province, and cannot be induced to deviate from the route with which they have been furnished before leaving their homes. The application of public funds cannot, I consider, be better or more judiciously applied than in assisting persons of this class. The third class are the indigent, who have no peculiar destination, and who have, by the greatest exertions, and frequently by appeals to public charity, been enabled to scrape together a sufficient sum to pay their passages and provide a scanty store of provisions for the voyage. The last class, consequently, must either be provided with employment or assisted to parts of the country where it may be procured. Very many of this description of persons are not fit for farm servants, and such work as they have been accustomed to must be provided either by private persons or by Government.

This difficulty has in a great measure been removed during the past season, as the public improvements in this neighbourhood and Montreal have furnished employment to a large number of poor of this last class. I quite coincide in the opinion expressed by Mr. Hawke, that we receive in Canada quite too large a proportion of mere labourers, that is, persons who can only use the spade and pickaxe. Unless when some extensive public work is in operation, there is much less demand for persons of this class in the province than people at home are generally aware of; and these form the principal mass of emigrants who proceed to the United States.

Although I have represented to your Excellency that a large portion of the emigrants have arrived poor and in distress, still the number of those whose intelligence and proportionate wealth will add to the value of our colonial population is incomparably greater; and I consider, on the whole, that the emigration of the past season presents the most favourable aspect. The general character and conduct of the emigrants is gratifying beyond description, and I have not heard of a single instance of improper conduct or crime from any of the different agencies throughout the province. This is greatly to be attributed to the increasing influence of the temperance societies, which, I am happy to state, are extending throughout this province.

I here take the opportunity of alluding with much satisfaction to the condition in which a party of emigrants arrived, who were sent out by Neill Malcolm, Esq., from his estates in Argyleshire, numbering 52 persons (see weekly report, page 19). These people were abundantly provided during the passage, and I had instructions to advance them a sufficient sum to enable them to join their friends settled in the London district. This gentleman's liberality and kindness will long be remembered by this party.

In paper No. 7, page 13 of the Appendix, I have set forth the distribution of the immigrants of the past season, as near as they can possibly be ascertained. From the returns received from Mr. Hawke, which will be seen at page 31 of the Appendix, it appears that near 19,000 have proceeded to the western section of the province, of whom about 1,200 have gone over to the United States. I estimate the total number who may have left the province at from 3,000 to 4,000; but the exact amount it is impossible to ascertain. They are, with few exceptions, persons who have friends and relations already settled in the United States, and whom no inducement which could be offered would persuade to remain in the colony. The voluntary emigration to that country has this season much decreased, as, owing to the financial distress in the neighbouring republic, very few of their public works are in operation, and consequently there is a decrease in the demand for labour. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that we every season receive large numbers from the United States, and among them many of the better class, who either have emigrated by that route or have been residing in the republic for a few years.

In support of these statements, I beg to refer to extracts from letters received from Mr. Hawke, at page 22 of the Appendix. The agent at Toronto in his report states the number who left that port for the United States at 280 persons, and that 620 arrived at his agency from thence.

By a report received from the agent at Bytown, which will be seen at page 25 of the Appendix, I beg to direct your Excellency's attention to the favourable and advantageous condition which those emigrants enjoy who have been induced to settle in that highly advantageous (but still to the emigrant imperfectly known) section of the Ottawa country. I consider that no portion of the province possesses greater facilities, or offers more encouragement to the industrious immigrant than the Ottawa river. This being the great lumbering depôt of the country, the farmer is certain to find a ready sale and a good market at his door for all the surplus produce he may be able to raise. To the poor but industrious labourer it also presents a sure and certain field for employment at all seasons of the year—a most important consideration. The thousands of settlers throughout that section of the country in prosperous circumstances are living proofs of the truth of this fact. It having come to my knowledge that labourers were in demand in this district, I forwarded in the month of October eleven poor families, in all eighty persons, who had been employed during the summer on the public works; but, owing to their large families, could not, living in town, do more than support themselves; and who were desirous of proceeding into the country to seek employment for the winter. I sent on these people to Bytown at Government expense, and furnished them

with recommendations to influential persons who took an interest in the establishment of immigrants in that part of the province. By the accounts which I have received, all these families who followed the advice given them have done well, having procured immediate employment on their arrival. They are chiefly settled in Clarendon and Litchfield, about 70 miles west of Bytown. Any facilities which Government may afford poor immigrants to proceed to settle in the Ottawa country are well bestowed, as they are certain in the course of a year or two to become permanent occupiers of land. Nor are they likely to be seduced or imposed on by the alluring though false reports circulated by those who wish to lead them to the United States. And it may be stated here, without fear of contradiction, that every immigrant family settled in this province, after the second year, becomes a consumer of British manufactures to a greater or less extent.

The number of families located on the Lambton and Kennebec road settlement is twelve, principally old residents in the country. At the early part of the season, it was utterly impossible for persons desirous of settling there to reach the land, for want of a road; this, however, is now obviated, as a good road has been opened from the Kennebec to Lake St. Francis, a distance of 34 miles; and I have no doubt that a considerable addition to this settlement will be made next season.

I beg leave to suggest the propriety of continuing this road from Lake St. Francis to the Victoria Settlement, about 18 miles, which would open a direct route from Quebec to Sherbrooke, and which could be accomplished at a small outlay. This would afford a vast additional inducement to immigrants to locate themselves in this settlement, thereby adding materially to the value of the other lands of the Crown in that section of the province.

On reference to paper No. 8, page 14 of the Appendix, will be seen the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom who arrived at the port of New York; also the number each year respectively since 1829, amounting in the aggregate to 347,632. It will appear by this statement that the emigration at that port has considerably decreased during the last year, while there has been an increase in the emigration to this province.

In connection with the subject of emigration to the United States, I take this opportunity of bringing under your Excellency's notice the address of the Irish Emigrant Society of New York, to the people of Ireland.

This address, though drawn up in a somewhat peculiar style, and but little applicable to the emigration into this province, contains, nevertheless, some excellent advice, which it would be well to bring under the notice of those who, on leaving Ireland, feel disposed to give preference to a foreign state over these appendages to the Imperial Crown of Great Britain.

It is sufficient to read the statement made in this address, and to be convinced that emigration to the United States holds out no prospect of superior advantage. The melancholy description given of the fate of persons above the class of labourers who aspire to employment in the counting-houses of the merchant, or the office of the lawyer, has no parallel in this province. The emigration even of labourers to the Atlantic cities is feelingly deprecated. While nothing can be more judicious than the recommendation of the Society that all emigrants should bring with them sufficient means beyond their passage money, to convey them into the interior, and to locations proper for settlement.

The truth as to emigrants being enticed, on promise of finding them employment, to proceed to unhealthy parts of the country, is not disguised in this address; but as the paper is of considerable length, I have contented myself with inserting the most material passages, which will be found in page 26 of the Appendix.

The general results of the emigration to this province may be appealed to in favourable contrast to the picture presented by the New York Emigration Society. The emigration to this province during the past season has been, generally speaking, highly successful. Few have failed in obtaining employment, and with respect to those who may have so failed, it can only be attributed to their perverseness in not following the advice which they received on landing here. It was in my power to procure employment for all who sought it, but as I have already had occasion to state, few could be prevailed upon to accept it here, if they had the means of proceeding up the country. In fact, in the early part of the season, labourers were with difficulty obtained; and those who were willing to work for moderate wages, need not have been an hour idle; while those who may have suffered from sickness or poverty, were provided for, and assisted to reach their friends in whatever section of the province they might reside.

I think, then, I am justified in referring to this address, to show that the balance of advantage from immigration is decidedly in favour of this province. This opinion I have never swerved from; but I think it right that the corroborative evidence of a charitable body, so respectable as the Emigration Society of the principal Atlantic city, should be made available to induce the Irish emigrant to pause before he separates himself altogether from his native country, and his natural Sovereign; instead of by settling in this province, identifying himself with the prosperity and glory of a colony, which bids fair to attain the highest destinies under the fostering care of Great Britain.

With reference to the amount of capital brought into the province by the immigrants of this season. I regret that I have no means of ascertaining the total with any degree of certainty. In making inquiries of this kind, it is very difficult to come at the truth, as immigrants are naturally cautious in giving information on this head. I estimate it, however, at not less than from 100,000*l.* to 120,000*l.* sterling.

I beg leave to state to your Excellency, that from all appearances, and from the accounts received from the United Kingdom, I anticipate a large increase in the immigration of next year. The subject seems to excite unusual interest in the public mind, and to be regarded as a means of relieving the distress among the superabundant population of the mother country.

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In consequence, therefore, of the moderate rate of passage, it may be reasonably expected that a large portion of the emigration will be directed to this colony.

I have had occasion to remark that year following a season of distress among the labouring classes, has generally produced an increase in the voluntary emigration; and it would appear from the accounts received from the United Kingdom, that such distress has existed to a considerable extent.

I have the satisfaction of stating, that the natural demands of this colony for the absorbing of a large number of emigrants are in the fullest operation, as will appear from the degree of enterprize with which both the public and private improvements are advancing in every section of this province.

The establishment of a Board for the superintendence of public works, and the numerous improvements which were sanctioned by the Legislature during the last session, hold out prospects of increased employment to the labourer. Among these, the widening of the Welland, and the finishing of the St. Lawrence Canals, are two works of the greatest and most vital importance to the progress of the colony.

The improvements on the Welland Canal have been commenced this winter. Upwards of 2,000 hands are now employed, and I am given to understand that many more would obtain employment at this moment. Should the St. Lawrence Canal be commenced in spring, as well as some other district improvements, no fears need be entertained as to any want of employment, whatever may be the extent of emigration next season. But should the commencement of these all-important works be delayed, I must confess I should regret to see an extensive immigration of the poorer class, without some provision having been made beforehand for their reception, as otherwise they will necessarily entail a serious expense on the Government. This part of the subject I respectfully leave to your Excellency's consideration.

The renewal of the provincial Act, imposing a tax of 5*s*. currency on all immigrants landing in this colony will provide the means of affording relief to the sick and destitute portion, on their immediate arrival, without drawing on the public funds of the province.

I anticipate the most satisfactory results from several of the clauses in this Act. I allude to the 4th, 5th, and 8th clauses; the two former requiring more strict attention on the part of the shipmaster, to the correctness of his passage lists, as also to the accommodation of the emigrants for a specified period after their arrival in port. The latter affords to the party complaining a summary mode of redress; without being subjected to the delays and difficulties to which he was previously exposed, under the provisions of the Imperial Act; delays and difficulties which have been the cause of very many abuses being passed over with impunity. I beg leave to express a hope that the amendments to this important Bill (the Imperial Passenger Act) which are now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, will be the means of checking many of the evils which have heretofore existed.

Before concluding this Report, I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the great services rendered to the cause of emigration by the mission to the United Kingdom, of Dr. Thomas Rolph. His exertions are universally acknowledged on this side of the Atlantic; nor can there be a doubt, that through his means, a more extended knowledge of this province, and its capabilities of receiving and providing for a large number of emigrants, has been diffused through those parts of the United Kingdom which he had occasion to visit, to the manifest benefit of the emigrating portion of the population.

In closing this report, I beg to state to your Excellency, that I have endeavoured to adhere as much as possible, to matters which have come under my own observation, the details of which will be seen in the Appendix. Submitting the whole to the favourable consideration of your Excellency, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to transmit this Report to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON EMIGRATION TO CANADA—1841.

No. 1.

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The following statement shows the weekly arrival of emigrants at Quebec and Montreal during the year 1841; specifying the number of adult males and females, also the male and female children under fourteen and seven years, as well as the number of voluntary emigrants and those that received parochial aid. In this Return the deaths on the voyage and in hospital are deducted:—

Week ending	Adults.		Under 14 Years.		Under 7 Years.		Parochial Aid.	Voluntary.	Total each Week.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
From May 6 to May 22	3,533	2,435	546	517	738	801	470	8,100	8,570
From May 23 to June 5	1,482	1,124	205	198	325	335	..	3,669	3,669
June 12	513	388	72	68	119	103	160	1,103	1,263
,, 19	360	270	80	70	78	66	319	605	924
,, 26	526	502	99	108	116	107	106	1,352	1,458
July 3	1,005	835	178	149	229	224	..	2,620	2,620
,, 10	705	544	140	132	175	167	245	1,618	1,863
,, 17	421	344	87	83	96	107	130	1,008	1,138
,, 24	323	267	54	40	92	77	24	829	853
Aug. 7	361	327	94	76	79	80	319	698	1,017
,, 14	186	169	44	39	69	65	80	492	572
,, 21	191	154	43	25	42	32	100	387	487
,, 28	286	218	44	35	67	48	..	698	698
Sept. 4	355	288	80	95	90	77	25	960	985
,, 11	128	106	25	22	21	26	44	284	328
,, 18	154	134	33	34	40	31	88	338	426
,, 25	189	160	44	41	66	49	14	535	549
Oct. 9	148	162	57	39	59	46	..	511	511
,, 31	86	41	14	5	4	5	..	155	155
	10,952	8,468	1,939	1,776	2,505	2,446	2,124	25,962	28,086

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, December 31, 1841.

(Signed) A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

No. 2.

Return of the Number of Emigrants embarked, with the Number of Deaths and Births during the Voyage and in Quarantine; showing the Total Number landed in the Colony, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the Number of Vessels and average Passage.

—	Number of Ships.	Average Passage.	Number Embarked.						Number of Deaths during the Voyage and in Quarantine.						Number of Births.		Total landed in the Colony.						Total.	
			Adults.		14 to 7.		Under 7.		Adults.		14 to 7.		Under 7.				Adults.		14 to 7.		Under 7.			
		Days.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From May 1 to July 31 . .	197	42	8,963	6,794	1,481	1,386	2,035	2,051	21	23	..	3	72	63	18	16	8,942	6,771	1,481	1,383	1,981	2,004	12,404	10,158
From August 1 to October 31	96	48	1,888	1,640	439	384	528	442	15	5	3	1	14	12	6	7	1,873	1,635	436	383	520	437	2,829	2,455
Lower Ports .	..	..	137	62	22	10	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	62	22	10	4	5	163	77
	293	..	10,988	8,496	1,942	1,780	2,567	2,498	36	28	3	4	86	75	24	23	10,952	8,468	1,939	1,776	2,505	2,446	15,396	12,690

Total 28,086

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, December 31, 1841.

(Signed) A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

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No. 3.

NAMES of Ports from which Emigrants came during the Year 1841.

ENGLAND.

	Number from each Port.		Number from each Port.
Bristol	202	Portsmouth	15
Broadhaven	110	Plymouth	241
Bideford	164	Padstow	558
Bridgewater	101	Penzance	15
Banff	87	Rye	214
Cardigan	82	Sheerness	4
Dartmouth	12	Stockton	33
Falure	23	Sunderland	5
Gloucester	151	St. Ives	19
Hull	287	Whitehaven	2
Liverpool	2,994	Wigton	14
London	642	Yarmouth	32
Milford	10		
Newcastle	3		5,970

IRELAND.

Belfast	4,825	Newry	520
Baltimore	233	Ross	622
Cork	1,401	Sligo	1,850
Dublin	1,432	Tralee	506
Donegal	515	Waterford	748
Galway	128	Wexford	45
Killala	528	Westport	281
Londonderry	1,874	Youghal	57
Limerick	2,547		
Newport	205		18,317

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	354	Isle of Sky	49
Alloa	6	Leith	150
Cromarthy	74	Stornaway	223
Carmarthen	14	Thurso	537
Dundee	239	Trouro	40
Dumfries	41		
Greenock	645		3,559
Glasgow	1,187		

LOWER PORTS.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence	240

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, December 31, 1841.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec since the Year 1829, inclusive.

Places of Departure.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
England and Wales	3,565	6,799	10,343	17,481	5,198	6,799	3,067	12,188	5,580	990	1,586	4,567	5,970
Ireland	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204	12,013	19,206	7,108	12,590	14,538	1,456	5,113	16,291	18,317
Scotland	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500	4,196	4,591	2,127	2,224	1,509	547	485	1,144	3,559
Hamburg and Gibraltar	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and Ports on the River St. Lawrence	123	451	424	546	345	339	225	235	274	273	255	232	240
Havre de Grace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	485	..	..	..	..	..
	15,945	28,000	50,254	51,746	21,752	30,935	12,527	27,722	21,901	3,266	7,439	22,234	28,086

Grand Total 321,807.

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, December 31, 1841.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 5.

RETURN of the Number of Emigrants admitted at the Quarantine Hospital from the 1st of May to the close of the Navigation.

——	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Men	75	69	6
Women	72	61	11
Children	143	122	21
	290	252	38

EMIGRANTS admitted to the Marine Hospital in Quebec during the same Period.

——	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Men, women, and children	370	350	20

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, December 31, 1841.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 6.

RETURN of the Number of Adults and Children between Fourteen and Seven Years who have been aided with Provisions and the means of Transport to Port St. Francis, Montreal, and New Brunswick, during the Season 1841.

——	Ages.				Total Number.	Relief afforded.						Total Amount.		
	Men.	Women.	Under 14 Years	Under 7 Years.		Provisions.			Transport.					
						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Port St. Francis . .	84	95	43	46	268	63	0	5	248	12	2	311	12	7
Montreal . . .	314	759	270	284	1,627									
New Brunswick . .	..	4	3	2	9									
	398	858	316	332	1,904	63	0	5	248	12	2	311	12	7

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, December 31, 1841.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 7.

DISTRIBUTION of Emigrants arrived at Quebec in the Year 1841.

Canada East, late Lower Canada.

City and District of Quebec	2,000
District of Three Rivers and St. Francis, including the eastern townships . . .	400
City and District of Montreal	4,000
	6,400

Canada West, late Upper Canada.

Ottawa and Bathurst Districts and along the line of the Rideau Canal, including Bytown	2,600
The Eastern and Johnstown Districts and along the route of the St. Lawrence . .	1,960
The Midland, Victoria, and Prince Edward's Island Districts, and up the Bay of Quinté, and in the vicinity of Kingston	2,500
Landed at Coburg, Port Hope, Whitby, Darlington, and settled in the Newcastle District	1,850
Landed at Toronto, and settled in the Home and Gore Districts	6,612
Niagara District, including St. Catharine's, and along the Welland Canal . . .	1,000
The Huron Tract, and in the London District	1,500
West to New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and to ports in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence	150
Supposed to have gone to the United States	3,500
Total nearly	28,072

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, December 31, 1841.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

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No. 8.

RETURN of the Number of Emigrants arrived at New York from the United Kingdom for the last thirteen Years.

	Number each Year.
In the year 1829	11,501
,, 1830	21,433
,, 1831	22,607
,, 1832	28,283
,, 1833	16,100
,, 1834	26,540
,, 1835	16,749
,, 1836	59,075
,, 1837	34,000
,, 1838	13,059
,, 1839	24,376
,, 1840	41,500
,, 1841	32,409
	347,632

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, December 31, 1841.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 9.

LIST of Vessels Wrecked coming to Quebec during the Season 1841, with the number of Lives lost.

	Number of Lives lost.
The brig *Breeze*, Captain O'Donnell, from Limerick, was wrecked on the Island of Scatari on the 14th May, with 160 passengers, who were all saved, but lost all their baggage and provisions.	
The brig *Minstrel*, Captain Outerbridge, from Limerick, was wrecked the 8th May, on Red Island Reef, with 141 passengers and 15 of a crew, only eight persons saved .	148
The barque *Amanda*, Captain Davis, from Limerick, was wrecked on Little Metis Point, on the 26th September, with 18 of a crew and 39 passengers, 5 of the former and captain, and 10 of the latter saved	41
Total lost	189

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, December 31, 1841.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 10.

ABSTRACT of Average length of Passages made by Vessels with Emigrants from the United Kingdom to Quebec during the Year 1841.

Date of Sailing from the United Kingdom.	Number of Vessels.	Shortest Passage.	Longest Passage.	Average Passage.
		Days.	Days.	Days.
March 30th	1	49	49	49
From April 1st to the 15th	84	34	62	44¼
,, April 16th to the 30th	46	24	78	36¼
,, May 1st to the 15th	32	35	59	46¼
,, May 16th to the 31st	27	38	65	46¾
,, June 1st to the 15th	15	38	75	51¾
,, June 16th to the 30th	13	41	70	59
,, July 1st to the 15th	17	34	65	52¼
,, July 16th to the 31st	11	43	67	50¼
,, August 1st to the 15th	23	33	57	43½
,, August 16th to the 31st	16	29	66	40¾
,, Sept. 1st to the 15th	6	31	56	42

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, December 31, 1841.

(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 11.

EXTRACTS from the several Weekly Reports made to the Governor-General by the Chief Agent for Emigrants at Quebec.

Week ending May, 1841.

The number of emigrants arrived this week has been unusually large, in fact over 8,600 have landed during the last four days, all in good circumstances. Their destination is, with few exceptions, to the western section of the province, where a large number have friends and relations already settled. I am happy to state that there has not been a single well-founded complaint from any of them. They have all landed with a large surplus of stock of provisions, owing to the favourable passages they have had, the average of which has been 38 days.

The Marchioness of Abercorn, with 508 passengers, landed them on the 26th day from Londonderry.

Amongst the total number of emigrants arrived are 460, who have been assisted by their landlords. Of this number were 190 by the Prince George, 15 of whom embarked at London, sent out by the Poor Law Commissioners; 116 embarked at Gravesend, sent out by Lord Portman from his estates in Dorsetshire and Kent; and 59 from the House of Industry, Isle of Wight, and from the parish of Salthurst and Read Court.

These people were all amply provided for, and received on leaving the ship two days' rations, and a free passage to Montreal, with 20*s.* sterling, each adult to assist them up the country. A few of the young men went to friends near Albany, state of New York; the remainder went up the country for employment.

In the Sarah Botsford were 180 persons connected with the Calton Emigration Society; the greater part of these people are hand-loom weavers. They have been assisted to emigrate by the liberality of private individuals and public bodies. These people arrived in excellent health, and proceeded direct in the vessel to Montreal; they were well provided for during the voyage.

In the Hampton were seven families, 45 persons, who were assisted to emigrate by Lord Charlemont from his estates in Armagh; they were all provided for, and proceeded direct on their route to the midland district.

In the James Cook from Limerick were 48 persons, assisted by Colonel Wyndham; they had sufficient means to carry them up the country, where they had friends in the Newcastle district, and had a large surplus stock of provisions on landing. This vessel made the quickest passage this season, being only 20 days on the voyage. The English emigrants from Padstow and Hull are a small and healthy body of settlers, nearly all going to settle in the Home and Newcastle districts. A few families have relations in Ohio and Pennsylvania, whom they are going to join. On the whole, I consider that but a small proportion of the emigration this season is going to the United States; and from what I can learn from them here, much fewer of the Irish, with the exception of those who have friends already settled there, than in former years. If those depending on immediate labour for their support could only be induced to listen to what is most for their advantage, they would accept of employment here or in Montreal.

We have plenty of employment, and I have arranged that all who want it will be employed on the roads, yet is it with difficulty I can induce them to remain; if they have sufficient to pay their passage in the steamer they will go on.

Wages here on the Government works is 3*s.* 1½*d.* per day, and on the roads it is job work, by which they can earn 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* On board of vessels they get from 4*s.* to 5*s.*, and good men get as high as 6*s.*; but this will only continue for a short time during the hurry occasioned by the arrival of so large a spring fleet.

I have obtained employment for upwards of 500 persons this season, and as near as I can judge about double that number are at present employed here. Mr. Hawke writes me from Kingston, that all those who have arrived there this season seeking employment stated they were offered employment both here and at Montreal, but refused to work, as they expected higher wages at Kingston and Toronto. Very many ridicule the idea of working here at 3*s.* per day; the consequence is, on their arrival at Kingston or Toronto they are disappointed.

A large number of emigrants from Belfast and other ports in the north of Ireland are going to settle in the Bathurst and Johnston district: a good many are going to Cavan, in the Newcastle district.

From the 22nd May to the 5th June.

The emigrants arrived during the last fortnight are chiefly Irish, and all in good health; a large portion are going up the country to join their friends. I regret to have to report a gross infringement of the 2nd clause of the Imperial Passenger Act, in the case of the ship Lord Cochrane, Captain Williams, from Tralee. This vessel had upwards of 60 adult passengers over her complement, and out of 399 persons on board, there were only 322 names on her passenger list. The master was fined by the collector 20*l.* sterling, which was the highest penalty under the Act. In the space occupied by the passengers, there was only six feet five inches superficies, whereas by the Act there should be 10 feet. These people, notwithstanding their crowded state, landed in good health. The only death during the voyage, was that of a child of two and a half years. The master appears to be quite ignorant of the regulations respecting the carrying of passengers; and had not a copy of the Passenger Act on board. This vessel is owned by Messrs. R. and W. Hickson, of Tralee.

The demand of labour still continues, but in spite of all I can do or say to those seeking employment, they will not remain here, if they have means to proceed further up. A party I directed across the river St. Lawrence to New Liverpool, for employment, were on arrival there, offered 4*s.* per day, and refused it, and afterwards applied to be sent up free.

Week ending 12th June.

The arrivals during the past week, are chiefly of Irish, and mostly of the labouring class. A few respectable farmers with capital, from 100*l.* to 200*l.* sterling, came out in the Obern, from Liverpool. About 200 of the passengers by this vessel, proceeded immediately to Montreal, on the route to Upper Canada, where they intend to settle. Five young men are going to New Brunswick, and a few to the United States. Those by the Tom, from Dublin, and Souris from Belfast, landed in good health. A number remained here for employment, the remainder proceeded up the country.

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In the Rose Bank, from Belfast, were 28 families, members of the North Quarter Glasgow Emigration Society, principally weavers. They have been assisted to emigrate by public subscription, and by weekly contribution made by each family. They number in all 160 persons: a surplus amounting to 60*l.* currency was divided among them on their landing here, which enabled some of them to reach Montreal, whither they were determined to proceed, notwithstanding what I stated to them of the difficulty they would find there, and higher up the country, in obtaining employment, and the certainty of work they would find here. A few of them have, however, taken my advice, and are now at work. In fact very few of the emigrants are inclined to work, if they can possibly avoid it, and they all appear to land here with the impression that the Government will forward them free.

In the schooner Mary, from Sydney, Captain Briton, were 107 passengers, the remainder of those in the Breeze, O'Donnel master, from Limerick, which vessel was wrecked on the island of Scatari, on the 14th May, passengers all saved, but with the loss of their baggage and provisions. She had 160 on board, 53 of whom remained at Sydney for employment; a few went to St. John's and Halifax, and those that came on here are going to their friends; about 51 of them will remain in the province, the remainder are going to a place called Silver Lake in the state of New York. In consequence of their condition, I forwarded them to Montreal, and gave them a supply of provisions, as they were nearly all penniless.

The total number of persons assisted from this office this season with the exception of these people are 85, namely 4 men and 81 women and children, either widows or married women, with families going to their husbands in different parts of the province.

Those by the Idea from Galway, and Julia from Sligo, landed on Saturday in good health, and many of them have remained here for employment from want of means to proceed further up.

Week ending the 19th June.

The emigrants arrived during the past week all landed in good health. Some of those by the Lively, and Mary Coxin, from Cork, are in good circumstances, and proceeded on their route to their friends in different parts of the province. The passengers per Cornelia and Mary Ann are members of the Glasgow Emigration Society, and have all been assisted to emigrate; they are anxious to proceed to Upper Canada, but their means are very limited, and they can barely pay their passage to Montreal. I have offered them all employment, but very few would accept it, and prefer paying their last shilling to take them to Montreal. These people all appear to have emigrated with the impression that Government would assist them to their destination. A party of gentlemen in this city offered to subscribe a sum sufficient to procure them provisions during the winter, if they would remain and settle in this district, and to place those desirous on land. One or two families intend to avail themselves of this liberal offer, but the remainder proceed upwards. I am still able to procure employment for all who will accept of it on the roads. When at job work, industrious men can earn 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per day. About 300 hands are now employed on them.

Week ending 26th June.

The emigrants arrived during the past week are in good health and consist of farmers and labourers; the great majority intend settling in Upper Canada, where they have friends.

The passengers in the Robert Alexander Park and Unicorn, from Londonderry, are respectable settlers, and all appear in good circumstances; they, with few exceptions have their relations settled in the Home, Gore, and Wellington districts.

In the barque Harmony from Bristol, were a party of Mormons, going to settle in Illinois; they report that two other vessels are expected from the same port this season. Three families are going to the Newcastle district.

Those in the Lady Fitzherbert from Plymouth, 135 in number, are principally farmers and going to the Western division of the province. Three families complained to this office that Mr. Resterick, the owner of the vessel, with whom they engaged their passage, charged them 5*s.* a-head for landing charges, and which he told them would be refunded by the master on arrival here, if the charge was incorrect. He stated on application that he was not aware of any such agreement, and refused to refund; the parties having no written proof, I could not enforce their claim, but from the manner in which these people tell their story, I have no doubt that it is correct.

In the Perseverance, from Dublin, were 106 passengers, who were assisted to emigrate by their landlord, the Honourable Charles Butler Clarke, from his estate in Kilkenny. They landed in good health, and proceeded on their route up the country. The rest of the passengers in this vessel are labourers. One family went to the Eastern townships, and some to friends in Bytown and Toronto. A large number of the labourers from the different vessels have availed themselves of the employment which offers, on the roads in this neighbourhood. A large number of emigrants are reported at Grosse Isle.

Week ending 3rd July.

The passengers arrived during the past week consist of labourers and farmers; the greater portion of them appear in middling circumstances, and are proceeding up the country to their friends. About 76 I consider are going to join their relations in the United States.

The Princess Victoria, and Grace, from Liverpool, with 593 passengers, all Irish. The passengers by the latter ship have had a long passage of 56 days, and owing to the insufficient

state of the water casks, they were on short allowance, and had only four casks of the ship's stock left on arrival at Grosse Isle. On opening the casks, put on board for the use of the passengers, they were found to be not more than two-thirds full, which so soon as the master ascertained, he reduced the allowance to a quart per day, which was further reduced previous to arrival here. I have inspected the casks and find that had they been full, the supply would have been sufficient. The master states that they were all filled up on the day previous to sailing. They are all old leagers, which hold from 250 to 300 gallons, with pine heads, but not sufficiently hooped, to which cause may be attributed the leakage. Their fuel was also expended. The brokers, Messrs. Robinson and Co., had put about four chaldrons of coals on board, which the Government agents, on inspection previous to sailing, considering not enough, ordered an additional three tons, which however was not sent. The master fortunately had five tons on board for their own supply, which was nearly all expended on arrival here and prevented the serious inconvenience which would otherwise have occurred from the want of fuel. The berthing was also put up in so slight a manner that it fell down several times during the voyage, in heavy weather. This vessel cleared out under the old tonnage measurement, and had 29 passengers over her complement, for which the master was fined 20*l.* sterling by the collector. Taking the superficies of the space occupied by the passengers, she was within the Act, and would also have been, if the passengers were calculated according to her tonnage under the new measurement.

The passengers by several vessels which arrived this week, suffered from sickness, measles, and small-pox. The Lord Seaton, from Belfast, had 14 deaths, and the Grace 7, chiefly children; some others had a few cases, but very slight. Those from Sligo have landed in good health, and are proceeding up the country to their friends. Employment is becoming more scarce in this neighbourhood, and those depending on immediate work for their support, find difficulty in obtaining it, the demand for labour on the roads being limited. From 350 to 400 hands are now employed here, and the Commissioners are in hopes of being able to take on an additional number of those most in need in the course of next week.

I have been obliged to give assistance to 21 families during the past week; they were chiefly women and children, and had their husbands and relations settled in the province.

Week ending 10th July.

The emigrants arrived during the past week are chiefly labourers and farmers. On board the George Marsden from Rye, were 227 passengers, who were assisted to emigrate by their respective parishes in Sussex and Kent. They were furnished with a free passage and provisions, and the sum of 140*l.* was divided among them according to their families. They were also forwarded free to Montreal. On board the Canadian, from London, were some respectable steerage passengers going to settle in the Home District; also 18 boys sent out by the Society for the Refuge for the Destitute: they have all been instructed in trades, and were forwarded to Montreal.

The passengers from Belfast and Londonderry are chiefly labourers and farmers; some of them have good means and they are all going to settle in Upper Canada. Among the Londonderry passengers there were a number of poor families coming out to their relations, to whom I was obliged to furnish assistance to enable them to proceed. The passengers in the La Plate from Cork, and Dolphin from Limerick, are in good circumstances, and proceed up the country for settlement. One family in the Thomas Williams from Cardigan, which has brought out about 60*l.*, has settled on the Lambton Road. They hope to bring out several of their friends to join them next season.

Week ending 17th July.

A large proportion of the emigrants arrived this week are in good circumstances, and all intend settling in Canada West. The passengers in the Centenary from London, are chiefly farmers and labourers, and proceeded direct on their route up the country. The passengers in the Taurus from Aberdeen are intelligent Scotch settlers, and most of them have friends up the country, in the London and Western districts. They proceeded direct to Montreal, having their passage paid to that port.

In the Mary Anne were 26 families from Banff, all with good means and proceeding to settle at Goderich, and a few going to their friends in the vicinity of Perth and Lanark. The passengers in the Bachelor from Londonderry are in good health, and the greater part proceed up the country. A few families who had not the means of proceeding further are employed here, and to others with large helpless families I have granted limited assistance to enable them to reach their friends.

The passengers, per the Maria Brennan, from Limerick, and Countess of Arran, from Donegal, are of the labouring class; a few of them are going to their friends in the United States, but the greater portion to the western part of the Province.

Week ending 24th July.

The passengers arrived during the past week are all in good health, and consist of farmers and labourers. In the Margaret Boyle were some very respectable Scotch emigrants from Leith, who, with the exception of one family, were all in good circumstances; five families have gone to settle in the Huron Tract, and the remainder in the Home and Gore Districts. The Pomona, Captain Hutchinson, from Sligo, cleared from that port with 214 passengers, as certified in the list forwarded to me by the Government agent for that port, and her bill of health from the Custom House certified for 228, including master and crew. On arrival

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here, she was found to have 250 passengers on board, making an excess of 27 adults over the complement she is entitled to carry by law. The master was fined 20*l.* sterling by the collector of the customs. It is much to be regretted that the law does not fix the penalty at so much for each one over the number prescribed by law. As the law stands now, the owner or charterer will pocket 35*l.* sterling by the operation after paying the fine.

The passengers, per the Victory, are intelligent settlers from the vicinity of Hull, and are proceeding to settle in the western division of the province. The Huron, from Liverpool, with 327 passengers, are chiefly labourers; there are a few Scotch families in good circumstances, 26 in number, from Paisley, and a few English families from Newcastle. Two Irish families have gone to settle near Sherbrook, and a few are remaining here for employment; the rest are proceeding up the country.

In the brig Hope, from Dublin, were 71 passengers, who had a passage of 51 days. Many of them were short of provisions, and had to purchase from the master, who appears to have taken every advantage of their distress. One poor family coming out to their friends in Montreal was in debt to the master for provisions near 5*l.* on arrival here. The master states that before he was a month out some families applied to him for provisions; their stock, consequently, could not have been laid in according to the Act. Three families in the Huron are going to Nova Scotia to their friends.

Week ending 7th August.

The passengers arrived during the past week are chiefly Irish and Scotch, many of them very poor and depending on immediate employment for their support. The passengers, per the Sterling, from Glasgow, 154 in number, 150 of whom are members of the Glasgow Emigration Society, landed here very poor and without sufficient means to pay their passage even as far as Montreal. Seven families are employed here, and I have offered work to the rest; but nothing but the necessity of their situation would induce them to accept of it here. Some refused and even disposed of their effects to enable them to proceed.

It is much to be regretted that exaggerated accounts have been circulated among (more particularly the Scotch) emigrants this season. They all land here with the idea that they are to be forwarded at Government expense to whatever section of the province they may fix on, and it is with great difficulty I can persuade them that such is not the case. The passengers by the Lady Charlotte Guest were in better circumstances. These people emigrated at their own cost, and proceeded in the vessel to Montreal; the greater portion of them have their relations settled in the province,—some in the Bathurst district, and others are going to Goderich and Dumfries. Those by the Josepha, from Belfast, are all in good circumstances; one family are going to their friends in St. Giles, and several others have their friends in the neighbourhood of Montreal: but the great majority of them proceed to the western division of the province.

In the Catherine, from Liverpool, they are mostly labourers, and very poor; some few farmers have good means. About 100 of them are from the estates of the Earl Fitzwilliam, in the county Wicklow, who assisted them to emigrate. All of them require employment, and such as I could induce to work I obtained employment for; but the greater part of them have proceeded up the country. In the brig Sapphira, from Thurso, were about 20 families, who have been assisted to emigrate by the Duke of Sutherland from his estates in Sutherlandshire. These people have all left their homes of their own accord, and his Grace has been pleased to assist them to the extent of from 3*l.* to 7*l.* sterling each family; only four families of this party were furnished altogether by his agent. From the exaggerated accounts told to them at home, they all expected, on landing here, to be forwarded to the London District, where it appears they wish to proceed, although scarcely a family of them have a friend or acquaintance in the province, and appeared much disappointed when it was refused, and employment offered them. This they did not calculate on, and only a few of them appeared inclined to avail themselves of it. They afterwards proceeded up to Montreal, and I fear will become a charge on the agency there, and further up the country.

Seven families,—widows and orphans, and mostly females,—I have given a free passage to. Their only chance of succeeding is to get into some of the old country settlements, as it is impossible to get them any employment in or about this city or Montreal. I have also been obliged to assist a number of females who came out in the Catherine from Liverpool on similar grounds; but in no instance has any aid been given to persons who are able to work, employment being abundant on the roads. I have also most favourable accounts from the Eastern townships of the demand for labourers, wages 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*, with board; but it is very few who can be induced to go to that section of the province, their prejudices are so strong against our winter.

Week ending 14th August.

The passengers arrived during the past week are chiefly labourers and farmers of the better class, many of them in possession of capital. In the Independence, from Liverpool, are some very respectable Scotch farmers, with good means; they are principally going to settle in the Bathurst, Home, Gore, and London Districts. About 20 have decided to take Sherbrooke, Eastern townships, on their route, in hopes of meeting with a desirable location in that section of the country.

Passengers per Olando, from London and Gravesend, are paupers, who have been sent out by the Poor Law Commissioners. They consist of about 12 families, and are all going to the Western section of the province. These people were well provided for during the voyage, and were forwarded free to Montreal at ship's expense.

Those in the Clifton, from Cork, and Abercrombie, from Liverpool, all landed in good health; a number of the passengers in the former vessel are going to their friends in the United States. A few in the Abercrombie, young men, are going to their friends in New Brunswick. These vessels have all had long passages, average being 56 days. Those in the Warrior and Clifton were short of provisions, owing to the greater part of their stock, consisting of potatoes, which, from the heat of the vessel's hold and the lateness of the season, soon became unfit for use; they consequently were obliged to purchase from the master, and three families, whose means were limited, landed here in a destitute state. To six families, consisting of women and children, who were going to join their relations and friends in the province, I was under the necessity of giving assistance in provisions and a free passage to Montreal.

Week ending 21st August.

Passengers arrived during the past week are generally in good circumstances, and are all proceeding up the country, with the exception of a few families from Sligo, and Dublin, whose means were exhausted, and who are now at work here, to earn sufficient to carry them up.

In the brig Wanderer were eight families, 58 in number, who have been assisted to emigrate by their landlord, Neill Malcolm, Esq., from his estates in Argyllshire. These people were well provided for during the voyage, and I had received orders to advance them means sufficient to enable them to reach their friends settled in the London district, and to draw on Mr. Malcolm for the amount. They all proceeded from this two days since, provided with every information necessary to enable them to reach their destination.

The passengers per the Dee, from Bristol, are respectable farmers and farm labourers. They have all a little money, but have no particular place fixed on for settlement. They give the preference to the western part of the province, where they intend to proceed, and to judge for themselves. I furnished them with routes, distances, and the names of the different Government agents along their route. One family, eight in number, was assisted to emigrate by their parish. Seventy-one passengers in the brig Rowena, from Sligo, had a long passage of nine weeks; they all landed in good health, and with the exception of four families who remained here for employment, proceeded direct on their route up the country. Two families are going to their relations in the state of New York; the others to the Eastern, Newcastle, and Gore Districts.

The brig Astrea, from Dublin, with 147 passengers, was two months on her voyage; they, however, landed in good health, but a number of the families were very poor, having expended all their money in purchasing food from the master. The greater number of them proceeded direct on their route up the country,—those who had not means, I have furnished with employment here.

Fifty-two passengers in the Marquis of Wellesley are in good circumstances; a number of them had their friends in the neighbourhood of Montreal, and others in different sections of the province.

Week ending 28th August.

Passengers arrived during the past week are generally in good circumstances, and consist of farmers, labourers, and tradesmen, and with few exceptions, are able to pay their way to their respective destinations. The greater portion of them are going to settle in the western division of the province, and some to their friends in the United States. These vessels all have had long passages, the average being over 60 days. The passengers, per China, from Limerick, were 10 weeks on the voyage; their supply of provisions falling short, they were obliged to purchase from the captain at high rates. They stated that their supply of provisions was sufficient, when they left for three months; but that their potatoes, which constituted their chief stock, owing to the wet and heat in the vessel's hold, soon rotted, and became unfit for use. Several cases have occurred this season, in which this most essential, and I may say principal food of the Irish emigrants has been destroyed from neglect and improper stowage. I should recommend, if considered practicable, that this article of provision should be placed in charge of the master of the vessel, and be issued by him to each individual twice a-week, or oftener, if he thought proper. At present, they are brought on board in sacks, and thrown into the hold on the wet ballast, or on the water casks, and in the course of a few days (owing to the thoroughfare made over them by the crew and passengers going for water and other provisions, or baggage,) they soon become so trampled and bruised as to be unfit for use.

In the Lady Jane Grey, from Cromarty, were 85 passengers. This vessel sailed with a full complement, but landed 155 at Picton, where they were detained five days. She had been a month on her voyage thence to this port, during which time four adults and one child died, and 18 were left at Grosse Isle in hospital, all of whom Dr. Douglas reports will recover, except one old man, aged 75. These people had fever previous to arrival at Picton. There were two deaths at sea.

In the John Walker were 49 passengers from the Isle of Sky. They consist of 10 families; farmers and farm labourers. They are going to their friends in Glengarry, and to the Home and London districts; this vessel sailed with her full complement, and landed about 200 at Sydney, Cape Breton. Those in the Patriot, from Leith, were in good circumstances, 19 in number; they are going to their friends in the Gore and London districts.

The Andrew White, from Glasgow, with 138 passengers. This vessel proceeded direct to Montreal; the passengers having engaged their passage to that port. They appear in middling circumstances, and are proceeding to the Home, Gore, and London districts to join

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their friends. A few, whose means are limited, intend to remain in Montreal, for employment.

Passengers per the Woodland Castle, 36 in number, from Cork, are mostly young single men and women; there are five mechanics, the remainder are labourers and servants, all very poor. They were eight weeks on the voyage, and running short of provisions, they exhausted their little stock of money, purchasing them from the captain. The greater part are going to the United States. In the brig Bruce, from Newport, county Mayo, were 205 passengers, principally labourers; they had a long and tedious passage of 63 days, and were also short of provisions. They landed at Metis and Green Island for a supply, and also obtained some from two vessels in the gulf. This vessel lost some of her spars off Cape Clear, in a gale, which detained her several days. A large portion of her passengers intend going to the United States, and all proceeded direct from this, with the exception of 12 or 14, who had not means, and have obtained employment here.

Week ending 4th September.

The emigrants arrived during the past week are nearly all Scotch and Irish, of whom a number are in very destitute circumstances, owing to their having very long passages; the average of this week being 57 days.

Passengers per the Hector, from Liverpool, 71 in number, are respectable people, who all proceeded direct to Montreal; many of them have been in the province before, and are now returning with their friends. Several of the passengers complain of being on short allowance of water, viz., a quart per day, and that the master was obliged to send on shore several times in the river for a supply. This vessel was 57 days on her voyage, and had the quantity of water been on board as fixed by law, this deficiency could not occur. Captain Patton, on examination, admitted the deficiency, but stated that it was caused by the waste of the passengers themselves. I have reported the case to the Government agent at Liverpool for inquiry.

The brig Evelin, with 132 passengers, 50 days from Londonderry, are chiefly labourers, farmers, and a few trades. They have all landed in good health, but many of them very destitute. I have been under the necessity of extending assistance to four families, 32 in number, who are going to settle on the Ottawa. A number of others are employed in this neighbourhood; three families, 25 in number, have been assisted to emigrate by their landlord, Mr. Watts, county Donegal.

In the brig Lady Hood, from Stornaway, were 14 families, 78 in number, all very poor; and landed here after a passage of 70 days in great distress, from want of provisions. They had expended all their money in purchasing supplies from the master during the passage. I distributed 2 cwt. of oatmeal among them, and forwarded them to Port St. Francis; they are all going to join their countrymen in the township of Bury and Lingwick.

By the ship Charles were 24 families, 145 persons, from the same port, and also bound for the same destination. They are chiefly from the Isle of Lewis, and I regret to say, nearly as destitute. This vessel had her full complement of passengers, but landed 233 at Sydney, Cape Breton. They had a passage of 51 days, and also suffered from want of provisions. I issued a small supply of oatmeal among the most needy. These families have all emigrated on the invitation of a party who came out in 1838, and who landed equally poor, but are now doing well, and have promised to assist their friends to get through the winter. Very few of them can speak English; but I have no doubt they will prove a valuable addition to our population in the eastern townships.

In the Canada, from Greenock, 115 passengers, all in good circumstances. Several wealthy families are going to settle in the Bathurst district, and others, with their friends in Toronto, Oro, and Eldon. The passengers in the brig Hants and Jessy Logan, from the same port, are also respectable settlers in good circumstances, and all are proceeding to the western section of the province, some to Lancaster, Paslnich, and Dundas, &c.

Those per Nelson Village from Belfast, 120, are farmers, labourers, and trades, and with the exception of three families, appear in good circumstances. The greater part of them proceeded up the country to join friends about Bytown, Port Hope, and Toronto: 139 passengers in the Cumberland Lass, from the same port were 66 days on the voyage. Many of them landed in great distress, from want of provisions. They purchased from Captain Smith as long as their money lasted; and he had to support from 40 to 50 of the poorest for the last three weeks. When he arrived here, all his ship's stores were exhausted, besides supplies, which he obtained from different places in the gulf. I forwarded eight families, 43 in number, to Montreal, to enable them to reach their friends, and also gave them a small supply of oatmeal. Their destination is Bytown and Cavan, Newcastle district.

The brig Bon Accord; 70 in number, from Aberdeen, are in good circumstances. They are chiefly farmers, and proceeded direct in the vessel to Montreal. They were 69 days on the voyage, but landed in good health, and were well supplied.

Week ending 11th September.

The emigrants landed during the past week are, with few exceptions, in good circumstances, and principally came out to join their friends. The passengers per Princess Royal, from Carmarthen, are very respectable Welsh farmers; they consist of one family of eight persons. The rest are young men, and, with the exception of two, are going to settle in the Huron Tract. The Energy and Ellen Stewart, from Limerick, and Blanch, from Donegal, are on their second voyage this year, and bring out very few emigrants. In the Energy were eight families and six single men, in all forty-four persons, who have been assisted to emigrate by

the Marquis of Clanricarde from his estate in Galway. His lordship gave them a free passage and 5*l.* to each family. They are all proceeding to the western section of the province. A few of them have means to purchase land, and are proceeding to join their friends in the neighbourhood of Kingston. The remainder appear to have no fixed object in view, and are going up for employment. As it is now getting late in the season, I endeavoured to induce as many as possible to proceed into the country, and to secure some permanent employment before the winter sets in. I have received the most favourable accounts from the Ottawa river, west of Bytown, of the demand for all classes of emigrants, and where abundance of employment is to be obtained during the approaching winter among the lumbermen and farmers. The passengers per Watchful, from Limerick, have had a long passage of eight weeks, and a number of them landed in distress. They were, however, in good health; and those who had not the means of proceeding further I obtained employment for in this neighbourhood. Nine Scotch families, 54 in number, who have been employed on the roads since their arrival here in June, have gone in and settled on lands in the county of Megantic, in Leeds, and Inverness. Fifty-four passengers per Caledonia, from Greenock, are all in good circumstances, and are going to join their friends in Glengarry, and about Perth, Brockville, and Kingston. I consider the emigration of this season as drawing to a close, and have only advices of two vessels, viz,, the Tom Moore, from Belfast, with 173, and the Governor, from Limerick, with 58 passengers, to arrive.

Week ending 18th September.

The emigrants arrived during the past week are generally in good circumstances, and have nearly all proceeded upwards to different sections of the province. A number of passengers per the John Bell, from Ross, state that they were assisted with a free passage and provisions by Butler Clarke, Esq., from his property in the county of Kilkenny. They are, with few exceptions, going to their friends in the Niagara and Gore district. There has been no complaint among any of the passengers arrived this week, and they have all landed in excellent health. The Scotch emigrants are in good circumstances, and are going to settle in the province.

Week ending 25th September.

The emigrants arrived during the past week are chiefly of the labouring class, and nearly all have friends in the province. They have all emigrated at their own expense, except two families in the Clio, from Padstow, 14 in number, whose passage was paid to this port by their parish. The remainder of the passengers by this vessel are in good circumstances, and are going to their friends in the Newcastle and Home district. The Scotch emigrants in the Favourite are also going to join their friends in the Bathurst, Midland, and Home districts.

The passengers per the Agenoria, from Liverpool, are all very poor. They were detained a long time in Liverpool after they had engaged and paid their passage. This is a fine large vessel, of 731 tons, chartered by a broker named William Rafferty, of the Waterloo-road, to bring out 100 passengers, as he would not ship a sufficient number to bring him within the provisions of the Passenger Act. I beg to say that Captain Giffney has been for a number of years in the habit of carrying passengers, and he states that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get Mr. Rafferty to fit up proper accommodations for their use. The passengers speak in the kindest manner of the captain's attention to their comfort during the voyage. This vessel, including her crew, had 140 adult passengers, and she came under the 20th clause in the present Act, carrying 146⅓ adult passengers, without being subject to any of its penalties.

Week ending 9th October.

The emigrants arrived since the 26th ultimo are, with few exceptions, in good circumstances, and the chief part are going to join their friends already settled in the province.

The passengers in the Colina, from Gloucester, are all of the better class of farmers, and in good circumstances. Only two families remain in Canada; the remainder, 63 in number, are going to join their friends in the state of Pennsylvania. Some of those in the Tom Moore, from Belfast, about 50 in number, are also proceeding to the same direction; also, three families in the Midas, from Galway, are going to their friends in Illinois.

In the brig Universe, from Thurso, were two poor families, 19 in number, who came out to join their relations settled in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Toronto. They landed here penniless, and, in consideration of their large families, I assisted them with a free passage. This vessel landed 74 passengers in Picton.

I regret to have to report the loss of another emigrant ship this season, which has been attended with a serious loss of life. The barque Amanda, Captain Davis, from Limerick, with 39 passengers and 18 of a crew, was wrecked at Little Metis Point on the morning of the 26th ultimo. The master, five of his crew, and ten passengers were all that were saved, after being 12 hours on the wreck; the remaining 41 persons were drowned. The surviving passengers, seven men and three women, arrived here on the 3rd instant, with the loss of everything except the clothes on their back. One of the men remained in this city, the others I assisted with provisions and a free passage to their friends, who reside in the township of Buckingham, on the Ottawa.

I consider the emigration of this year nearly closed; few emigrants are expected in any of the vessels to arrive. All the vessels reported to me by the Government agents at the outports have arrived, the unfortunate Amanda being the last.

Navigation closed November, 1841.

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EXTRACTS of Letters from the Emigrant Agents in Canada West, to Mr. Buchanan.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Kingston, 22nd May, 1841.

I APPREHEND much difficulty in getting work for emigrants, as there is very little demand for labour west of Kingston, and even here the market is overstocked. A few good mechanics, and domestic servants would find ready employment at good wages.

I hope a very considerable number of this year's emigrants will be induced to settle in the lower section of the province. Emigrants certainly commit a great error, and incur much useless expense, in pushing on to the west.

I have, &c.

A. C. Buchanan, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) A. B. HAWKE, Chief Emigrant Agent, Western Division.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Kingston, 30th May, 1841.

YOURS of the 27th instant reached me in due course of post, and I am happy to learn that employment is plentiful at the lower ports.

Nearly 300 emigrants have reached this place. All the labourers admit that they might have obtained employment at Quebec and Montreal, but refused to work, because they thought they could get higher wages at this place; in this they are disappointed.

I have, &c.,

A. C. Buchanan, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) A. B. HAWKE, Chief Emigrant Agent, Western Division.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Kingston, 7th June, 1841.

ABOUT 2,300 emigrants have reached this place, nearly two-thirds have gone to Coburg, Port Hope, and Toronto. I have been obliged to assist a good many, as their money was exhausted, and they were anxious to join their friends. I learned from Mr. Burke, that nearly 2,000 have passed the Bytown locks during the 2nd and 3rd of June.

Mr. Burke says, a very large number of the poorest description of emigrants have passed this lately; this day alone near 1,000 have arrived here, and some of them from the length of time that they have been on the way from Montreal, must be suffering from want. I was forced to relieve a few of the most pressing cases, fearing the consequences that would result from their being without food from this to Kingston. The emigrants have suffered but little from sickness, but we must expect our usual amount of affliction as the season advances. I have had to fit up an hospital here.

I am preparing to employ the indigent who require work, in breaking stone in the vicinity of this town.

I have, &c.

A. C. Buchanan, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) A. B. HAWKE, Chief Agent, Western Division.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Kingston, 3rd August, 1841.

THE total number of emigrants who have come to the western section of the province during the current season, is 10,138. As nearly as I can ascertain, they have been distributed as follows:—1,260 have settled on the Ottawa and Rideau; 2,500 in the Midland, Prince Edward, and Victoria districts; 1,100 at Coburg, Port Hope, and Whitby; 3,300 in the Home district; and the remainder, nearly 2,000 in the Gore, London, and Niagara districts.

The emigrants landed here since my last report, belong, with few exceptions, to the better class of labourers. I have received a letter from the agent at Toronto, complaining that many poor and infirm emigrants continue about the streets of that city, but I am not aware that the number is greater than former years.

The only emigrants who appear to have been unsuccessful, are two parties consisting of about 300 weavers and wool-carders from Glasgow and Paisley, and as they had some correspondence with the Emigrant Association at Toronto, I furnished them in June last with a letter to that Association, in hopes that they will do something for them. I am sorry, but not at all surprised to learn from Dr. Bradley's letter of the 1st instant, that many of these emigrants were still unemployed. They say that they were induced by Government to emigrate, and as they have not been successful, they complain that the Government has neglected them; so far is this, however, from being the case, that to my knowledge, they have received more assistance than is usually given to persons of this class. Dr. Bradley writes;—"I have procured employment for all the emigrants, except those who are old, infirm, or otherwise useless to the farmer. The Scotch weavers, and wool-carders are very badly off, as they can neither reap nor plough. They are very troublesome, daily bringing me letters from their clergy, and insisting upon support until employment be procured for them; many of them state that Government encouraged them to come out, and are now letting them starve. I endeavour to persuade them that the Government did not give them any encouragement to emigrate."

I have received another letter from Captain Patterson on the subject of emigration to the United States, a copy of which I have the honour to transmit you herewith. It fully sustains the opinion expressed in my last report, that the number of settlers from the States greatly exceed the number of emigrants who leave Canada for that country.

I have, &c.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) A. B. HAWKE, Chief Agent, Western Division.

Sir, Steamer, Commodore Barrie, Kingston, 19th July, 1841.

AGREEABLY to your request, I spoke with Captain Kerr, of the steamer Gore, concerning the passages of emigrants on board his boat. He states that he has taken none from Canada, but that he has brought a number of the better class from the States, principally settlers able to purchase farms. I have also to state, that those who have crossed to the States in the Barrie are all the labouring class, and those who return with me to settle in Canada have been in the better class, such as I should think would be able to purchase lands and pay for them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT PATTERSON,
Master of the Steamer, Commodore Barrie.

A. B. Hawke, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Kingston, 28th September, 1841.

EARLY in the present month, complaints reached the Government that there were considerable numbers of indigent emigrants at the upper ports, for whom the agents could not find employment, and who were consequently clamorous for relief.

In order to ascertain the actual condition of the parties, I left this place on the 12th instant, and during my tour I visited Coburg, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton. At these places I found more or less emigrants, who complained of want of employment, but it was evident that most of them preferred idleness to industry, and that they had made little or no effort to provide for themselves. Many young men confessed that they had been offered four, and in some instances five, dollars a-month, and their board, for a period of six or twelve months, and that they refused to work for such low wages. They were told that so long as their labours would procure them food to eat, they must supply their own wants.

About 60 persons were sent into the interior at the Government expense. Those who were evidently loitering on the frontier until a chance of getting into the States presented itself, were left to shift for themselves.

Employment is exceeding scarce except for mechanics, and I fear that as soon as the winter puts an end to out-door work, that there will be considerable suffering. We get too large a proportion of mere labourers, that is, men who can only use the spade and pick-axe. There is less demand for unskilled labour in this section of the province than is generally imagined. If our public works go into operation, the difficulty of providing this class of persons with work will be removed; but until they do commence, I hope we shall have but few to provide for.

The season has been healthy, and on the whole there has been much less suffering than I anticipated at its commencement. The number of emigrants landed at this port, to this date, is 14,379.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. B. HAWKE,
Chief Emigrant Agent, Western Division.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir, Emigrant Office, Kingston, 19th November, 1841.

I SHOULD have attended to the request contained in your letter of the 4th October, at an earlier date, but I have not been able to ascertain, very satisfactorily, the number of emigrants who have settled in the Bathurst, Ottawa, and Eastern districts, during the current season.

The number of emigrants landed at this port is 15,703, and, as nearly as I can ascertain, they have been distributed as follows.—Districts on the Bay of Quinte, viz. :—

Midland, Prince Edward, and Victoria		2,500
Coburg, Port Hope, Whitby, and Darlington		1,850
Home District, according to Dr. Bradley's Return, to the 23rd October	6,012	
To which must be added, for the number to the 19th inst.	500	
		6,512
Gore, London, and Niagara Districts		2,500
Settled on the St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Cornwall		1,200
Leaving 1,141 to be accounted for. N.B. Most of them, if not all, have gone to the United States		1,141
On referring to my Report of the 15th instant, I find I have estimated the number of emigrants settled on the Ottawa and Rideau		3,260
And Bathurst and Eastern Districts, as making the total number settled west of Montreal		18,963

Leaving upwards of 10,000 to be accounted for. It is impossible, of course, to be exact in such estimates, as the emigrants frequently shift from place to place during the first year. For instance many, who in my statement are returned as having settled in the Midland District, are preparing to go to St. Catharine's, under the expectation of obtaining better wages on the Welland Canal during the winter. But from all my correspondence, as well

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as from many verbal communications, I am satisfied that my statement is, in the main correct.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. B. HAWKE,
Chief Emigrant Agent, Western Division.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir, Emigrant Office, Kingston, 14th December, 1841.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant. I send you herewith a copy of Dr. Bradley's Report. What he says of the Home, applies to the Midland, Newcastle, and other districts. Considering that there was no public employment, we have got through the season well, *very* well.

In order to prevent distress, I was obliged to scatter the indigent emigrants as much as possible. My forwarding accounts will consequently be heavy, but I am of opinion that the expense of this season will not exceed that of last year—the number of passages has been greater, but the expenditure for other services has been much less.

I fully concur in all Dr. Bradley says of the good conduct and sobriety of the emigrants.

I have also sent you extracts from the Hamilton Report; the Bytown Report has not yet come to hand.

Unless some of our public works commence next year, I should be extremely sorry to see a very numerous emigration of poor people to this province.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. B. HAWKE,
Chief Emigrant Agent, Western Division.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c

EXTRACT from Dr. Bradley's Report to Mr. Hawke.

Sir, Emigrant Office, Toronto, 24th November, 1841.

THE number of emigrants received at this port this season amounts to 6,612 souls, 4,200 at least of whom are settled in the Home District, including those sent to Oakville, Esquesing, Chinguacousy, Erin, and Owen's Sound. The following townships contain the remainder, except those here in the city, amounting to 230, chiefly servants and invalids, viz.:—Toronto, Scarborough, Pickering, Whitby, Markham, Adjala, David Town, Monro, King, Albion, Vaughan, Etobicoke, Whitchurch, Guillumbuy, Mara, Thora, Georgina, Barrie, Nottawasaga, Mulmur, &c. All that I have cognizance of going to the United States only amounts to 280 individuals. I received 620 emigrants through the States to this agency, some of whom were wealthy, others apparently very poor.

The general condition of the emigrants exhibited poverty; one-third of them appeared to have no means whatever. Their personal appearance as to costume, &c., was better than usual in past years. Their health was much impaired during the summer months with bowel complaints, ague and typhus fevers, &c., among the adults. Children suffered from the effects of measles, hooping cough, scarlet fever, dysentery, small pox. The number of deaths at this agency was only 19 adults and children; those who went into the country having frequently called for medicine and advice, and in due time reported convalescent.

The proportion appearing to be men of capital, could scarcely be reckoned at the fiftieth; mechanics numbered very low, not an hundredth of the entire, and very poor.

The number of applicants for free passages was more than the number granted, as I sent none save those whom I found assurances had friends or employment where they desired to go. The free passages given by water amounted to 580; those sent by land, at the Government expense, being about 250.

The number settled here, or about this immediate neighbourhood, exceeds not more than 400. The men are hired at 2*l.* per month, and the females at from 20*s.* to 15*s.* per month; they are content so far. Every one able to work seemed to be favoured with an employer. I exerted all my power, and succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectation. Mechanics suffered for a time ere employment was procured for them.

The number of destitute emigrants in my vicinity are those only who have suffered much from sickness; they reckon about 40. Indeed some of them need the extension of charity to a great degree. I think all that troubled private ladies and gentlemen exceed not 23 families for the whole season.

The deportment and conduct of all the emigrants who arrived here exceeds description; there was not a single instance of ill behaviour known to the civil authorities, nor yet to me, that would cause me to report thereon. Temperance prevailed, and peace among themselves seemed replete.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. D. BRADLEY, Emigrant Agent.

EXTRACT from the Report of the Emigrant Agent at Hamilton, dated 19th November, 1841, addressed to Mr. Hawke.

Sir,

THE total number of emigrants landed at Hamilton may be stated at 1,680 persons. With respect to the destination of the emigrants, I can only reply that those whom I have for-

warded have been invariably in a western direction, chiefly to the London District. It has come to my knowledge, however, in repeated instances, that emigrants who have received free passages hither have crossed over to the United States; and I am of opinion that a majority of those who have arrived here without relations in this country have proceeded thither.

The general condition of the emigrants who have passed under my notice has been that of persons in the lower class, chiefly Irish; though there has been a large consignment of Scotch from the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, and a few families from Glasgow and Paisley, weavers. For most of the Scotch, independently of the small assistance which I rendered them, a subscription was obtained from the St. Andrew's Society and from the charitable of their countrymen. The Irish were mainly dependent on the emigrant fund; some of them, however, although applicants for relief, were found to be possessed of sums varying from 10*l.* to even 200*l.* The health of the emigrants might be said to have been good, were it not for the extensive prevalence of ague, which, though rarely fatal, is productive of extreme weakness, and it has consequently entailed much expense upon the agency.

Four deaths only among the emigrants of the present season, residing in this immediate neighbourhood, have come to my knowledge. Scarcely any capitalists, according to the usual acceptation of that term, have come under my notice during the present season.

All the emigrants have applied either for free passages westward, or for both. I have rarely forwarded them, except when the object has been to join friends; and in such cases I generally defrayed only a portion of the expense, compelling the emigrant to resort to public subscription for the remainder, or the sale of a portion of his clothing. I have adopted this method, not only in consequence of the ruinous expense of land travelling, but also in order to test the real or pretended property of the applicant.

I am enabled to enumerate 17 families still remaining here; most of them have procured temporary and partial employment,—two in mechanical, the remainder in ordinary labour. Five heads of families are suffering from sickness, whose domestic distress will consequently be very great.

There are no emigrants who cannot obtain occasional work, and permanent employment is scarcely to be obtained for any of them; indeed it has been found throughout the summer that labouring work has been scarce, even for the permanent labourers; and it would be unreasonable to anticipate an improvement during the winter season. There are no public charities in this district. I have reason to believe that there is great distress among both the emigrants and those of longer residence here, arising from sickness, improvidence, or other causes; such cases are left to private charity, excepting in the last stage of distress, when the district fund is generally laid under contribution.

The present season has proved more expensive than the preceding: firstly, because the emigration hither has increased; and secondly, much more has been done for the emigrants than formerly, in free passages and other attentions to their wants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. C. Thomas, Emigrant Agent, Hamilton.

Extract of a Letter from the Emigrant Agent at Bytown.

Sir, Bytown, 7th December, 1841.

I am in receipt of your favour of the 27th ultimo, requesting information concerning several emigrant families named therein. Accompanying this I beg leave to transmit a statement showing the places to which they have been forwarded; and although I can give you no particular information as to the success they have met with, yet I am perfectly satisfied that those who went up the Ottawa river to the places to which they had been previously advised to proceed by yourself, Mr. Kerr, and others, could not fail in obtaining immediate employment provided they used the necessary exertions to procure it. The only obstacle in the way of those who came up latterly was the lateness of the season at which they arrived; but from the accounts I had from persons resident in the settlements to which most of the families alluded to make their way, I am convinced that they did not suffer from that cause. If similar exertions were made at an earlier period of the season, a great many more could be comfortably provided for in the settlements, on the banks of the Ottawa, above this.

You could not possibly serve poor emigrants more (I mean, of course, a reasonable number of them) than by encouraging them to try their fortune up the Ottawa; for in no part of Canada can they have a better, or indeed so favourable an opportunity of speedily bettering their condition, there being in all this section thousands of settlers in prosperous circumstances, living proofs of the fact. The immense lumber-trade going on causes wages to be high; and when, after a shorter time than he could accomplish it in any other part of Canada, the emigrant is enabled to settle on land, (which is easily procured, and that of as good quality as any in the province,) he has a market at his door for all the extra produce he can spare, at prices which are no where to be exceeded.

As further requested by you I also transmit a statement, showing the number of emigrants who passed this place during the season, and the number that landed here, &c.; also the number that received assistance from Government. Those forwarded at Government expense, as well as many who landed, received a small supply of provisions, and, when required, medical assistance, &c.

All I can say as regards the condition and means of those who landed here for the purpose of settling in this neighbourhood is, that the greater portion of them were of the poorer class; at the same time there has been a decided increase over last year of wealthy and respectable settlers. It gives me much pleasure to be able to add that there is no likelihood of distress

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from want of employment or sickness, there being only one family out of the whole number landed here who, from inability to work, are dependent on charity for support.

Number of Indigent Immigrants forwarded from Bytown during the season of 1841:—

	Adults.	Children.
To Kingston	2,203	1,376
Parts on the Rideau Canal	241	158
Fitzroy Harbour	139	82
March and Buckingham	5	2
Total	2,588	1,618

Total Number of Emigrants arrived at Bytown		13,400
Landed here	1,850	
Proceeded up the Canal	11,550	
		13,400

Of which number about 750 have landed between this and Kingston.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE R. BURKE, Emigration Agent.

The Petition of the Passengers arrived at the Port of Quebec on board the brig Wanderer, Cowen, Master, from Glasgow,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners sailed from Glasgow in the full expectation of receiving at least Government allowance of water; but while raising anchor to proceed on the voyage, your petitioners were informed by one of the owners that no further allowance of water would be given than half a gallon per diem for each adult, a quantity insufficient for the wants of your petitioners.

Your petitioners being well aware of the intended disposition for emigration from those parts of Scotland from which your petitioners in general emigrated, humbly beseech that some measure be taken for the suppression of such an afflicting grievance, which cannot fail to depress the tide of emigration so universally predominant at present. May it, therefore, please your honour to take into your serious consideration the most effectual means for the future prevention of an evil so detrimental to the community; or to grant your petitioners such advice as may enable them to prevent the recurrence of such an evil in future, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

Colin Morrison.	John M'Intire.
Peter M'Gregor.	Archibald M'Nicoll.
Donald M'Cormick.	Neill Leitch.
James M'Coll.	John ——.

To the Chief Agent for Emigrants, Quebec.
15th August, 1841.

EXTRACTS of an Address of the Irish Emigrant Society of the City of New York to the people of Ireland.

Desirous of promoting, to the utmost practicable extent, the interests of our emigrating countrymen, we must, at the same time, endeavour to avoid, by timely precaution, any evil consequences which may arise from mistaken or exaggerated conceptions of our capability to serve them. With this view we have determined on laying before you the precise objects of our association, the sphere of duties to which its operations are limited, and such advice, relative to the important subject of emigration, as diligent inquiry, attentive observation, and information, recently received from various parts of the Union, enable us to afford. Perhaps we would not have deemed this address necessary, had we not been warned from several sources that many, entertaining an erroneous estimate of our ability and duties, would be encouraged to abandon settlements at home for precarious or illusive prospects in a distant country, alluring them to inevitable disappointment and disaster.

Ours is entirely a benevolent association. It possesses no property, no influence, except the moral influence arising from the conviction which we trust prevails among our countrymen in America, that our motives are disinterested, and our method of carrying them into execution prudent and hitherto successful. We can only assist the emigrant by advice and information. By advice we are able to protect him against the imposition, by which the unfortunate stranger is frequently plundered of his money, or induced to vest it in some unsafe and tottering business; or enticed away, if a labourer, to some unwholesome spot, where, after a brief career of toil and vain regrets, and unavailing complaint, he falls a victim to the malaria. Our advice may also save him from the baneful effects of evil company, to which the poor emigrant is particularly exposed.

Without society life is at all times comfortless. Constituted as man is, this is one of the most pressing wants of his nature, and when well directed is the most grateful source of enjoyment, and of his social progress. The emigrant without society is wretched. He has left his friends, and his kindred, and his companions far behind. He feels a void in his heart, which he is anxious to fill up; and, under such circumstances, he is not very apt to scrutinize the

character of those with whom he comes in contact. The profligate too frequently entice him away, and thus he enters upon a career of dissipation and idleness, at a time when the difficulties of his situation require unflinching firmness, industry, frugality, and integrity. How many would have been saved from irrecoverable ruin if they had avoided this first snare in the poor emigrant's path,

There is a considerable portion of our countrymen who have no chance of success in the United States of America. This is emphatically the land of labour, and although too many even here eat the bread, the bitter bread of idleness, yet their speedy and inevitable fate is contempt, disgrace, and want. Numerous and ingenious indeed are the contrivances by which the indolent and worthless strive to appropriate to themselves the fruits of labour. But success in such attempts is precarious and short-lived, and the man who lives in idleness and splendour to-day vanishes from the scene to-morrow, consigned to oblivion and want.

We allude the more particularly to this subject, in consequence of being obliged to witness for many years past the cruel sufferings and disappointments of hosts of interesting young men, who have been induced to visit these shores without a single qualification for success. Never were persons in a land of strangers so utterly helpless as the persons to whom we allude. Brought up in the lap of comfort, perhaps luxury, in their native country, unable to work, without a trade or any vocation, and completely ignorant of the most ordinary details of business, it is easy to anticipate their fate in the land of labour. Their fate has been in many cases deplorable. Time would fail us in recording the hapless history of the many noble-hearted, well educated, and tenderly reared young man, who, incapable of providing for themselves in this country, have fallen victims to penury in its direst forms. We regret to say that a large class of our countrymen at home, possessing small incomes, and engaged in no regular occupations themselves, bring up their children to no business, habituate them to no pursuit, and indulging the disgraceful prejudice against labour, encourage them in lounging and idleness; and yet they think they provide for them, if they furnish them with an outfit, pay their passage to the United States or the colonies, and give them money enough to last a few weeks after their arrival. To the friends and parents of such persons, duty compels us to say, that this course is in the highest degree cruel. It is in the first place cruel to rear them in idleness, and in the next place it is the highest aggravation of that cruelty to send them forth in that helpless condition to a distant and strange land, where none but the industrious can hope for a livelihood. And not only such would we caution against coming to America, but we would extend the same advice to clerks, accountants, and copyists, and all who seek for employment in the counting rooms of merchants, or the offices of lawyers. All such occupations are overstocked. For many years, in consequence of the great stimulus given to trade, there was a constant rush from the agricultural districts to the towns and cities, all striving to avoid the necessity of manual labour; the cares and vexations of a commercial life. Young men in multitudes abandoned their paternal farms where they would have been blessed with healthy independence had they not aspired to the fictitious refinement and wealth of cities. Many obtained situations and became themselves principals in mercantile concerns; but the revulsion came, and while numbers of the former were thrown out of employment, several of the latter were reduced to hopeless bankruptcy. The consequence is, that all commercial places are crowded with young men natives of the United States, entirely destitute of support, and who, when a vacancy offers, are invariably preferred. Many of them now rue the silly ambition that enticed them away from the wholesome and independent avocations of their fathers.

In short, we cannot with confidence, advise any persons to remove to Ameriea, except labourers, mechanics, and those who, possessing a small capital, and some practica acquaintance with agriculture, are willing to settle in our new states and territories. We would tell all to avoid the Atlantic cities, and to distribute themselves throughout the land. And here we would urge upon all the necessity of providing themselves, before their departure, with something more than the price of their passage and supplies. Thousands continually land entirely pennyless, and are at once in a state of destitution; whereas each person should have at least 5*l.* on his arrival to enable him to prosecute his journey to the interior. Immediate application for information and advice should be made at the office of the Society, so that there may not be a moment's unnecessary delay; never considering the journey ended until the point in the country, selected as most suitable to his capacity and circumstances is reached. The condition of the emigrant who remains in the Atlantic cities, is very little if at all improved. He has not the same chance of employment; he is more exposed to the contagion of vicious habits; all the necessaries and comforts of life are fourfold higher than in the country; and he has not the same opportunity of providing respectably for his family. We need not add, that, for all persons, in all occupations, temperance, integrity, and the love of peace, are indispensable, and that Father Mathew's pledge is as good as the best letter of recommendation. It is at all events *primâ facie* evidence in favour of the emigrant.

The season of the year at which it is best to arrive in America, should also be seriously considered. Beyond all question, the months of April, May, and June, are to be preferred; and April, when circumstances permit, should be preferred to all others. When the latter month is fixed upon, the emigrant should be ready to take his departure in the middle of February. It is always well to allow two months for the voyage, including the journey to the port of embarkation, and even this time is too short, if vessels of the first class are not selected. Summer is a disagreeable and dangerous time to arrive, owing to the intense heat, and the greater prevalence of disease. Autumn is also unhealthy to the emigrant, besides being too quickly followed by winter, when there is not the same demand for labour, and when the settler can do nothing.

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We must also direct attention to the shameful frauds practised by ship agents and others at Liverpool and other ports of embarkation. Let no one proceed to those ports without being properly advised of the best vessels, of the days of sailing, and the character of the agents or ship-owners. Let no money be parted with without due enquiry. Beware of the infamous land-pirates to whom we allude; our attention is fixed upon them, and we hope one day to be able to hold them up to the scorn and execration of the world. It is our intention forthwith to communicate with suitable persons in the principal sea ports of the United Kingdom, with the view of establishing branch societies for the protection of emigrants from the frauds of these heartless wretches. We would also say to those who intend to come to the United States, that instead of embarking for any port in British America, their proper course is to take passage in the first instance for New York. This route is not only much more direct, but its navigation is incomparably less dangerous.

Let none then take the step precipitately; but the virtuous and the capable, who, after ripe deliberation, have resolved to come, we cordially welcome; and we affectionately offer them our assistance and advice.

(Signed) ROBERT HOGAN,
President Irish Emigrant Society.

George L. Keefe, } Secretaries.
Michael Burke, }

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS to the present Passenger Act, with explanatory Notes, submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Second Clause.

Two passengers to every four tons; in no case should there be allowed more than one passenger to every 12 superficial feet of the 'twixt decks, or platform, which may be appropriated exclusively to their accommodation; or say a number equal to two-thirds tonnage, and all children to count.

The space of 5½ feet should be counted from beam to beam, and not from the deck to the platform, as the two beams frequently occupy from 2½ to 3 feet of the space, in small vessels.

If the number of passengers in proportion to tonnage were so fixed, that instead of computing them by different ages, every soul were counted as one passenger, much difficulty would be avoided, and if a penalty of 5*l.* per head was imposed for every one beyond the number allowed, the practice of carrying an excess would soon be checked. The manner of computing children, prescribed by the 13th clause of the present Act, is one which has always caused difficulty, and is the occasion of fraud by the falsification of ages. The law in the United States allows only two passengers to every five tons actual measurement.

Third Clause.

Ships carrying passengers, to provide five pounds of biscuit per week for each passenger.

Note.—This amendment, I conceive, will obviate and remove one of the great causes of the distress which is found so frequently to exist on board of emigrant ships, viz., a deficiency of provisions. It is next to impossible for agents at home to ascertain whether the provision of the law, as it now stands, have been complied with. An extra charge of 7*s.* 6*d.* for each passenger would cover this expense, and the emigrant would not object to pay it on being made aware that he would receive an equivalent in return.

Sixth Clause.

The master to be restricted as to the prices which he may charge his passengers for any provisions which they may be under the necessity of purchasing from him; say, limit him to 10 per cent. advance on the first cost. The sale of spirituous liquors should be prohibited under a heavy penalty, unless ordered as medicine.

Note.—This or some other restriction should be adopted in order to prevent a recurrence of the numerous complaints which have been made of late years against the exorbitant charges which masters exact from their passengers for any provisions they are obliged to purchase. If the third clause was altered as proposed, this would not be of so much importance.

The present disgraceful practice of selling spirituous liquors to emigrant passengers, is the frightful source of disease and want.

Eleventh Clause.

The Government agent for emigrants at the ports of embarkation, to certify on each passenger list as to its correctness, and that the conditions of this Act have been duly fulfilled. This should be done in duplicate, and one of the lists delivered to the Government emigrant agent at the port of landing, the other to the collector or chief officer of Her Majesty's customs, as is at present provided for in the Act. The certificate of the Government agent at the port of landing of the due fulfilment of contract on the part of the master to be required to enable masters or owners of vessels to cancel bonds in the United Kingdom.

Note.—The certificate as to the correctness of the passenger lists is very necessary, as the lists furnished now, are in many instances wholly incorrect as to names and ages. A duplicate list should be deposited with the Government agent to enable him to make his return with accuracy; it should remain in his office as a public record for free inspection.

Eighteenth Clause.

Jurisdiction to be given to justices of the peace in the colonies, and the course of proceedings to be defined.

The object of the 18th clause is defeated in Canada by the want of jurisdiction of the local magistrates, under any Acts of the Parliament now in force relating to smuggling, to the customs, to trade or navigation. The Court of Vice Admiralty is the only tribunal before which the proceedings contemplated by this Act, can be taken. If jurisdiction should be given to colonial magistrates, a general reference to a course of proceedings, of which they have no knowledge, would not be sufficient.

Twentieth Clause.

All ships carrying steerage passengers to be subject to the general provisions of this Act, but if the number do not exceed 50 souls, the master not to be required to enter into any bond.

Additional New Clauses.

First. Passenger broker not to be permitted to exercise their calling without a licence from the Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Second. The master or person in command of vessels carrying passengers to be held liable to them for all contracts and bargains made by the charterer, broker, or ostensible agent.

(B.)

REPORT OF DR. DOUGLAS,

Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, a return of emigrants admitted, discharged, and died at the Quarantine Hospital, under my superintendence for the season ending October 20th. (A.)

By reference to the annexed Table, marked B., of admissions to the same hospital for the last eight years, it will be seen that the proportion of sick to the number of emigrants arrived has been much less than in any previous year. I ascribe this gratifying circumstance to two or three causes. 1st. The shortness of the passages of emigrant vessels this year, and the consequent abundance of provisions. 2dly. To the non-prevalence of typhus in the south and west of Ireland last winter and spring, the result of a plentiful potatoe harvest. 3dly. To the comparative small number of emigrant vessels, on board of which small pox broke out on the passage. While last season the number of passenger-ships on board of which this epidemic prevailed, was 17 ; this year the number has not exceeded seven. (B.)

Nearly one half of the whole number of emigrants that arrived this season came out in the mouth of May, at which time, from the prevalence of east wind in the River and Gulf of the St. Lawrence, the voyage is usually short, and the coolness of the weather unfavourable to the generation of febrile miasm. Another obvious advantage of the short voyage, is the abundance of food, the scarcity of which is so great a predisposing cause of disease.

On board of some of the most crowded of the vessels this season, the Lord Seaton, with 546 passengers; the Dumfriesshire, 621; Ann Jeffry, 261; and George Marsden, 229; measles and hooping cough prevailed extensively among children, and as usually happens in similar cases, proved fatal to a great degree; the Lord Seaton having lost 14, the George Marsden 13, the Ann Jeffry 9 of their passengers. The total number of deaths of emigrants on the voyage out this season, has been 222, five-sixths of whom are young children, and very old persons, whose extreme age and feebleness rendered them unfit to encounter the privations of a sea voyage.

Twenty-nine children were born on the voyage out; notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances under which these births took place, both mothers and infants, with a few exceptions, were doing well on their arrival at the Quarantine station. Two female emigrants, one in the barque Borneo, from Limerick, and another in the ship Lord Seaton, from Belfast, died in childbirth on the passage; and among other casualties, a female passenger in the brig Duchess of Buccleugh, was washed overboard and drowned in a gale of wind, and two men, one a passenger in the barque Julie, from Sligo, and the other in the barque Agenora, from Liverpool, were lost out of the ship's head, the usual places of accommodation having been knocked down by order of the master, on the plea of want of cleanliness on the part of the passengers. I have brought this circumstance under the notice of the Chief Agent for emigrants at this port as deaths take place from the same cause every season.

The emigrants as a body appeared in more comfortable circumstances than last year, being better provided with wearing apparel and bedding, and presenting fewer cases of squalor and misery. It is to be regretted that the difference of the law regulating the transport of passengers to this port and to that of New York should prove an inducement to send out by vessels coming to Quebec, large families of women and children unprovided with their natural protectors. The Passenger Act of the state of New York imposes an uniform tax of two dollars a-head upon emigrants of all ages (children as well as adults) and limits also the number embarked to two passengers to every five tons, making no distinction between children and adults. The sum charged the emigrants for passage is, therefore, double that paid by those coming to this port, and is exacted without reference to age. It is found, therefore, to

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be a great saving for the adults of a family to embark for New York, and to leave the younger members to come out by the St. Lawrence under the charge of some female relative or other friend, trusting, in many instances, to receive assistance on their arrival here to enable them to proceed on to join their parents. The consequence of this is, that emigrant vessels coming to this port are too often crowded to excess, though the number actually on board does not exceed that allowed by the Act. This arises from the great proportion of children under 12 months, that are not included in the passenger list, and from those under seven years, three of whom are only counted as one adult, and from those under 14, two of whom are counted as one.

A medical inspection of passengers previous to leaving the port of embarkation in Europe, and a careful rejection of all such as are found labouring under fever, small pox, measles, or scarlatina, would tend to remove much mortality and suffering on the voyage. If the agents at the different ports in Great Britain were instructed to ascertain by actual inspection, not only that each passenger was provided with the quantity of provisions required by the Act, but that they had one change of clothing at least, and bedding sufficient to enable them to endure the cold from which passengers so frequently suffer in approaching the American coast, in the early spring voyage, it would tend also much to prevent the generation of fever.

I have, &c.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Geo. M. Douglas, Medical Superintendent.

(A.)—Return of Emigrants Admitted, Discharged, and Died at the Quarantine Hospital of the Port of Quebec, during the Season of 1841.

Description.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Total.	Diseases.					
					Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Other Diseases	Total.
Men	75	69	6	75	66	4	..	..	5	75
Women	72	61	11	72	59	3	6	..	4	72
Children	143	122	21	143	59	25	55	4	..	143
Total . .	290	252	38	290	184	32	61	4	9	290

(B.)—Table showing the Numbers and the Per Centages of Disease and of Deaths of Emigrants at the Quarantine Station (Grosse Isle) of the Port of Quebec from 1833 to 1841, both inclusive.

Year.	Number of Emigrants.	Numbers Admitted.	Per centage of Admission.	Number of Deaths.	Per centage of Deaths.	Diseases.								
						Cholera.	Per centage of Cholera.	Fevers.	Per centage of Fevers.	Small Pox.	Per centage of Small Pox.	Other Diseases.	Per centage of other Diseases.	Total.
1833	22,062	239	1·08	27	0·12	..	..	159	0·72	34	0·15	46	0·21	239
1834	30,982	844	2·72	264	0·85	290	0·93	404	1·30	12	0·07	138	0·45	844
1835	11,580	126	1·08	10	0·08	..	..	24	0·21	48	0·41	54	0·46	126
1836	27,986	454	1·62	58	0·21	..	..	338	1·21	50	0·18	66	0·24	454
1837	31,894	598	1·87	57	0·18	..	..	481	1·51	104	0·33	13	0·04	598
1838	2,918	65	2·23	6	0·21	..	..	42	1·44	17	0·51	6	0·21	65
1839	7,214	189	2·62	9	0·12	..	..	147	2·04	1	0·01	41	0·57	189
1840	22,065	561	1·54	41	0·19	..	..	485	2·15	60	0·17	16	0·07	561
1841	28,060	290	1·03	38	0·13	..	..	184	0·65	32	0·11	9	0·03	290
Total .	184,761	3,366	..	510	..	290	..	2,264	..	358	..	289	..	3,366

(Signed) Geo. M. Douglas, Medical Superintendent.

(C.)

REPORT OF MR. HAWKE.

Sir, Emigration Office, Kingston, February 1st, 1842.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, a statement showing the number of emigrants landed at Quebec from 1829 to 1841, inclusive.

The time embraced by the statement is 13 years; and it appears that during that period 322,291 emigrants came to the Canadas, viz.;—

From England and Wales	74,073
,, Ireland	202,855
,, Scotland	41,426
,, all other countries	3,937
Total	322,291

On referring to the population returns for Upper and Lower Canada, I find that the population in 1829 may be stated at 650,000. If no immigration had taken place, the population would be in 1841, supposing it te have increased at the usual rate, viz., 3½ per cent. per annum, 945,750.

The best information as to the nnmber of our population at present I have obtained from the Inspector-General for Canada West; and it would appear, from various data, that United Canada at present contains 1,250,000 people. If we deduct the 945,750, it appears that 304,250 persons have been added to our population from 1829 to 1841 by emigrants and their descendants.

Of the 28,228 immigrants landed at Quebec last year, 18,963 came to Canada West; the remainder, I am assured by the Chief Emigrant Agent for Canada East, have settled in that section of the province.

The emigrants who came to Canada West have been distributed as follows:—

Districts on the Bay of Quinte, viz.:	
Midland, Prince Edward, and Victoria	2,500
Coburg, Port Hope, Whitby, and Darlington	1,850
Gore, London, and Niagara districts	2,500
Home District	6,512
Settled on the St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Cornwall	1,200
On tlfe Ottawa and Rideau, and in the Bathurst and Eastern districts	3,260
Gone to the United States	1,141
Total	18,963

It is impossible to be exact in such statements, as the emigrants frequently shift from place to place during the first year or two after their arrival; but, from all my correspondence, as well as from many verbal communications, I am satisfied that the statement showing the distribution is, in all its material features, correct.

The emigrants of last year were generally poor; at least, two-thirds of them were mere labourers, for whom, as we had no public works in operation, it was frequently very difficult to obtain suitable employment.

By scattering them over a wide space of country, they have, I believe, all succeeded in obtaining work, although at lower wages than usual.

In the absence of public works, the demands for unskilled labour in Canada is always very limited. Good farm servants and mechanics experience no difficulty in getting work, and I could have found employment last year for a much greater number belonging to these classes than visited our shores.

Very few emigrants applied for free grants of land on the Garrafraxa and Owen's Sound Road, as they were not in possession of sufficient means to maintain themselves and families until they could get a crop from the land; and emigrants of small capital generally, and I think wisely, preferred purchasing partially improved farms in more settled parts of the province to going upon wild land.

The expenditure on account of emigration west of Montreal for 1841, may be stated at 4,218*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* currency. Emigrant agents are stationed at Bytown, Toronto, and Hamilton, who receive their instructions from this office. It is their duty, as well as mine, to afford emigrants information respecting the Crown and other lands offered for sale in the different districts, and to direct them to places where they can obtain work; to afford relief, when necessary, in food and transport, as well as authorize medical attendance and comforts in cases of sickness, and to see that they are not imposed upon.

The out-agents report to me from time to time during the season, and the substance of their reports is condensed, and communicated by me to the head of the Government.

I am accountable for the expenditure, and my accounts, supported by proper vouchers, are sent to the Inspector-general at the close of each season.

Although the General Report for 1841, prepared at Quebec, will put his Excellency in possession of much of the information contained in this communication, I have felt it my duty to give a condensed view of the emigration to Canada generally, during the time I have been employed as chief emigrant agent, and to point out the duties of my office.

I have, &c.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. B. HAWKE,
Chief Emigrant Agent, Western Division.

Emigration.
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STATEMENT, showing the Number of Emigrants landed at Quebec from the Year 1829 to the Year 1841, inclusive, and the Countries from which they came.

Where From.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
England and Wales	3,565	6,799	10,343	17,481	5,198	6,799	3,067
Ireland	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204	12,013	19,206	7,108
Scotland	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500	4,196	4,591	2,127
Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and West Indies	123	451	424	561	345	339	225
Total number landed at Quebec in each Year	15,945	28,000	50,254	51,746	21,752	30,935	12,527

Where From.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Grand Total.
England and Wales	6,709	4,101	608	1,979	4,420	3,004	74,073
Ireland	17,950	15,900	1,704	4,488	17,111	15,124	202,855
Scotland	2,453	1,553	343	726	1,330	2,160	41,426
Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and West Indies	401	388	283	68	329	..	3,937
Total number landed at Quebec in each Year	27,513	21,942	2,938	7,261	23,190	28,288	322,291

It appears from the above statement that of the 322,291 emigrants who landed at Quebec during the period it embraces, England and Wales furnished 74,073; Ireland 202,855; Scotland 41,426; and all other countries 3,937.

(Signed) A. B. HAWKE,
Chief Emigrant Agent, Western Division.

London: Printed by W. CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EMIGRATION.
NORTH AMERICA AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 March 1843;—*for*,

COPY of any REPORT or REPORTS made since the last presented to this House by the Emigration Agents of *Canada*, *New Brunswick*, and *New South Wales* to the Governors and Councils of those Colonies.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 17 March 1843.

G. W. HOPE.

(Mr. Vernon Smith.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *March* 1843.

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CANADA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 16.)

CANADA.

No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

EXTRACTS of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Bagot*, G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Kingston,
26 January 1843.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the Annual Report of the Chief Agent of Emigration for the past year, together with the Appendix thereto. (A.) (B.)

As these documents only reached me yesterday, I am unable to offer any observations upon the general subjects to which they relate.

As a valuable appendix to these Reports, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a communication from Mr. Hawke, which describes the mode of conducting the business of his agency, and furnishes valuable information with regard to the expense of forwarding emigrants. (C.)

I further add the Report of the Medical Superintendent at the Grosse Isle quarantine station, with Mr. Buchanan's Report thereupon, which will complete the view of the emigration transactions of last season. (D.) (E.)

Enclosures in No. 1.

(A.)

Encl. (A.) in No. 1.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent
for the Superintendence of Emigration to Canada,
Quebec, 31 December 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the following Report of the emigration to this province during the season of 1842.

It is gratifying to me to be enabled to state, that the expectations which, at the date of the last similar report made to your Excellency, I had found reason to form, have been very fully realised; and that the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Canada in the year 1842 has exceeded that of any previous year, with the exception, only, of the seasons of 1831 and 1832.

On reference to Paper No. 1 of the Appendix to this Report, it will be found that the total number of emigrants landed at this port during the past season is 44,374—614 of them coming within the description of cabin passengers. A comparison of this aggregate with that shown by the returns of the year 1841, will present an increase in favour of the past season, amounting to 16,288 persons. The paper here referred to presents a tabular view of the immigration of the season, divided into weekly periods. It distinguishes the adults, the children between 14 and 7 years of age, and those under seven, as well as the males and females; and it shows, further, the proportion of the whole who were ascertained to have received parochial, or other assistance, in aid of their removal from the United Kingdom to this country.

Paper No. 2 of the Appendix is an abstract of the records of this department, and shows the total number of emigrant vessels arrived, with an average of their passages from port to port—the number of steerage passengers embarked—the deaths in course of the passage, and in quarantine—and the number landed; distinguishing, in every case, the adult persons, the children between 14 and 7, and those under seven years old; and, also, the male from the female, adults, and children.

Paper No. 3 furnishes a list of the seaports in the United Kingdom, and the Lower Provinces, whence the immigrants were received, showing, at the same time, the number embarked at these ports, severally, and distinguishing the cabin from the steerage passengers. This abstract presents the aggregate number of emigrants: from England, 12,191; Ireland, 25,532; Scotland, 6,095; and from the Lower Ports 556.

CANADA.

No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (A.) in No. 1.

Paper No. 4 is a comparative statement of the emigration into this province from the year 1829 to 1842, both inclusive. The total number arrived within this period of 14 years is 366,181; of whom, had sailed from ports of England and Wales - 96,324
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - 222,415
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - 42,424
Nova Scotia and ports on the Continent of Europe - - - 5,018
366,181

I am under the necessity of referring to a disaster attending the emigration of the early part of the season; but it is subject of sincere gratification to me that the year has closed without loss of life by shipwreck, or other casualty, connected with the voyage from Europe.

By the violence of a gale and snow-storm, which occurred when they had reached the entrance of the St. Lawrence, on the night of 9th-10th May, two vessels, bound for Quebec, were stranded, and their passengers placed in extreme danger. The ship Kent, Gardiner, master, was driven ashore at Seven Island Bay, situate about 300 miles below this port, and the passengers, 54 in number, were rescued only, after some lapse of time, through the humanity of the master, Simpson, of the ship Llan Rumney, of Hull; by this vessel, however, they and their effects, the greater part of which were recovered, were brought in safety to this port. The other vessel lost was the ship Jane Black, Gorman, master, from Limerick, which was thrown on the rocks off Cap des Monts, at a distance of 250 miles from Quebec. The number of passengers on board of this ship at the time of her being wrecked was 417; but although the loss of a considerable portion of their luggage was entailed upon these unfortunate people by the casualty, their lives were preserved: they were landed and placed under temporary shelter, and eventually conveyed to their destination by a steamer despatched under my direction for this purpose. The peculiar circumstances attending the wreck of this vessel, and the measures which I felt it my duty to adopt for meeting the contingency, are detailed in my Report to the Chief Secretary, a copy of which will be seen in Paper No. 10, at page 23 of the Appendix.

Those were the only cases which occurred during the season to the hazard of human life on the voyage by sea between Europe and this port; but I regret to be compelled to report one of the most extensively fatal accidents which have ever taken place since the introduction of steam navigation on the inland waters of the province: I allude to the case of the bursting of the engine boiler of the steamer Shamrock, on her passage between Montreal and Kingston, and at the time of her traversing Lake St. Louis. The Shamrock had on board at the time upwards of 120 passengers, chiefly English emigrants, with their luggage, and the violence of the explosion was such as to involve the death of 47 of these unfortunate people and of two of the crew; of the remaining passengers many were seriously injured, and all lost nearly their entire property by the subsequent sinking of the vessel. The bodies of those killed were eventually recovered and decently interred; the property found on them, which, in some instances, amounted to a considerable sum, being duly taken charge of by the coroner. Every aid and attention also were afforded by the owners of the vessel to those who had been personally injured or subjected to loss of property, and charitable contributions were readily procured for the relief of those rendered destitute.

Until within a very short period of the present time, there had been in employment on the St. Lawrence and its chain of lakes but few steam-vessels constructed on the high-pressure principle; and to this circumstance it may be owing that the country has had room to congratulate itself on the occurrence of so comparatively small a number of casualties, similar to that of the Shamrock's explosion. The horror which was produced by this accident in all minds brought to reflect on its circumstances, has given rise to a general disposition to see steam-engines of all descriptions, but particularly those worked under high pressure, in the propelling of passenger vessels, placed under supervision, and subjected to the regulations that would seem requisite to remove the risk of future disaster, whether from insufficient construction, or from improper management; and I have every reason to hope, that with the approval of your Excellency's government, the necessary legislative measures to this end will be duly considered and enacted.

It is gratifying to me to be enabled to report, that the general health of the immigrants of the past year has been comparatively lightly affected by their sea voyage and change of climate. Several cases of severe sickness on the voyage have occurred, and, as I have had occasion fully to detail, in my weekly reports, one or two instances of extensive mortality. On the other hand, the favourable passages which a large proportion of the passenger-vessels experienced, and particularly those which arrived in the early part of July, secured to the passengers a great share of comfort and convenience, and an almost complete exemption from disease. The deaths at sea, in the course of the season, have amounted to 264; those in quarantine to 54; and the number of those which occurred amongst immigrant patients, admitted into the Marine Hospital of this city, within a short period of their arrival in the country, as will appear on reference to Paper No. 5 of the Appendix, amounted to 32, making a total of 350.

Compared with the aggregate emigration of the season, the proportion of deaths will appear to equal 0.78, or somewhat more than 3-fourths per 100 souls embarked. The mortality occurring amongst emigrants, and particularly that suffered in the course of their passage,

passage, is found, from the returns to which I have already had occasion to refer, to affect, almost exclusively, young children and infants. That it must remain a difficult task to reduce materially the proportion of infant deaths in the period of the emigrants' outset, may be admitted; but I have every confidence that the operation of the New Passenger Act will, in some degree at least, have this result. Every regulation tending to secure the parent from privation, anxiety, or discomfort, must bear upon the young child, and most directly upon the infant; and it may not be unreasonable to hope, therefore, that the next year's returns will show an improvement under this point of view; permitting comparison with those manifest ameliorations in every other respect which have been effected through legislative interposition, and the systematic attention to which emigration from the United Kingdom is now subject.

The periodical report of the medical superintendent of the quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle has been rendered to your Excellency, in the most detailed form; and a copy has been furnished to me also by Dr. Douglas, under instructions from the Chief Secretary. This document shows that the medical treatment of the immigrants, and the general management of the institution, have been productive of the most satisfactory results. Of a total number of 488 persons admitted in the course of the season into the hospital wards, of whom 340 were cases of fever and 56 of small-pox, there were discharged, cured or convalescent, 434; the deaths, compared with the admissions, being, consequently, 11 per cent. only. Compared with the total number of immigrants arrived in the course of the season, this proportion of deaths amounts to 0.12, or considerably less than 1-ninth per cent., showing an improvement in the results of the hospital treatment, even over the year 1841, and admitting a most favourable comparison with every previous season. At the Marine Hospital the patients admitted have been 312, of whom the cured and convalescent amounted to 280; the deaths being as 10.25 to 100. By a reference to Dr. Douglas's abstract of admissions to hospital at Grosse Isle, appended to his report, it will be found that the proportion of cases comprehended within the various types of fever has been very large, including almost all the cases of disease affecting adult persons.

Amongst children, small-pox and measles appear to have been the most extensively active forms of disease; and these had, doubtless, been the chief causes of the numerous deaths which occurred, on the sea voyage, in this class of the immigration. More than one creditable statement has been made to me to the effect that the introduction of cases of evident small-pox has taken place on board passenger-ships at the time of embarkation, with the almost certain prospect of general contagion. Indeed, the frequent recurrence of cases of this kind is notorious; and I am led, therefore, to venture to suggest to your Excellency's government, whether or not some provision for a medical inspection of steerage passengers, at least as far as the chief ports of embarkation are concerned, might not be made, with a prospect of the prevention of contagious disease in that most fatal field for its action, the crowded emigrant vessel.

The number of cases of infringement of the law by masters of emigrant vessels which have occurred in the course of the season, show that the complete abatement of the evils against which the Imperial Acts for the protection of passengers were framed, was not to be effected unless by the most persevering enforcement of these enactments. For although in some of the cases in which it has become my duty to direct prosecution there may have appeared room to admit ignorance of the law as an excuse for the offence, in by far the larger proportion of instances, I have had no reason to doubt that a deliberate consideration of the chances of gain, and the risks of penalty, has resulted in the attempt to evade the law, and set its supporters at defiance. With this experience, I am forced to a conviction of the necessity of permitting no future infringement of the regulations for the protection of the emigrant to pass unaccompanied by the infliction of the severest penalty upon his oppressor.

The collector of customs at this port has been under the necessity of enforcing the penalty in no less than seven cases of vessels found to have carried a number of passengers exceeding the amount permitted by the law, in proportion to their tonnage. The cases also in which it has become my duty to institute prosecutions for infringement of the Passenger Act, have been, I regret to say, much more numerous than in former years. In consequence of instructions, received through the Chief Secretary, in the latter part of June last, to the effect that the enactments regulating the superficial space between decks of vessels conveying emigrants should be strictly enforced, I lodged in the hands of the Crown law officers, at different times, the information necessary for founding proceedings against the following vessels; viz.

The Mary	from	Liverpool.
Jane Melvaine	„	Londonderry.
Thomas & Hannah	„	Ditto.
Bruce	„	Westport.
Lively	„	Galway.
Joseph Green	„	Thurso.
Exile	„	Belfast.
Springhill	„	Donegal.
Dumfriesshire	„	Belfast.
Independence	„	Ditto.
Lord Seaton	„	Sligo.
Dromahair	„	Ditto.

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No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (A.) in No. 1.

The masters of eight of these vessels were severally convicted in the penalty of 20*l.* sterling. The cases in which the last four enumerated in the list are involved, owing to legal difficulties, encountered in their prosecution, and which have been already fully reported to your Excellency, remain yet undecided.

The masters of the brigs Tottenham and Leo, the former from Ross, the latter from Wexford, I procured to be fined under the provincial enactment, which renders it penal in the master of the vessel to remove the berthing of his passengers previously to arrival in port; and under the same enactment, ——, master of the ship Mountaineer, from Liverpool, was, on prosecution, fined in the sum of 5 *s.* currency in each of 26 cases of removal of the berthing of passengers in his vessel. The amount of these penalties has been duly accounted for to the collector of Her Majesty's customs at this port. The master of the Mountaineer was further prosecuted, upon the charges of having issued impure and unwholesome water to his passengers, and of having exacted exorbitant prices for the provisions sold by him to them in the course of the voyage; and the court, upon the evidence adduced, thought fit to award penalties for each infraction of the law. The Mountaineer was reported by me on the 27th August as having landed her large number of passengers in the worst condition, from the joint effects of disease and scarcity of food. Her passage had extended to 68 days; and 32 deaths had occurred among 511 souls embarked on board of her. The brig Mary, ——, master, from Liverpool, also was reported by me on the 2d July, as having arrived with 213 passengers in the most distressed state of disease and suffering. Five deaths had occurred previously to her arrival at the quarantine station, and two more immediately after; while 56 cases of typhus required hospital treatment. The medical superintendent at Grosse Isle has, in his report, fully detailed the condition of these vessels on their arrival there, and exposed the gross negligence by which disaster, so extensive as these cases exhibit, was permitted. There have been, I regret to say, frequent instances of neglect on the part of ship-masters towards their passengers. It is a satisfaction to me, however, to be enabled to report these two vessels only as cases of an aggravated nature; very generally the passenger-ships exhibit improvement in their management; and numerous instances of considerate attention and humane conduct in their commanders have come under my immediate observation.

Among the cases of protection afforded by the department in my charge to immigrants subjected to wrong on the part of the owners of passenger ships, I have particularly to notice that of the brig Lively, from Galway, with 192 passengers. These people had engaged their passages to St. John's, New Brunswick, and were brought to this port in open violation of their agreement. Immediately on obtaining a knowledge of the circumstances, and ascertaining the correctness of the statements of those interested, I caused the institution of proceedings against the vessel; and I am required in justice to add, that the master, who, it appeared, had been appointed to the command within a few days only of her sailing, and who was consequently not involved in the imposition, showed immediate willingness to indemnify those of the passengers who were contented to remain at this port, and every alacrity in the procuring of means of conveyance for those persevering in their original intention. I am happy to be enabled to say, that although cases of this description of fraud are known to have occurred numerously in former years, the penalties to which the parties concerned have been with some difficulty made liable have had the effect of nearly altogether deterring such attempts; the instance of the Lively being the only one to which I have now to allude. The particulars of this case will be found in detail, with a copy of the affidavits upon which I became required to take proceedings, in Paper No. 11, page 24 of the Appendix.

The general circumstances of a very considerable portion of the immigrants of the season may be reported to have been such as to secure them from all distress on their passage to this port, as well as from all difficulty in their progress hence to their several places of destination. Indeed a reference to the details comprehended in the weekly reports, which I have had the honour, from time to time, to submit for your Excellency's information, will show that many persons of extensive property have reached the country, with the intention of becoming settlers, or of establishing themselves in trade. The passengers by the Blonde and Faronia from Glasgow, the Marquis Wellesley from Dublin, some of those by the Catharine and the Minstrel from Liverpool, the Chieftan from Larne, the Jane Duffis and Gazelle from Donegal, brought with them very considerable sums of money, as capital for investment, chiefly in land; and I became aware, in the course of the season, of numerous instances of the arrival of families in the possession of extensive wealth. A still larger class of this year's immigration has consisted in respectable yeomen and mechanics, having sums of money in their hands, varying from 20*l.* to 200*l.* sterling; and with these may be properly included the higher description of agricultural labourers, whose frugality had saved, or whose good conduct and character had procured as aid, sums amply sufficient to meet the necessities arising in the course of their progress, either to land or situations of permanent employment. But under the circumstances of a greatly extended immigration, induced, or compelled, by extreme distress affecting the lower grades of operatives, in almost every description of manufacture in the United Kingdom, it was to be anticipated that poverty would accompany a large proportion of those ariving in Canada. A comparatively small expense is involved in the removal of a family from a British port to the shores of the St. Lawrence; and the facilities in the provision of passages, and for embarkation, which the interest of the owners and charterers of shipping employed in the trade of this country leads them to offer, even to the least intelligent, have, for many years past, led to Canada, rather than any other colony of the empire, a great share of the most destitute of

those

those whose thoughts tend towards emigration. So long as similar causes shall operate, the same result must be experienced; and your Excellency is, therefore, doubtless, prepared to learn, that although the province has been the resort, in the course of the past season of such a number of immigrants of property, and superior intelligence, as considerably to exceed the accessions of the previous year, the increased number which the returns now transmitted show, as the aggregate arrivals, may be assumed to arise, chiefly, if not altogether, from an increase in the numbers of the poorest and most destitute classes. It is on this description of persons that deception may be most easily practised previously to their embarkation; and it is these, who from their deficient education, and careless habits, may be permitted, by negligent superintendence, to suffer the most fatally on their voyage. Their limited means rarely extend to the provision of all that their immigration demands, and it is to them, and to their wants, therefore, that attention is most frequently required to be paid, as well on their landing at this port, as in their attempts to reach sources of permanent subsistence. I regret to say, that of the poorer classes of the year's immigration, a small proportion only have been exempt from suffering and privation on their voyage; and I have reason to know that it has been only through the assistance afforded them by this department, under your Excellency's instructions, that continued distress and discouragement have been prevented from attending their course subsequently to arrival within the province.

The passengers by the ships Bowling, Wexford, Harper, and Renfrewshire, from Glasgow, 946 in number, were of the class of manufacturing operatives, and having embarked under circumstances of extreme poverty, had probably evaded the law prescribing the stock of provisions which shall be taken on board for the Quebec voyage; for before the expiration of their passage, in no case exceeding 58 days, they were already under privation, from the exhaustion of their stores; and on arrival here it became necessary to supply them with food for their immediate support. The brig Percival, from Cork, occupied only 55 days on the voyage to Quebec, yet the stores of the passengers, 149 in number, had been some time before wholly exhausted, and the vessel compelled to put into Sydney, Cape Breton, for a renewed supply.

The passengers by the Compton, from Liverpool, in a passage of 63 days, and the Ayrshire, from Newry and Dublin, in 51 days, were likewise short of provisions previously to arrival; and it is probable that in many cases which, from the natural desire of the parties to conceal their own evasion of the law or their want of economy, did not come so plainly before me, there had been short supplies laid in for the voyage, and consequent exposure to distress. The operation of the New Passenger Act of the Imperial Legislature, I have every confidence, will wholly remove the possibility of a recurrence of similar cases; for the clause which enacts that the ship shall provide and issue a supply of bread, or its substitutes (sufficient alone to obviate want), promises to be found capable of enforcement by the emigration agents at the ports of embarkation, without the practical difficulties that must have been attendant on every attempt to carry out the terms of the former law.

Paper No. 8 of the Appendix affords an abstract return of the voyages performed by the passenger-ships which have arrived from British and Irish ports, in the St. Lawrence, in the course of the season. It is divided into semi-monthly periods, which very plainly show shorter averages for the early portion of the season than for the months of July and August. The vessels sailing after this latter period appear to have had passages equal to those of the spring; but as the autumn is the least favourable time of the year for the arrival of the immigrant on these shores, whether his employment or his health be the subject considered, it is between the spring and the summer passages that the comparison remains to be drawn; and there is evidence in this table to show that the months of April and May are those in the course of which the departure of the emigrant ought by all means to take place.

The statement which will be found in Paper No. 6, at page 12 of the Appendix, is a compilation of the returns that I have received throughout the season, from Mr. Hawke, chief agent for Canada West, as well as the local agents of the department in both sections of the province, of the distribution of the emigrants of the year. It is unnecessary for me to remark, in reference to this statement, that the means of being strictly accurate have not existed within my reach; I may, however, add, that I have no reason to doubt the general correctness of all the returns on which it is founded, or the justness of the result which it presents.

The great body of the immigrants, it is gratifying to find, have remained inhabitants of the province, and settled in the Western Section; the number of those ascertained to have resorted to the United States, together with an addition to cover probable defect in the return, being not more than 2,500. On the other hand, although the immigration which this country has received, through the United States, is supposed by Mr. Hawke (see page 25 of the Appendix,) to be about 6,000 souls, I have grounds for believing that, taking the entire province into view, it has been considerably more extensive, and that the total accession to the population of Canada, in the course of the year, must have been at least 50,000.

This influx, consisting as I have already had occasion to show, in great proportion of a labouring class, forced by want of resources to seek early employment, may be supposed to have produced material effects in over-supplying the demand for labour. This occurred particularly at the various points on the great line of water communication at which the immigrants necessarily land and take up their temporary abode. The rates of wages had previously tended towards depression, from the severe check which all commercial operations

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No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (A.) in No. 1.

tions had recently received; and the public works of the province were, at an early period, fully supplied with experienced Old-country labourers coming from the United States.

When the prospect of extensive employment, therefore, which had been held forth in the prosecution of the works of the St. Lawrence Canal, and other provincial undertakings, was, from this circumstance, in great part removed, there was room to apprehend that some distress might be experienced by the immigrants newly arrived by the route of Quebec. This may have been the case to a small extent; but although the wages of ordinary labourers have suffered a reduction of one-fifth to two-fifths of their previous average amount; and although some of the immigrants of the season may have remained for a considerable period unemployed, the very great abundance of provisions, and necessaries of all kinds, and the unprecedently low prices which they have borne in every part of the province, have maintained the employed in circumstances quite equal to those of former years, affording superior wages, and very generally relieved those not supplied with situations of profit, from every apprehension of want. It is to the reduction experienced in the labourer's demands, and the moderate rates of all agricultural produce also, that I attribute the circumstance of comparatively few existing cases of distress among emigrants, even at the present trying time of the year.

From reports which reach me from all parts of the province, I have reason to think that few of the industriously disposed of the population remain without employment; and that none who have proceeded to the country districts can want the means of support.

Paper No. 7 of the Appendix contains an abstract of my weekly reports, made up with a view to show the number of immigrants whose removal to this country has taken place through the intervention of parish authorities in England, or by the aid of landlords and charitable societies in Ireland and Scotland. Of these 831 persons, as shown by the abstract, received, under my inspection, the amount of aid promised to be furnished them on landing in this country, viz. 1 *l.* sterling for each adult, and for children in proportion. The remainder of the families brought within this classification appeared, to the extent of the greater number, to have received, on departure from Great Britain, some assistance in addition to the cost of their passage and provisions. But the best information I could obtain left it doubtful whether there were not many who had received nothing beyond the means of transport to this place. The Scottish immigrants included in the list, are those already alluded to as constituting two or three societies for the purpose of mutual relief. These societies had received some aid from charitably disposed persons in Scotland; yet with this and their joint means, the members were landed under circumstances of much distress; and having literally nothing that could be converted into means of support, were necessarily early claimants for relief from this department. I may refer, for a detailed account of the situation of these parties, severally, at the time of their arrival, to the weekly reports furnished throughout the season.

The provincial law imposing a duty of 5 *s.* currency on each adult immigrant arriving in this province, came into force on the 1st March last. The amount received under this enactment, at the ports of Montreal and Quebec, appears from the returns of the customs department, to have been 8,556 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* Halifax currency.

The grant of the Imperial Legislature, made in the course of its last Session, for the purpose of affording relief to destitute immigrants on arrival in this country, was 5,000 *l.* sterling; and a further appropriation, by the same authority, has made available, for meeting the expenses of the agencies of the emigrant department, a sum of 1,500 *l.* sterling. These together constitute a sum of 7,222 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* Halifax currency, and make the total fund available for the purpose of immigrant superintendence and assistance, in 1842, 15,789 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.* Halifax currency.

The arrangement which your Excellency, on the 11th April last, was pleased to direct should be carried into effect respecting the management of the accounts of the emigration department, and their control by the chief agent, enables me to state, in a condensed form, the result of the operations of the year throughout the entire province, and to bring into one view the total expenses that have been incurred.

The expenditure involved in the assistance, through donations of provisions and necessaries, and the transport inland of the more destitute classes of the year's immigration, has amounted, in the aggregate, to 11,310 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* currency. This sum, however, includes also all the expenses of the medical care of such immigrants as may have required it in every part of the province, exclusive of Quebec. The amount expended in the purchase of provisions supplied at all the points at which agencies exist, is 1,725 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.*; the amount paid for transport, chiefly on the main line of interior communication, has been 8,434 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*; and the charges for medical assistance have been 1,151 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

In the course of the past season, have been erected various buildings for the lodging of newly-arrived immigrants, and as hospitals for the sick, at Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, involving a contingent expense amounting to 782 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.*; and lastly, there has been paid, as salaries and contingent disbursements of the chief agent, and agents of the department at Kingston, Montreal, Toronto, Bytown, Hamilton, Port St. Francis, and Cobourg, a total of 1,671 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* The entire expenditure of the department, for the year 1842, having been 13,764 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* Halifax currency.

When the circumstances, detailed in my weekly reports, as affecting the condition of the immigrants of the year, and the representations contained in the former part of this report, shall be taken into due consideration, I feel assured there will be found ample justification of this increased expenditure.

Not

Not only has the immigration of the present exceeded that of the past season by upwards of one-half, but the number of cases in which the agents of the department have been compelled to admit claims for relief, has extended very much beyond the proportion which all former experience could have anticipated.

There have been forwarded from this port to Montreal, and the intermediate places of debarkation, at the charge of the emigrant fund, 9,302 persons; 13,280 have been furnished with passages upwards, from Montreal to Bytown and Kingston; 8,766 from Kingston to Toronto, Hamilton, and other places on Lake Ontario; while 6,837 have been conveyed from one intermediate point to another; upwards of 1,200 persons have received the advantage of medical attendance at the different agencies; and lastly, the aggregate of the applications for relief from temporary distress, admitted by the agents of the department within their several districts, are found to amount to 46,910.

Following an abstract of the expenditure of the past year, I may properly offer such suggestions as I may have it in my power to furnish, with reference to the prospects of the ensuing season's immigration, and the contingencies connected with it, against which it appears necessary to provide.

The state of the lower classes of the population of the United Kingdom has continued to be exceedingly depressed; and although at the present moment somewhat more extensive employment may be offered them, a general redundancy of labour seems to afford to the most industriously disposed operatives, slight prospects only of future permanent improvement in their condition. The consequence will doubtless be a continued universal disposition to emigrate; and when it is reflected that this colony has been widely published as the field of certain success in settlement, and that its circumstances render it easily and inexpensively accessible, there is no reason to doubt that an extensive immigration of the poorer and worst provided classes will take place in the ensuing season. The enactments of the new Passenger Bill, inasmuch as they tend in some degree to increase the expense of the outward passage, and the depression in the timber trade of this country, which threatens still further to reduce the number of vessels resorting to the port of Quebec, may be found to interrupt the plans of those whose means are of the most limited extent; but, on the other hand, the discouragement which is offered to emigration to the United States, will turn additional numbers towards this country; and although the charge for passage may become slightly increased, the low price of every description of provision will probably make the total expense of removal no greater than it has been hitherto.

I am led, therefore, to anticipate, that the next season's immigration will equal or exceed that of the last; and that the lower and more destitute class will bear even a larger proportion to the whole.

As it is this description of persons that entail the largest amount of expenditure in their assistance, and as I am unable at present to discover room for the practice of stricter economy in the application of the relief fund to this purpose, the estimate of the amount likely to be required in the course of the ensuing year, under arrangements similar to those hitherto in force, must be based, I conceive, upon the past season's expenditure: this amounted to 13,764*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; and being lessened by the amount of disbursement incurred in the employment of a steamer, in the case of the wreck of a passenger ship (a contingency which, from the circumstance of a properly constructed sea-going boat being now maintained at this port, can scarcely recur), 500*l.*, and by the difference between the cost of the permanent buildings erected in 1842, 782*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, and the estimate for necessary repairs in the ensuing season, 182*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, 600*l.*, will show a sum of about 12,660*l.*, Halifax currency, which I would respectfully submit to your Excellency's consideration as the expense to which this department may be subjected up to the close of 1843.

The emigrant tax, which, under the continued operation of the Act, may be expected to be collected in the course of the season, must bear a similar proportion to the numbers of the immigration, as hitherto. If this resource, therefore, be set down at a probable amount of 8,500*l.*, there will remain a sum of about 4,000*l.* unprovided for; and as the balance remaining of the last year's appropriation is comparatively trifling, while there is reason to fear that the estimated limits of the next season's liabilities may prove to have been too much curtailed, I am led to hope that the grant of the Imperial Legislature, which will be made in lieu of the payments originally contemplated in the passage of the Emigrant Tax Bill, will not be less than the amount voted last year, viz. 5,000*l.* sterling.

I am indebted to Her Majesty's Consul at New York for the means of stating the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom landed at that port in the course of the past year, at 51,800. This return shows an increase over the arrivals of the previous season, amounting to 19,391 persons. I have, through the same channel, obtained information of the number of persons who have sailed from New York to Great Britain and Ireland in 1842, and it will be matter of surprise that so large a proportion as 9,521 persons within one year should have found themselves compelled to return from the United States to their native country.

The condition of virtual bankruptcy to which so many of the state governments of the Union are at the present moment reduced, has produced a total interruption in the progress of almost every public work. At the same time there exists the severest depression in both the trade and the agriculture of that country; and the greatest exertions of American enterprise are insufficient effectually to support the untoward circumstances of the times. The result is apparent in the destitution forced upon the labouring classes of immigrants, depending upon the employment offered, up till now, by the numerous canals and roads undertaken,

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undertaken, and in the disappointment suffered by those whose more ample means have been directed to settlement in the Western States. The statement which I have here brought under view does not show, by any means, the entire re-migration from the United States. The ports of Philadelphia and Boston, as well as various others on the Atlantic coast, have possibly been the points of departure of a further large number of persons; and, as I have had occasion to state elsewhere, the numbers who have proceeded to Canada, either immediately on arrival at the American port, or after a residence of a greater or less duration, have equalled those shown to have sailed from New York. Even from Michigan, Illinois, and other hitherto most favoured sections, the return of British settlers to the western districts of the province, has been of extensive occurrence; and it is not to be wondered at, that while the native American settler is the sufferer from redundant production, he should lay himself open to the charge of evincing an inimical feeling to those of foreign origin who crowd on his footsteps.

In approaching the close of this report, I feel called upon to allude to the prospects which the province seems to afford to the emigrant from the United Kingdom who shall resort to it in the course of the ensuing season. I have already offered to your Excellency the considerations under which I have been led to anticipate the arrival of many ill provided and even destitute persons, the assistance and direction of whom must involve considerable expense, and demand the utmost exertions of this department. The promise of employment for this class is, I regret to say, by no means extended since the close of the last year. The influx of labouring emigrants from the United States, owing to the utter impossibility of procuring employment there, has continued up to a late period, and the public works in progress remain supplied, to a great extent, from this source, and by labourers already residents of the country. The rates of wages continue depressed, even beyond the proportion generally admitted in the winter season. But I have reason to think, that although speculative undertakings are, and must continue to be, plainly discouraged by the altered circumstances of the country; and although the point to which the enterprise and activity of the commercial interests have forced their operations cannot be for the present advanced, there is no ground for apprehending that there will not be employment, to a considerable extent, open to labourers of all descriptions, nor any room to fear that the reduction in their wages will be such as in any degree to curtail their comforts. It is probable, indeed, that so soon as the establishment of the necessary new relations between its various interests shall be perceptible, the country will evince a renewed industrial energy, and discover yet unattempted objects of interprise. In such case, the demand for labour may extend so far as materially to increase the rates of wages, or even to restore them to their former limits. In the meantime, as I have already explained, the labourer is now, notwithstanding his diminished remuneration, at least equally well situated as he has hitherto been, in respect to subsistence, and perhaps not less able to lay by a surplus for the eventual acquirement of land. It is to ordinary labourers arriving at this port, and landing under circumstances which render them dependant on immediate employment for the support of themselves and their families, that these remarks apply. Referring to the classes of immigrants who come provided with some small resources, and who are accordingly in a condition to support temporary difficulty in finding employment, I may speak more confidently; for these not crowding the chief towns and landing places, nor subjected to the risk of immediate want, may spread themselves throughout the country, and reach the situations that readily offer in favour of their better appearance and generally superior intelligence. Artisans and tradesmen come under this view, and have prospects of advantage quite equal, I conceive, to those which former seasons of higher wages, but proportionally increased expenses, may have offered.

It is gratifying to find that remittances to a very considerable amount continue to be made from this country to the United Kingdom, by mechanics, farm servants, and labourers, for the purpose of aiding the future emigration of their relations or their friends; showing that there is ample opportunity for industry to lay by a portion of its earnings. Even in the cases of some very recently arrived immigrants, who had obtained employment on the roads or canals of the province, funds have been saved for this purpose, or deposited in the savings banks. But I am required pointedly to remark, that it is manual labour chiefly which, in this country, obtains superior remuneration. There are some descriptions of persons who cannot benefit themselves by resorting to it, at least at the present time; and many must, in so doing, change their condition materially for the worse. Active and intelligent mechanics, industrious farmers, and farm servants, well-conducted domestic servants, and able-bodied labourers, are those who will find themselves improved in condition by emigration. But clerks and accountants, persons aspiring to be factors or overseers, and many others, indisposed or incompetent to devote themselves to bodily labour, experience much distress and disappointment; and may be emphatically warned of the error of emigrating to this country.

To those whose object is settlement, and the cultivation of land, this country continues to promise very certain success. The reduced prices borne by agricultural produce would seem to take away from the profits to be realized by the farmer who brings into application his own manual labour only; but there are few who do not require the assistance of others in subduing the forest, or cultivating the improved farm; and since both this assistance, as well as all the necessaries of life required to be purchased, may now be obtained more cheaply than formerly, it may be assumed that the settler, even on the most limited scale, continues to have before him ample encouragement. In the case of those who contemplate the hiring of labourers for the performance of more extensive works of improvement, the

circumstances

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circumstances of the country will appear decidedly more advantageous than hitherto. The high value of labour, and the occasional difficulty experienced in procuring full assistance at the seasons in which agricultural undertakings might require it, have operated to prevent the investment of extensive capital in this way. Henceforth it may be found, that the expenses of farming being reduced correspondingly with its returns, the result continues equally favourable, while greater facilities in the procuring of agricultural labourers permit its being conducted on a scale not hitherto reached, and render it an employment more nearly correspondent in its character to that of the extensive farmer of Great Britain or Ireland.

Lands, both wild and under partial improvement, are offered for sale, to a large extent, in every section of the province. The several land companies, and many private individuals, offer lands for sale on liberal and advantageous terms, and their agencies are established at all the principal towns, for the ready reference of persons desirous of purchasing. The Crown also offers for sale extensive tracts in both sections of the province; those in Canada West at 8*s.* per acre, those in Canada East at 4*s.* and 6*s.* per acre, according to situation.

The districts which have been opened by roads of access, and placed under a system which offers to each efficient settler a free grant of 50 acres of land, continue to hold out to immigrants of enterprise a further resource on their arrival in this country. The class of the immigrants who possess the means of support for the period which must necessarily intervene between their establishment and the realization of their returns, but who have not, perhaps, sufficient funds to meet, at the same time, the payment of the price of land, must find material advantages under these arrangements, which leave their entire resources to be devoted to the purposes of their settlement.

Having thus brought before your Excellency every matter connected with this department which has appeared to be worthy of notice during the past season, I have the honour to conclude by requesting your Excellency will be pleased to transmit this Report to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

The Right hon. Sir C. Bagot, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan*, Chief Agent.

(B.)

— No. 1. —

Encl. (B.) in No. 1.

The following STATEMENT shows the Weekly Arrivals of EMIGRANTS at *Quebec* and *Montreal*, during the Year 1842, specifying the Number of Adults, Males and Females; also the Male and Female Children under Fourteen and Seven, as well as the Number of Voluntary Emigrants, and those that received Parochial Aid. (In this Return the Deaths on the Voyage and in Hospital are deducted.)

WEEK ENDING	Adults.		Under 14 Years.		Under 7 Years.		Parochial Aid.	Voluntary.	Total each Week.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
From 9th to 20th May	488	310	80	61	132	88	258	901	1,159
– 21st to 28th May	2,014	1,182	258	250	480	486	25	4,645	4,670
4 June	2,153	1,548	307	287	577	517	112	5,277	5,389
11 –	2,002	1,442	372	301	630	468	735	4,480	5,215
18 –	1,116	705	217	149	375	225	327	2,460	2,787
25 –	1,211	920	168	153	288	254	- -	2,994	2,994
2 July	2,169	1,668	338	327	490	556	308	5,240	5,548
9 –	2,753	2,149	449	453	674	709	477	6,710	7,187
23 –	316	249	71	51	71	63	38	783	821
31 –	172	123	40	32	57	48	63	684	747
13 August	451	286	81	80	127	114	- -	864	864
20 –	258	204	56	40	67	67	- -	692	692
27 –	544	370	94	81	116	123	15	1,313	1,328
3 September	505	407	117	98	136	142	89	1,316	1,405
17 –	403	336	83	81	127	133	60	1,103	1,163
1 October	324	299	91	77	92	109	7	985	992
15 –	222	161	66	50	78	75	15	637	652
5 November	72	29	14	11	11	10	- -	147	147
	17,173	12,388	2,902	2,582	4,528	4,187	2,529	41,231	43,760
							Cabin Passengers		614
							TOTAL		44,374

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 31 December 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 1.

Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley. 26 January 1843.

Encl. (B.) in No. 1.

—(B.) No. 2.—

RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS Embarked, with the Number of DEATHS and BIRTHS during the Voyage and in Quarantine, showing the Total Number Landed in the Colony, distinguishing Males from Females, and Adults from Children, with the Number of Vessels and Average Passage.

	Number of Ships.	Average Passage.	NUMBER EMBARKED.						Number of Deaths during the Voyage and in Quarantine.						Number of Births.		TOTAL LANDED IN THE COLONY.						TOTAL.	
			Adults.		14 to 7.		Under 7.		Adults		14 to 7.		Under 7.				Adults.		14 to 7.		Under 7.			
		Days.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From 9th May to 31st July -	212	45	14,284	10,250	2,282	2,053	3,808	3,450	16	34	2	5	97	82	47	40	14,268	10,216	2,280	2,048	3,758	3,409	20,306	15,673
From 1st August to 5th November	120	47	2,459	2,044	571	545	756	781	4	8	–	6	30	34	12	11	2,655	2,036	571	499	738	758	3,964	3,293
From Lower Ports - - -	- -	- -	250	136	51	35	32	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	136	51	35	32	20	333	191
	332	—	17,193	12,430	2,904	2,593	4,596	4,251	20	42	2	11	127	116	59	51	17,173	12,388	2,902	2,582	4,528	4,187	24,603	19,157
																							43,760	
Cabin Passengers not included - - -																							614	
																							44,374	

A. C. Buchanan,
Chief Agent.

Emigrant Office, Quebec.

— (B.) No. 3. —

NAMES of PORTS from which EMIGRANTS came during the Year 1842.

	Number from each Port.
ENGLAND.	
Aberystwith	197
Bristol	535
Bideford	142
Bridgewater	98
Cowes	258
Fowey	233
Falmouth	195
Gloucester	94
Hull	578
London	1,035
Liverpool	5,823
Lancaster	32
Newcastle	1
Padstow	1,173
Plymouth	1,207
Poole	13
Penzance	7
Scarbro'	39
Stockton	101
St. Ives	90
Swansea	4
Yarmouth	24
Cabin passengers	312
	12,191
IRELAND.	
Ballyshannon	34
Baltimore	198
Belfast	4,636
Cork	1,875
Donegal	871
Dublin	2,081
Galway	409
Killala	392
Larne	277
Limerick	4,021
Londonderry	2,200
IRELAND—*continued.*	
Newport	424
New Ross	653
Newry	1,547
Sligo	2,897
Tralee	498
Westport	898
Wexford	244
Waterford	1,291
Youghal	24
Cabin passengers	62
	25,532
SCOTLAND.	
Aberdeen	495
Alloa	27
Berwick	33
Carmarthen	25
Dundee	164
Glasgow	3,797
Grangemouth	3
Greenock	546
Leith	150
Stornaway	192
Thurso	442
Skye, Isle of	13
Cabin passengers	208
	6,095
LOWER PORTS.	
New Brunswick, Miramichi, and ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence	524
Cabin passengers	32
	556

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 31 December 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— (B.) No. 4. —

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of EMIGRANTS Arrived at *Quebec* since the Year 1829, inclusive.

PLACES OF DEPARTURE.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	TOTAL.
England and Wales	3,565	6,799	10,343	17,481	5,198	6,799	3,067	12,188	5,580	990	1,586	4,567	5,070	12,191	96,324
Ireland	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204	12,013	19,206	7,108	12,590	14,538	1,456	5,113	16,291	18,317	25,532	222,415
Scotland	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500	4,196	4,591	2,127	2,224	1,509	547	485	1,144	3,559	6,095	42,424
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and ports on the River St. Lawrence	123	451	424	546	345	339	225	235	274	273	255	232	240	556	4,518
Continental ports	- -	- -	- -	15	- -	- -	- -	485	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	500
	15,945	28,000	50,254	51,746	21,752	30,935	12,527	27,772	21,901	3,266	7,439	22,234	28,086	44,374	366,181

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 31 December 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (B.) in No. 1.

— (B.) No. 5. —

RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS admitted at the Quarantine Hospital from the 1st of May to the close of the Navigation, 1842.

	ADMITTED.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
Men Women Children	488	434	54

EMIGRANTS admitted to the Marine Hospital in *Quebec* during the same Period.

	ADMITTED.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
Men Women Children	312	280	32

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 31 December 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

— (B.) No. 6. —

DISTRIBUTION of EMIGRANTS arrived at *Quebec* in the year 1842, as near as can be ascertained.

CANADA, EAST:		
City and district of Quebec	500	
District of Three Rivers and St. Francis, including the eastern townships	1,100	
City and district of Montreal, including Beauharnois, St. Andrews, and Grenville	5,000	
		6,600
CANADA, WEST:		
Ottawa and Bathurst districts, and along the line of the Rideau Canal, including Bytown	3,500	
The Eastern and Johnstown districts, and along the route of the St. Lawrence	2,250	
The Midland, Victoria and Prince Edward's Island districts, and up the Bay of Quinte, and in the vicinity of Kingston	5,550	
Landed at Cobourg, Port Hope, Windsor, Darlington, and settled in the Newcastle district	2,260	
Landed at Toronto, and settled in the Home and Gore districts	15,800	
Niagara district, including St. Catherine's and along the Welland Canal	3,700	
The Huron tract and in the London district	1,500	
Went to New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and to ports of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence	200	
Supposed to have gone to the United States	2,500	
Returned to the United Kingdom	100	
Distribution unknown	414	
		37,774
TOTAL		44,374

migrant Department, Quebec, 31 December 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (B.) in No. 1.

— (B.) No. 7. —

THE following LIST shows the Total Number of PAUPERS and others who received the Means to Emigrate during the Year 1842.

VESSELS' NAMES.	WHERE FROM.	DATE of ARRIVAL.	ENGLISH.		IRISH.	SCOTCH.
			Poor Law Commissioners.	Parish and Private Funds.	Landlords and Private Funds.	Societies and other Funds.
John Bell	New Ross	11 May	-	-	19	—
Tottenham	Ditto	20 —	-	-	20	—
Prince George	London	20 —	219	—		
Belle	Padstow	24 —	-	19	—	
Edward	Plymouth	28 —	-	6	—	
Vittoria	Fowey	29 —	-	14	—	
R. Adelaide	Ditto	29 —	-	9	—	
Spermacetti	Plymouth	29 —	-	16	—	
Emmanuel	Bristol	31 —	-	19	—	
Lord Canterbury	Ditto	2 June	-	54	—	
Bowlin	Glasgow	6 —	-	-	-	130
Harper	Ditto	9 —	-	-	-	29
Renfrewshire	Ditto	10 —	-	-	-	568
Voluna	Padstow	7 —	-	8	—	
Bryan Abbs	Limerick	12 —	-	-	104	—
Irvine	Bristol	16 —	-	32	—	
Pusey Hall	Cowes	16 —	171	—		
Minstrel	Liverpool	16 —	-	20	—	
Dependent	Bridgwater	27 —	52	—		
Ayrshire	Newry and Dublin	30 —	-	-	62	—
Orbit	London	1 July	194	—		
Traveller	Dublin	5 —	-	-	51	—
Sapphire	Limerick	5 —	-	-	43	—
Arcturus	London	5 —	48	—		
Wexford	Glasgow & Greenock	6 —	-	-	-	130
Independence	Belfast	6 —	-	-	158	—
Hope	Limerick	9 —	-	-	47	—
Joseph Green	Thurso	17 —	-	-	-	38
Mary	London	31 —	-	12	—	
Pactolus	Glasgow	3 Aug.	-	-	-	51
Euphrosyne	Bristol	25 —	-	15	—	
City of Waterford	Liverpool	28 —	-	5	—	
Princess Royal	Carmarthen	29 —	-	4	—	
Susan	London	2 Sept.	80	—		
Eliza	Ditto	17 —	60	—		
Roseberry	Ditto	26 —	7	—		
Adelaide	Liverpool	12 Oct.	-	8	—	
John and Mary	Padstow	12 —	-	7	—	
			831	248	504	946

Total - - - - 2,529

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 31 December 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

CANADA.

No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (B.) in No. 1.

—(B.) No. 8.—

ABSTRACT of Average Length of PASSAGES made by Vessels with Emigrants from the United Kingdom to *Quebec*, during the Year 1842.

DATE OF SAILING FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		NUMBER OF VESSELS.	SHORTEST PASSAGE.	LONGEST PASSAGE.	AVERAGE PASSAGE.
March	28 to 31	3	42	54	48 ½
April	1 to 15	64	32	61	47
—	16 to 30	49	40	70	44 ½
May	1 to 15	41	39	62	47 ½
—	16 to 31	30	34	50	40
June	1 to 15	29	28	77	42
—	16 to 30	23	39	70	58
July	1 to 15	11	40	62	52
—	16 to 31	15	33	56	48
August	1 to 15	27	41	72	47 ½
—	16 to 31	27	35	54	45
September	1 to 15	4	38	46	41 ½
—	16 to 30	2	30	35	32 ½

Average - - - - 46 days.

Emigrant Department, Quebec, 31 December 1842.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

—(B.) No. 9.—

EXTRACTS from the several WEEKLY REPORTS made to the Governor-General by the Chief Agent for Emigrants at *Quebec*.

Week ending 21st May 1842.

THE emigrants who have arrived at this port since the opening of the navigation, are farmers, labourers, and mechanics, and all landed in good health.

Those by the Favourite, Mohawk, and Monarch, from Glasgow, 169 in number, are farmers and respectable mechanics, all in good circumstances, who, with the exception of a few of the tradesmen, are proceeding to join their relatives settled in different sections of the province; two families went to their friends in Shipton, eastern townships.

The John Bell and Tottenham arrived from New Ross with 429 passengers; these are chiefly labourers and farmers, many of the former very poor and depending on immediate employment for their support; the farmers generally appear to possess money, and with few exceptions are proceeding to their friends in Canada West.

On my boarding the Tottenham to inspect the vessel, I found that the master had removed all the berthing and accommodation for his passengers previous to his arrival in port, contrary to the fourth clause of the Provincial Passenger Act, for which I fined him in the penalty of 5*l.*, which he paid to avoid costs of prosecution. The penalty I handed over to Mr. Jessopp, the collector of customs.

The barque Borneo, with 291 passengers from Limerick, chiefly labourers, and a few farmers: many of the latter appear in good circumstances; the labourers are poor, and depending on immediate employment for their support.

The passengers per Prince George from London are 262 in number, and, with the exception of 40, are paupers, sent out under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, chiefly from Kent; they landed in good health, and received a free passage to Montreal, with two days' provision, and 20*s.* sterling to each adult on leaving the ship. They are, with few exceptions, proceeding to their friends in the Newcastle, Home, and Gore districts. Two families, cabin passengers, who are in possession of considerable means, I have induced to settle on the Lambton Road; they have taken 50 acres each, and intend, so soon as they have made the requisite improvements, to purchase a further quantity of land from Government.

Week ending 28th May.

Emigrants arrived during the past week all landed in good health, and consist of farmers, mechanics, and labourers; many of them are in good circumstances; their destination is principally to Canada West, some to join their friends, and others to obtain land or employment.

The

The passengers from the ports of Padstow, Gloster, St. Ives, Plymouth, Hull, and Aberdeen, are of the better class of emigrants, and all appear to possess means; many of them have friends settled in different sections of the province; and others, particularly from Padstow, are miners and mechanics in search of employment.

The Irish emigrants were not generally so well off; a considerable number of them are very poor; those with large families were assisted to proceed to their friends, and where they would meet with employment.

Many of them are, however, in good circumstances, and have brought out a good deal of property; their destination is, with few exceptions, to the western part of the province.

Among the arrivals this week are 417 passengers brought up by the steamer Lumber Merchant from the wreck of the ship Jane Black, from Limerick, lost on the night of the 9th instant at Point des Monts, 250 miles below this port; the poor people were encamped for 10 days, and on a short allowance of food, before the steamer reached them; they saved but little of their luggage; and many of them who left their homes in comfortable circumstances, lost every thing they had. Captain Gorman stated that a large number of his passengers brought out a considerable amount of money among them; they were Protestants, and intended to settle in the western section of the province. Owing to the distressed state in which these people arrived, I was under the necessity of assisting about 200 of them with a passage and provisions to Montreal, on their route to their friends.

Captain Simpson, of the ship Llan Rumney, from Hull, brought up 54 passengers from the wreck of the Kent, from Glasgow. This vessel was lost on the same night as the Jane Black, at Seven Island Bay, 300 miles below this port; the passengers saved the greater part of their effects, and were able to defray their own expenses from this port. Much credit is due to Captain Simpson for his kind and humane conduct to these people during their stay in his ship. They state that several vessels had passed previously, but refused to take them off the wreck. Captain Simpson supplied them with provisions at his own expense until their arrival at this port.

I fined Captain —— of the Leo, from Wexford, 5*l.* for the infringement of the 4th clause of the Provincial Passenger Act, which he paid to avoid the costs of prosecution; the amount I handed over to Mr. Jessopp, collector of customs.

Week ending 4th June.

The emigrants arrived during the past week consist of farmers, mechanics, and labourers, a large portion of whom are in search of employment. There are however a number of families in good circumstances, who are with few exceptions proceeding to Canada West, where many have friends; and others with the intention of settling.

I have been under the necessity of extending relief to a considerable number of families during the past week, owing to the difficulty of procuring labour for them in this section of the province. Among the passengers arrived are 14 families, in the Carleton, from Glasgow; these people are members of the North Quarter Glasgow Society; they landed here in good health, but without a shilling in their pockets, and consist of mechanics and labourers; all appear anxious and desirous of obtaining employment, and as many of them have relations in the upper province, I assisted those with large families to proceed thither. Masons are at present required at the Government works in this city, and mechanics of this class find ready employment at good wages, 5*s.* per day; all other description of employment is, I regret to say, scarce. This is to be attributed solely to the depressed state of trade, and the small number of vessels arrived to this date. The timber coves, which in former years furnished employment to a large number of labourers on their first arrival here, are this season not employing a single man, and the number of resident labourers thrown out of employment; completely absord the work which formerly was open to the emigrant.

Among the passengers in the Lord Canterbury from Bristol, were eight families, 54 in number, who were assisted by their respective parishes; they are proceeding to the western section of the province; the remaining families are all in good circumstances, and have brought out a good deal of money with them; they intend settling in the Johnstown, Midland, and Home districts. In the Emmanuel were three families, 19 in number, also sent out by their parish; they were forwarded to Montreal at the ship's expense, and are going to their friends at Prescott.

Week ending 11th June.

The emigrants arrived during the past week have landed generally in good health; of whom over two-thirds are Irish; they are chiefly of the agricultural class; and the average of those who are in possession of small capital is, I consider, greater than in former seasons; their route is, with few exceptions, to the western section of the province, some to join friends, and others to purchase lands. I have endeavoured to persuade a few of the heads of families, who have good means (but without any fixed destination in view), to visit some of our flourishing settlements in this section of the province, and judge for themselves; but I regret to say their dread of winter is so great, that it is difficult to induce them to attend to any offer for settlement, no matter how favourable it may be, should it be situated in Lower Canada. It is gratifying to state that to this period there have been but few cases of complaint against masters of vessels; the accommodations have been very good, and passengers generally well supplied with provisions. In the ships Bowlin, Harper, and Renfrewshire, from

CANADA.

No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (B.) in No. 1.

Glasgow, were 727 passengers, members of the different emigration societies; these people all landed very poor; and owing to their long passage, the average being 57 days, arrived here short of provisions; the passengers by the two former ships proceeded direct to Montreal, and I was under the necessity of furnishing them with a supply of oatmeal and biscuit to enable them to reach that port.

Those by the Renfrewshire landed here, without provisions or the means of paying their transport up the country; and as they principally consisted of persons with large families, for whom employment could not be obtained here, I was under the necessity of assisting the greater portion of them to proceed to the western section of the province; some to join their friends, or others in search of employment. I regret to remark that the members of the Glasgow emigration societies arrived here both this and last year in a more destitute condition than any other emigrants from the United Kingdom; they leave their homes with barely sufficient to pay their passage, and to procure a scanty supply of provisions; and unless they have a favourable passage, land here in a state of great distress. The passengers, although much within the period allowed by law for a voyage to this port, were out of provisions some days before their arrival at quarantine.

The emigrants from England are from Padstow, Bideford, and Aberystwith; they are all able to pay their way to their destinations, and many of them have brought out a good deal of money. They all emigrated on their own account, with the exception of one family, eight in number, sent out in the Voluna, from Padstow, by parish relief.

A number of families have landed during the week, with the intention of proceeding to the United States; they have in many instances been sent for by their friends, and all have a fixed destination in view.

Week ending 18th June.

The emigrants arrived during the past week consist of farmers, labourers, and mechanics; in several of the vessels there has been a number of cases of small-pox, measles, and fever, and there has consequently been a considerable addition to the number of patients in quarantine hospital.

In the Bryan Abbs were 18 families, 104 persons, sent out by Colonel Wyndham from his estates in the county of Clare; these people were well provided for, and received the sum of 20 *s.* sterling each adult on landing here, to enable them to proceed up the country. In the John Walker, from Poole, were 236 persons; 18 were left sick at Grosse Isle, and three deaths occurred during the voyage. They consist of English, Irish, and Scotch; there are a few respectable farmers with capital, who are proceeding to settle in the Home district; the remainder are labourers and mechanics in search of employment.

In the Albion, from Sligo, were 123 passengers, generally poor, and proceeding up the country for employment; a few families are going to their friends in the United States; left four sick at quarantine. The Marquis of Wellesley had 264 passengers from Dublin; they are chiefly farmers, and have brought out a large amount of capital, and are a respectable set of people. Three families went to their friends in the eastern townships, the rest to Canada West.

One hundred and five passengers arrived in the Queen of the Isles, from Glasgow; are mechanics and labourers, and all appear to have sufficient means to convey them to their destinations.

In the Cabotia and Minstrel, from Liverpool, are 408 passengers; a few English farmers have brought out good means with them; the chief part are labourers, and a few mechanics who are proceeding to different sections of the province to their friends. The latter vessel left nine in hospital, and a few of the families were short of provisions; one family, seven in number, and several young men and women were assisted by the parish; about 30 of them are gone to their friends in the United States.

The passengers from Hull and Bristol, 192 in number, are all in good circumstances, among whom are several farmers with capital.

In the Irvine, from Bristol, were four families, 32 in number, sent out by their parish; 171 passengers in the Pusey Hall, from London and Cowes, were sent out under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners. They were well supplied during the voyage, and the sum of 116*l.* 10*s.* sterling was paid to them on landing, with a free passage to Montreal.

Two hundred and forty-four passengers in the brigs Samuel and Hannah, from Killala, are very poor; they all landed in good health. A number of the young men I have directed to the Gosford Road for employment, and those with families I assisted to proceed up the country.

The passengers in the brig Percival, 149 in number, were 55 days on the voyage; they were short of provisions, and obliged to put into Sydney for a supply. Those from Scarborough are respectable farmers, and all appear to possess means.

In the Onyx, from Dublin, are a number of respectable farmers with money, the remainder are labourers and mechanics proceeding to different sections of the province; 13 of her passengers were left at Grosse Isle.

In the Chieftain, from Larne, with 261 passengers, there are several farmers with their families, who have brought out capital, varying from 200*l.* to 600*l.*; they are proceeding to settle in Canada West. The remainder are farm servants and labourers, who have emigrated in search of employment.

I regret to say that employment continues very scarce, both in this neighbourhood and in Montreal; and from reports received from Mr. Hawke, I regret to find the same complaint exists in that quarter, and will I fear continue so until the harvest commences.

Week ending 25th June.

The emigrants arrived during the past week have landed, with the exception of those in a few vessels, in good health, and among them are a considerable number of respectable families with capital.

In the Gazelle and Jane Duffis, from Donegal, are 470 passengers, among whom are a number of respectable farmers, who have brought out a large amount of property; the capital in these two vessels (from the information I have been able to collect) amounts to from 8,000 *l.* to 10,000 *l.* Their destination is Canada West, principally to the Home and Gore districts. The Henry, from Killala, with 248 passengers, arrived in good health; a few families are in good circumstances, but the greater part poor. Many of them have friends in the Ottawa, Bathurst, and Johnston districts; three families are going to their friends in the state of New York.

The passengers in the Queen Victoria, Luna, Bowes, and Queen, from Sligo, 711 in number, all landed in good health; and although they had long passages, average being 45 days, they, with the exception of one or two families, per the Queen, had a surplus stock of provisions on landing. A few families are in good circumstances, but the greater part are poor. About one-fourth are going to their friends in the United States, the remainder to different sections of the province. Those with large families were assisted from this office with means to enable them to reach their friends in the Home and Newcastle districts.

Sixty passengers in the brig Robert Murrow, from Leith, are respectable tradesmen; all appear to possess means, and, with the exception of three families who remain in Montreal with their friends, are proceeding to the neighbourhood of Toronto to settle; they went to Montreal direct in the vessel.

In the brig Wingrove, from Glasgow, were 160 passengers; this vessel proceeded to Montreal direct, after a few hours delay here, with her passengers. On boarding her, they complained of an overcharge for emigrant tax; children under fourteen, and seven years, being charged the full tax of 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling, which is contrary to law; but as the vessel only remained here a few hours, I forwarded instructions to the agent at Montreal to take the necessary steps to give them redress, in case the captain refused to refund the overcharge. A number of these families are very poor; they are members of the Glasgow emigration societies, and will require assistance to enable them to proceed up the country.

In the Xenophon, from Belfast, 250 passengers are farm labourers and tradesmen; a few of the former are in good circumstances, and are proceeding to Port Hope, Hamilton, and a few families to their friends in the London district, and from eight to ten young men to their friends in the state of New York. This vessel had a long voyage of 52 days, but all landed in good health.

Six hundred and thirty-seven passengers, in the Standard and Compton from Liverpool, are principally labourers, and generally very poor; above one-fourth are going to the United States, to their friends; among them are 10 or 12 Welsh families, consisting of about 50 individuals, who are going to the state of Ohio; they appear to have sufficient means to pay their way. The passengers per Compton suffered a great deal from sickness; there were 12 deaths from small-pox during the voyage, and a number of cases were sent to hospital on her arrival at quarantine.

This vessel had a long passage of nine weeks, and consequently a great many of the passengers were short of provisions; they all complained of the neglect and inattention of the master, Mr. Jeffery, to their wants during the voyage; and I regret that, owing to the defective regulations of the present Passenger Act, I could not give them any redress to their complaints.

One hundred and sixty-six passengers, per Jubilee from Westport, landed in good health; they are chiefly labourers; a number are going to their friends in the United States, and others are in search of employment.

In the brig Ann Moore, from Limerick, were 182 passengers. There was, I regret to say, a great deal of sickness in this vessel; she left 59 of her passengers at Grosse Isle, 37 of whom were sent to hospital. A passenger by this vessel, named Patrick Quincey, jumped overboard during the night while the ship was at anchor at Grosse Isle, and was drowned, leaving a wife and eight children, who were sent to hospital with fever: he has left 40 sovereigns in gold, which were taken charge of by the medical superintendent until his wife recovers.

The passengers in the Prince of Wales, 193 in number, from Galway, landed in good health; they are chiefly labourers and farmers, and are proceeding up the country in search of employment; a few families are in good circumstances. About 40 are going to the United States, to join their friends settled there.

Employment, I regret to say, still continues scarce in this district; I have, however, succeeded in procuring employment on the Gosford Road for about 100 men, and from 100 to 150 in the eastern townships. Employment, I hear, is abundant in that section of the province; but I find the greates difficulty to induce those seeking work to try that section of the province.

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No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (B.) in No. 1.

Week ending 2d July.

The emigrants arrived this week are principally farmers and labourers; those in the William Tell, and Richard Watson, from Dublin, 364 in number, landed in good health; they are chiefly labourers, and a few farmers, who appear possessed of small capital.

The passengers in the Mary Russell, Boadicea, Mary, and Messenger, from Limerick, arrived in good health, and consist of farmers and labourers; they are with few exceptions proceeding to Canada West, with the intention of settling. In the Mary Russell, the passengers were of a superior class; several families brought out capital, from 500*l.* to 600*l.*, and the master reported almost every family was in possession of from 40*l.* to 50*l.* in gold; these people all proceeded to settle in the Home and Gore districts.

In the Dumfrieshire, Mary, and Margaret Johnston, were 1,135 passengers from Belfast; they landed in good health, and are all proceeding to the western part of the province; only eight families, about 50 individuals, out of this number applied for assistance, which they received, as they were going to join their relatives settled in the western section of the province.

The passengers from Hull and Plymouth, 335 in number, are principally agriculturalists and all appear in good circumstances; a few are going to the United States, but over three-fourths intend settling in Canada West, in the Newcastle, Home, and Gore districts, and one or two families in the Huron tract.

Ninety-eight passengers in the Dependant, from Bridgewater, arrived in good health, 52 of whom were sent out by the Chard Union, in Somersetshire; these people were found in provisions by the ship, and received 20*s.* sterling on landing; the remaining passengers were of the better class, and possess good means; they intend going to the western section of the province to settle; a good many of the paupers intend proceeding to the United States.

The passengers in the Blonde and Feronio, 483, from Glasgow, are a fine intelligent body of people; and have brought a large amount of capital with them; it is impossible to ascertain the exact amount, but from the information I have received, I should estimate it at from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.*; they are proceeding to the Bathurst, Home, and Gore districts, with the intention of settling; many of them are going to join their friends.

The passengers per the Ayrshire, 416 in number, from Newry and Dublin; she had a long voyage of 51 days, and had 25 deaths, previous to her arrival at Grosse Isle, all children, from the effects of measles; a number of families, embarked at Dublin, were aided in their emigration by the Earl of Fitzwilliam, from his estates in the county of Clare; these people, owing to their long passage, landed here, as well as many of the other passengers, short of provisions, and I was under the necessity of assisting 15 families, who had expended all their means, to enable them to proceed up the country.

Three hundred and twenty-six passengers in the Thomas and Hannah, and Jane Avery, from Londonderry, arrived in good health; they are chiefly labourers, and all very poor; I had to assist a large number of families who were without means, to proceed up the country; some to their friends, and others in search of employment.

In the brig Mary, from Liverpool, were 213 passengers; this vessel arrived in a most wretched state at Grosse Isle, from sickness; there had been five deaths previous to her arrival there; and 56 cases of typhus were sent to hospital, two of whom died in a few hours after. This vessel cleared from Liverpool, according to the certified list of her passengers forwarded to this office by the Government agent at that port, with 192 passengers; on arrival here, she was found to have 22 on board whose names were not on the list; she was also exceedingly crowded, the passengers being obliged to keep all their luggage and provisions between decks, there being no room in the lower hold; it (with the exception of a small space for water and fuel) was full of salt. On measuring the superficial space between decks, I found she had only space for 165 adults, whereas she had 180 $\frac{3}{6}$ on board, being an excess of 15 $\frac{3}{6}$ passengers; the necessary information was immediately placed in the hands of the Crown officer, to prosecute the master for the infringement of the second clause of the Imperial Passengers Act.

The dreadful condition in which this vessel arrived may, in a great measure, in my opinion, be attributed to the crowded state of the vessel, and to her having a cargo of salt in the lower hold, which was full up to the platform which the passengers occupied.

One hundred and ninety-four passengers in the Orbit from London and Gravesend, were sent out under the direction and superintendence of the Poor Law Commissioners; there were five deaths on the voyage, one an old man, the others children, and left a number of cases at Grosse Isle; these people were forwarded to Montreal at the ship's expense, and received 20*s.* sterling each adult on landing here.

The passengers in the Ruth, from Cork, and Jane, from Tralee, are chiefly labourers, and with very limited means; a large number in the Ruth were very destitute, and as employment in this district is very limited, I had to forward a considerable number of them up the country.

Two hundred and fifty-three passengers in the Devereux, from Liverpool, and 186 in the Mary Alice, from Newport, Ireland, are very poor, and principally depending on employment for their support. Notwithstanding the passage to Montreal is only 1*s.* 3*d.* each, I was under the necessity of forwarding a very large proportion of the passengers in the latter vessel; they are going to different sections of Canada West, to join their friends.

The passengers from Sligo, 439 in number, have landed in good health; they are principally labourers, and intend to proceed up the country in search of employment.

Week ending 9th July.

Over 7,000 emigrants landed at this port during the past week, 5,000 of whom arrived during the 5th and 6th instant, and all extremely healthy. By a report received from Dr. Douglass, the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, it appears he had occasion to send only four cases, out of the whole number, to hospital, a circumstance unprecedented. Their healthy state may in a great measure be attributed to the extremely fine passages, most of the vessels have made; the average of the week is less than 40 days, and the Sherbrooke, Jessie, and Victoria, from Liverpool, and Robert Bruce, from Bristol, came over in from 26 to 30 days, without a single day of rough weather.

They consist of farmers, labourers, mechanics, and servants, very many of whom have brought out a good deal of property, and are, with few exceptions, proceeding to settle in Canada West. I should estimate this number at two-thirds; the remainder are very poor, and many without means sufficent to take them to their friends, or to where they will meet with employment.

Those who arrived here in the most distress, were 35 families, 156 persons, in the ship Independence, from Belfast; and 22 families, 130 persons, in the Wexford, from Glasgow; these families had formed themselves into societies, and collected subscriptions, which barely enabled them to procure a passage and provisions for the voyage, and arrived here destitute of both money and provisions. I was under the necessity of giving these people a supply of provisions, and forwarded them up to the country, there being no employment available for them in this district.

The other emigrants who received assistance to emigrate were from Dublin and Limerick, 181 in number; they all received a sum of money on landing here to enable them to proceed to their friends, and were also well supplied during the voyage; those from Limerick are mostly Colonel Wyndham's tenantry; they are proceeding to their friends in the Newcastle district; 10 families, 48 in number, in the Areturus, are paupers sent out by their parishes, under the superintendence of the Poor Law Commissioners; they all received sufficient means to carry them to their destinations.

A case of gross infringement of the Imperial Passenger Act occurred this week in the brig Lively, Captain ——, from Galway, with 192 passengers; about 130 of these people state that they had engaged their passage with Mr. ——, in this vessel, to proceed to St. John's, New Brunswick; but, contrary to their agreement, they were brought to this port. I immediately took proceedings against Captain —— to oblige him to fulfil the contract between these people and Mr. ——, which he, to avoid prosecution, immediately complied with, and furnished those who were desirous of proceeding to St. John's with a conveyance, there being fortunately a schooner about to sail for that port; a report of the particulars of the case, with the affidavits of the passengers, I forward separate. It is but justice to the master to state that he appears in no way to blame, having joined the vessel only a few days previous to her sailing, and he used every exertion to remedy the evil on arrival here. I have also had occasion to place information in the hands of the Crown officer to prosecute the following vessels for the infringement of the Imperial Act, in not having sufficient superficial space for the accommodation of their passengers; viz. the Jane Melvain, from Londonderry; Independence, from Belfast; Lord Seaton and Dromahair, from Sligo; Bruce, from Newport, and the Lively, from Galway; the Harmony, from Waterford: the Britannia and Warrior, from Westport, were fined by the collector of customs for an excess of passengers over their tonnage; these vessels have each paid the penalty.

There are still, I regret to say, a good many hands unemployed at the different agencies throughout the province, but as the harvest is now approaching, I anticipate but little difficulty in being able to dispose of them all to advantage. Mr. Hawke reports, that the crops look most promising, and that throughout Canada West there is every appearance of a bountiful harvest; this in connexion with the large additional number of hands which will shortly be required on the St. Lawrence improvements in this section of the province, will more than absorb those at present seeking employment, and also furnish it for those who may arrive.

Week ending 23d July.

The emigrants arrived during the past week all landed in good health, and consist of mechanics, farmers, and a few labourers, generally in good circumstances.

The passengers per the Amazon, from Hull, consist of eight families and a few young men, chiefly mechanics, the greater part of them intend proceeding to join their friends settled in the state of Ohio, and all appear to possess good means. Two families, farmers, are proceeding to settle in the neighbourhood of Toronto. One hundred and seventy-seven passengers in the Exile from Belfast, are a respectable looking people, chiefly farmers; a considerable number of them have their friends in the western section of the province; this vessel had an excess of 18 passengers over her complement, according to the superficial measurement of her passengers' deck, and I have taken the necessary proceedings against the master to enforce the penalty. The barque Joseph Green arrived from Thurso with 239 passengers, who landed in good health; this vessel also had an excess of 26 $\frac{2}{6}$ passengers over her complement, according to measurement, particulars of which I have placed in the hands of the Crown officer for prosecution.

These people are, with the exception of a few families, all in good circumstances, and able to pay their way to their destinations, which are to the Bathurst, Home, and Gore districts.

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districts. The 103 passengers in the brig Truant, from Sligo, are a healthy set of people, and consist of farmers and labourers, many of whom have friends in the western part of the province. This vessel was ascertained, on checking her list of passengers, to have an excess of 10⅝ adults over her complement, according to tonnage, for which excess the master was fined in the penalty of 20 *l.* sterling, although, according to the extent of her superficial space, she might have carried from 12 to 14 passengers more. Passengers per the Corisbrooke, from Liverpool, and Baltic, from Yarmouth, are chiefly farmers and labourers; some respectable families in the former vessel are proceeding to settle in the eastern townships. I am happy to report that during the past month I have succeeded in directing a very considerable number of families to that section of the province; and, by the reports I have since received, they have all succeeded in getting employment, with the exception of some few young men, who were dissatisfied with the wages offered, viz. 2 *s.* per day, with board. The following extract of a report received from A. B. Hawke, Esq., chief agent for Canada West, dated 20th instant, conveys most gratifying intelligence of the increased demand for labourers, and that the number of the unemployed, which I have had occasion to allude to in my former Reports, are rapidly decreasing:—

"The accounts which I have received from Cobourg, Toronto, and Hamilton, since I wrote you last, state that the near approach of harvest has increased the demand for labour, and that the number of unemployed persons was rapidly diminishing; but few emigrants so far have obtained employment on the public works. When we consider how few canal labourers settle and become good farmers, it is a subject of congratulation that so many have found employment in the rural districts; and unless we have a very extensive emigration late this fall, there is every prospect that all the immigrants will be comfortably settled before the winter sets in."

In the schooner Defiance, from Miramichi, were 108 passengers, 10 of whom landed there this season; the others were old residents, chiefly farmers and labourers. Employment being very scarce, they have come on here seeking it. The greater part intend proceeding up the country.

Week ending 6th August.

The emigrants arrived at this port since the 24th ultimo consist chiefly of farmers and labourers, and all landed in good health.

In the Troubadour, from Glasgow, were 224 passengers, consisting of farmers and mechanics, many of whom are in good circumstances. They are all proceeding to the western section of the province to settle, where many of them have friends. They proceeded to Montreal in the vessel. One hundred and thirty-three passengers in the St. Andrew, from Stornaway, are principally labourers and a few farmers, and all very poor. They all intend settling in the eastern townships, in Burry and Linwick. Their means being very limited, I was under the necessity of assisting them with a conveyance for the women and children as far as Sherbrook.

In the Margaret Balfour, from Belfast, were some very respectable emigrants, with good means; they all went to the western section of the province for settlement and employment. Two families, 12 in number, in the Mary, from London, are proceeding to their relatives at Guelph; they were assisted to emigrate by their parish. The other emigrants by this vessel appear in comfortable circumstances, and have all proceeded up the country, some for employment and others to join their friends. Seventy-four passengers in the schooner Anna Maria, from Limerick, consist of farmers and labourers. Five families are proceeding to their friends at Bytown, the remainder are going to their friends in the United States. They all appear able to pay their own way.

In the Pactolus, from Glasgow, were nine families, 51 souls, who have been aided to emigrate by public and private contribution; they landed here very poor. Two families who have relations in the province, one at Guelph, the other near Montreal, were forwarded to them; the others were sent into the country settlements for employment. This vessel proceeded direct to Montreal. The remainder of her passengers were all in good circumstances, and all intend settling in Canada West.

The demand for labourers throughout the country settlements has considerably increased; and I received a letter from one gentleman in the eastern townships a few days since, requesting me to forward him from 20 to 30 hands, to whom he would give steady employment until the winter, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day. I find great difficulty in inducing any of those seeking employment to avail themselves of this offer; if they have the means of proceeding up the country, nothing will induce them to remain in this section of the province.

Week ending 13th August.

The emigrants of the past week landed in good health; but a large proportion of them very poor, and requiring assistance to enable them to reach their friends; they are, with but with few exceptions, proceeding to different sections of Canada West, to join their friends and relatives, who have been for some years resident in the province.

A number of the passengers per Springhill, from Donegal, are very poor; and I was under the necessity of assisting them with a free passage up the country, to enable them to proceed to their friends; the greater part of these people were on board this vessel over 12 weeks; as owing to a report of the vessel being unseaworthy, the Government agent at Sligo would not permit her to proceed to sea until a proper survey was held, and she was reported fit for the voyage. The passengers per the Royal Bride, from Dundee, are respectable

able farmers, and all have friends and relatives settled in the province; they all appear to possess means. One hundred and ninety-eight passengers in the Nelson Village, from Belfast, are also, with few exceptions, proceeding to Canada West to join their relatives; they are mostly agricultural labourers, a number of whom possess money; a few young men whose means were limited proceeded to the Gosford Road for employment. The passengers per Huron, from Liverpool, and Henry Volant, from Ballyshannon, are labourers, a few mechanics, and servants; the greater part are proceeding up the country to their friends, and others I have directed to the Gosford Road for employment. Three families have gone to the eastern townships; there are but few emigrants about this city or Montreal out of employment at present; several hundred hands are now employed on the Beauharnois Canal, at 3 *s.* per day.

Week ending 20th August.

The emigrants arrived during the past week consist of agricultural labourers, a few farmers, mechanics, and domestic servants; and nearly all appear to have their friends or relatives settled in different sections of the province; they have landed generally in good health; but owing to long and tedious passages, the average being over 57 days, very many families whose funds were limited, were unable to proceed to their destinations without assistance.

The passengers per the Macoa, 282 in number, sailed from Londonderry on the 10th May, and after being a few days at sea, the ship was obliged to put into Belfast in distress; and was detained there until the 14th June. As these people were delayed at that port upwards of four weeks, attended with a good deal of extra expense, the funds of many of the families were completely exhausted on their arrival here; and I found it necessary to grant some assistance to enable them to reach their friends. The master, Mr. Milligan, was most kind and attentive to their wants during the voyage; and they all speak most favourably of his attention; they are all proceeding to Canada West.

One hundred and fifty-two passengers in the John and Robert, from Liverpool, had also a long voyage of 50 days; many of the families were short of provisions, and being obliged to purchase from the master, they landed here very poor; they also state that they were waiting a considerable time in Liverpool for a vessel; with few exceptions they are proceeding to Canada West to their friends. One hundred and seven passengers in the brig Alice, from Glasgow, and 78 in the Sir William Wallace, from Aberdeen, are all respectable farmers and agriculturalists; and with the exception of one or two families in the former vessel, appear in good circumstances, and are going to join their friends and relatives in the Huron tract, and London district; a few families are proceeding to the neighbourhood of Perth and Bytown, and up the Ottawa river. Six families, 38 in number, in the St. Lawrence, from Cork, are going to their friends in the Bathurst district; they are all in good health, and appear well able to pay their way; there is a good demand for skilled labour among the farmers in that section of the province, and good hands have no difficulty in procuring employment; common abourers find it much more difficult, and, for steady employment, are dependant on the public works; about 400 hands are at present employed on the Gosford Road in this district, one-half of whom are emigrants of this season; wages 2 *l.* per month and their board.

Week ending 27th August.

A large portion of the emigrants arrived during the past week have suffered much from want of provisions and from sickness, the average length of these passages being over eight weeks.

The ship Mountaineer, with 505 passengers, was 68 days on her voyage, and her passengers suffered very much from the effects of small-pox and typhus fever, 30 deaths having occurred previous to her arrival at quarantine, and two more during her detention there. Many of the passengers were so much reduced from want of food, that the medical officer was under the necessity of retaining a number in hospital for a few days, to enable them to recover their strength; the stock of provisions of a great many became exhausted, after being out about five or six weeks, and they were under the necessity of purchasing food from the master at most exorbitant rates: this as well as many other complaints made by the passengers is now undergoing legal investigation, which when closed will be duly reported. A large number of these people are proceeding to join their friends, chiefly in Canada West. There were a good many Scotch emigrants among them, who are in good circumstances, and who are going to their friends in the London and Western districts.

The passengers per the Euphrosyne, from Bristol, are farmers and farm-labourers; two or three families have brought out a good deal of property with them, and intend settling in the London district. This vessel was 69 days on her voyage, but they all appeared well supplied.

The passengers per the Caledonia, 86 in number, from Glasgow, are respectable farmers and mechanics; they are all proceeding to join their friends in Canada West.

The 123 passengers in the Elephant, from Greenock, are, with the exception of a few families, in good circumstances; they had a long passage of 51 days, but were well supplied with provisions.

In the Edinburgh, from Liverpool, were 300 passengers. This vessel was 54 days on her voyage, and many of the passengers were short of provisions; they however landed in good health, and consist of farmers, labourers, and a large number of mechanics; the former are all proceeding to join their friends, and the latter in search of employment.

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No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (B.) in No. 1.

The passengers by the Borneo, 135 in number, from Limerick, and John Bell, from New Ross, are chiefly labourers coming out to join their friends; a number in the former vessel are going to the United States to their friends.

Week ending 3d September.

The emigrants arrived during the past week have landed in good health, and consist of farmers, labourers, and mechanics. These vessels, unfortunately, all have had long passages, the average for the week being 60 days; consequently very many families were short of provisions, and obliged to buy from the master for some weeks previous to arrival, which has exhausted all their means.

Over one-half are proceeding to join their relatives and friends settled in different sections of the province, chiefly in Canada West; a few are proceeding to Ohio and the western part of the state of New York; and the remainder, principally mechanics, are in search of employment. Owing to the above causes the applications for assistance, I regret to say, have been very numerous; and I have been under the necessity of extending relief in free passages and provisions to a very large number. In the Catherine from Liverpool, and Ceres and Astrea from Sligo, the passengers were very poor, and I was obliged to assist upwards of 50 families from these vessels.

The passengers by the City of Waterford are generally in good circumstances, about 20 of them are proceeding to Ohio; one family, five in number, were sent out by their parish. Eighty passengers, per Susan, from London, have also been sent out by their parishes; they had a long voyage of 70 days, but being found by the vessel suffered no inconvenience; they received, on landing here, two days' provisions and 20*s.* sterl. in cash each adult, and proceeded immediately on their route to Canada West. The passengers per Lady Falkland, 361 in number, all landed in good health; among them are many respectable farmers, who have brought out capital with them; a large number have relatives settled in the province, and they are proceeding to them in the Bathurst, Johnstown, Home, and London districts.

Employment of all kinds is now very difficult to be obtained in the neighbourhood of this city and Montreal, as also in the towns of Canada West; and it is at these points, unfortunately, all the idle, destitute, and those in search of employment, will collect; and it is only by distributing them throughout the agricultural districts, where employment may be obtained (for all who will take the trouble to inquire or look for it), that we can expect they will be able to provide for themselves and families during the coming winter: this, however, is attended with expense, but it is unavoidable. This outlay thus incurred may be considered as final; and had they not been thus scattered in the early part of the season, the expense would have been much greater, and the result by no means so satisfactory.

The almost certainty of an abundant harvest will, by reducing the price of all the necessaries of life, enable the poer immigrants of this season to get through the winter months with comparative comfort.

Week ending the 17th September.

The emigrants arrived the two past weeks consist of farmers, labourers, and mechanics, and have landed generally in good health. The average passages of these vessels is 48 days.

The 378 passengers in the Anne Hall, from Belfast, consist of farmers and labourers; they are all proceeding to Canada West, to join their friends. This vessel sailed originally on the 2d July, with 450 passengers, but after being a few days at sea, was obliged to return to Belfast, her crew having mutinied, when about 70 of her passengers returned to their homes; she afterwards sailed on the 14th July, and arrived here after a voyage of 55 days. Owing to their long passage and detention at Belfast, their supply of provisions ran short, and they were under the necessity of purchasing from the master, and consequently many landed here very poor, and unable to pay their passage up the country to their friends; I was therefore obliged to extend relief to upwards of 30 families. The passengers per Margaret Wilkie, from Greenock, 111 in number, are respectable farmers, and all appear to possess means; they, with the exception of three young men who are going to Cape Breton, all proceeded direct to Montreal in the vessel, on their route to the western section of the province. The English emigrants from Padstow, Hull, and Plymouth, are all in good circumstances, and, with the exception of two families going to Ohio, are all proceeding to settle in Canada West, principally in the Newcastle, Home, and Gore Districts. In the Eliza were 60 passengers sent out by their respective parishes; they were well supplied during the voyage, and each adult received 20*s.* sterling on landing here.

The passengers in the Mohawk, from Glasgow, are all respectable farmers; they intend settling in the neighbourhood of Toronto and Hamilton.

Fifty-nine passengers in the Hercules, from Stornoway, are all very poor, and are proceeding to join their friends in Canada West. This vessel landed 350 passengers at Sydney.

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No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (B.) in No. 1.

Week ending 15th October.

Nothing worthy of remark has occurred during this past fortnight; the arrival of emigrants has been limited, and chiefly consist of families coming out to join their friends and relations already settled in the province; all landed in good health, and, with the exception of a few families in the Rose Bank, from Belfast, were able to pay their way to their respective destinations.

Navigation closed 29th November 1842.

—(B.) No. 10.—

Sir, Emigrant Office, Quebec, 19 May 1842.

It is my painful duty to report, for the information of his Excellency, the Governor-general, the loss of the ship Jane Black, Captain Gorman, from Limerick, with 417 passengers, at a place about 10 miles east of Point des Monts lighthouse, 250 miles below Quebec. Captain Gorman arrived here on Monday last, about 12 o'clock, and furnished me with the following particulars:—It would appear that about one o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant, during a heavy squall, accompanied with a snow storm, the vessel struck, and immediately bilged and filled with water, which destroyed the greater part of the passengers' provisions and luggage. The ship continued to strike heavily on the rocks until daylight, when, fearing that if the gale should increase she might go to pieces, Captain Gorman landed all his passengers in safety; and as the coast was desolate and without inhabitants, he had the snow cleared, and tents made from the sails and other articles saved from the wreck. The passengers saved only what provisions they had between decks, which probably, with care, might last them three days; the stores which were saved belonging to the ship would be sufficient for three days more.

Captain Gorman, after having seen all made as comfortable as circumstances would permit, engaged some Indians (whom he was fortunate enough to meet there, and who were of great service in making fires and assisting the passengers to build their camps) to take him over to the south shore, in order to proceed with as little delay as possible for assistance. On his route up he endeavoured to procure schooners, but without success; and, by travelling day and night, he arrived here, as stated above, on the sixth day after the wreck.

Immediately on his arrival I took, in connexion with Captain Boxer, the necessary steps to send relief to the unfortunate sufferers; and with the sanction of the Trinity Board, despatched their yacht, which had arrived only that morning from below, with a supply of provisions; but looking to the uncertainty of the schooner's arrival, and the fatal effects of the delay which might occur, in the event of her having to beat down to the wreck against one of those easterly gales so prevalent at this season; and considering also the very destitute and helpless condition of the unfortunate sufferers, encamped in the midst of ice and snow, on a desolate coast, and by that time without provisions; I deemed it my duty to procure if possible the service of a steamer for their relief.

I applied accordingly, without delay, to the different owners of steamers, for that purpose, and finding that no other could be procured for less than 600 *l.*, accepted Mr. James M'Kenzie's offer to send his steamer, the Lumber Merchant, with a supply of provisions, to bring up all the passengers, for 500 *l.* A few hours necessarily elapsed after this arrangement was concluded, and while the steamer was being provided with the requisite supply of fuel for her unexpected voyage; but at 11 o'clock on the same night (Monday), I had the satisfaction to know that she had started for the wreck, with Captain German on board; and I confidently look for her return to-morrow, if the weather should continue favourable.

I have prepared a building to afford shelter to those who may require it, for a few days after their arrival here.

Having thus done all that it was incumbent on me to do, for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers, it only remains for me to hope that my conduct will meet with his Excellency's approval.

Nothing, I conceive, but the extreme urgency of the case, could have justified me in incurring the responsibility of so great an expenditure; and I should certainly not have ventured to incur it if the wreck had taken place on an inhabited coast, or under any circumstances enabling the passengers to await without danger, the more tardy relief to be afforded by sailing vessels.

Four schooners would have sufficed to bring them up, and could have been procured for 40 *l.* each; but for the reasons above stated, I did not think it prudent to trust to them in the present emergency.

The employment of the Trinity yacht, I may observe, is altogether unattended with expense; and in case of any accident occurring to the steamer, she may prove of essential service to the poor sufferers.

When the steamer returns I shall not fail to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency, with the result of these measures.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. C. Buchanan*,
Chief Agent.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.,
Chief Secretary.

CANADA.

No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley.
26 January 1843.

Encl. (B.) in No. 1.

— (B.) No. 11. —

Sir, Emigrant Office, Quebec, 30 July 1842.

I HAVE the honour to enclose you the affidavit sworn to by three passengers who arrived here in the brig Lively, ——, Master, from Galway, on the 8th instant.

It will appear from the affidavits of these people, whose statement was fully confirmed by the rest of the passengers, that they had engaged their passage with a Mr. ——, agent for Mr. ——, owner of the Lively, for St. John's, New Brunswick, and were notified to be in Galway by a certain day, viz. 20th of April, or else forfeit their deposit; and that the vessel was advertised to sail for St. John's, New Brunswick, by handbills and placards, one of which is attached to the affidavit.

Out of 192 passengers, about 130 appear to have engaged their passage for St. John's; and it also appears that they understood the vessel would call and land them there, and afterwards proceed to Quebec.

These people, on arrival, made a complaint to this office of the breach of contract, and to solicit redress; they also complained of being detained in Galway from the 20th May until the the 3d of June, at their own cost.

I immediately wrote to the captain, stating these circumstances; and informed him that unless immediate redress was given to those people, and the agreement entered into between them and Mr. —— fulfilled, I should prosecute him to the utmost extent of the law; which to avoid, he immediately complied with.

A large number of the passengers consented to remain here, as their object was to obtain employment; these he compromised with for 10*s.* each, which enabled them to proceed up the country; and to six families, whose relations resided in St. John's, he furnished the means of procuring a passage in a schooner about to leave for that port; with which they were satisfied.

In justice to the master, I here beg to state that he did everything in his power to remedy the evil, and appeared to be in no way to blame, as he only joined the vessel a day or so before sailing, and states that he was quite ignorant of any agreement, on the part of Mr. ——, to land these people at St. John's, N. B.

I trust, if possible, some means may be adopted in the United Kingdom to prevent the recurrence of so gross a violation of the Passenger Act. This vessel had also an excess of 14 passengers over her complement, according to the superficial space of her passenger-deck; for which the master has incurred a penalty of 20*l.* sterling; and I have furnished information to the Crown officer, with instructions to prosecute for the same.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.
Chief Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,* Chief Agent.

Province of Canada, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before the Hon. Philippe
Quebec to wit. } Panet, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench, in and for the district of Quebec, in that part of the province of Canada called Lower Canada, Richard Morley, of the parish of Killimore, in the county of Galway, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, shoemaker; Thomas Larkin, of the same place, shoemaker; and Denis Nevin, of the same place, labourer; who, being severally duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, depose and say that they came passengers in the ship or vessel called the Lively, of which one —— was and is master, and which ship or vessel sailed from the port of Galway, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, on or about the 3d day of June last, and arrived at the port of Quebec, in the said province of Canada, on or about the 7th day of July inst. And the said deponents further say, that the said ship or vessel called the Lively, long previous to her sailing from the port of Galway as aforesaid, was advertised as about to sail from the said port of Galway for the City of St. John's, in the province of New Brunswick, on the continent of North America, on the 10th day of May in the present year of our Lord 1842; and that numerous printed notices, similar to the printed notice hereunto annexed, and marked A, were posted up at the church-door and other public places in the said parish of Killimore, during the month of April, in this present year of our Lord 1842. And these deponents further say, that intending to take passage by the said ship or vessel called the Lively, from Galway aforesaid, to the City of St. John's in New Brunswick aforesaid, they, the said deponents, some time in the month of April or the beginning of May last, paid to ——, of Lessemiske, in the said parish of Killimore, who acted as agent for ——, of Galway, aforesaid, the owner of the said ship or vessel called the Lively, as a deposit for their passage-money from Galway to St. John's, as aforesaid, the sum of 5*s.* sterling money of Great Britain per head; to wit, he, the said Richard Morley, the sum of 5*s.* for himself; he, the said Thomas Larkin, 5*s.* for himself, and a further sum of 5*s.* for Mary Larkin, his wife; and he, the said Denis Nevin, 5*s.* for himself; and that each of them, the said deponents, got from the said —— acknowledgments in writing for the said deposit money as and for a passage from Galway to St. John's, as aforesaid. And the said deponents further say, and each for himself saith, that being poor, and unwilling to be detained longer in the port of Galway than was absolutely necessary, they applied to the said ——, as agent for the said ——, to obtain information at what time it was for them to be at Galway aforesaid, for

for the purpose of embarking on board the said ship or vessel; and that they were informed by the said ——, on or about the 18th day of May last, that unless they were ready to embark on board the said ship or vessel on Monday the 23d day of May then instant and now last past, that they would lose their passage, and forfeit the deposit money respectively paid as aforesaid. And the said deponents further say, that they left Killimore aforesaid, which is distant about 30 miles from Galway aforesaid on Friday, the 20th of May last, and arrived there the same evening, being desirous of laying in stock for the voyage on the next day, being market-day, which they the said deponents accordingly did. And these deponents further say, that they were detained, at their own cost and expense, in the town of Galway, from the time of their arrival as aforesaid until the said ship or vessel sailed, namely, until the 3d day of June last. And the said deponents each for himself saith, that he paid, at the office of ——, the owner of the said ship or vessel the Lively, in Galway aforesaid, the balance of his passage-money, to wit, the sum of 2*l.* sterling money per head; and thereupon were required to deliver up, and did deliver up, at the office of the said ——, the receipts for the deposit money so given as aforesaid; and thereupon they received respectively orders to be received on board the said ship or vessel. And the said deponents further say, and each for himself saith, that he embarked on board the said ship or vessel called the Lively, as aforesaid, believing that she was destined on a voyage from Galway aforesaid to the port of St. John's in New Brunswick aforesaid, and did not know to the contrary until the said ship or vessel, with the said deponents on board, had been about ten days at sea, when, happening to speak another vessel which was going on the same course, they, the said deponents, heard the said ——, the master of the said vessel called the Lively, request the master of the said other vessel, to report the Lively for Quebec. And these deponents further say, that they never saw James Price, the person named as commander of the said ship or vessel called the Lively in the notice hereunto annexed; and that the said ——, to the best of their belief, took command of the said vessel about a day or two before she sailed from Galway, as aforesaid. And these deponents further say that they did not complain to the said ——, the master of the said ship or vessel, whilst on the voyage aforesaid, of having been carried to Quebec, instead of St. John's, as aforesaid, for fear of ill usage; but, that immediately upon their arrival at Quebec, they complained at the police-office there, and subsequently to Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, esq., the chief agent for emigrants there, for redress. And the said deponents further say, that, to their knowledge, there were on board the said ship or vessel called the Lively, on the voyage aforesaid, not less than 30 persons from the said parish of Killimore and neighbourhood, who had engaged for a passage from Galway to St. John's, as aforesaid; and further, from the conversations which these deponents have heard between the passengers on board the said ship or vessel and the master and crew thereof, the said deponents believe, that out of about 186 passengers embarked on board the said ship or vessel on the voyage aforesaid, not less than 130 had engaged passages from Galway to St. John's, New Brunswick, as aforesaid. And the said Thomas Larkin hath signed, and the said Richard Morley and Denis Nevin have made their marks, declaring respectively that they cannot write or sign their names.

Sworn at the city of Quebec, this 12th day of July 1842, before me,

(signed) *Philip Panet*, T. B. R.

(signed) *Thomas Larkin.*

his
Richard × *Morley.*
mark.

his
Denis × *Nevin.*
mark.

(A true Copy).

—(B.) No. 12.—

EXTRACT of a REPORT received from *A. B. Hawke*, Esq., dated Kingston, 7 December 1842.

THE effect of so large a number of settlers as have been added to the population of Canada during the current year, either with reference to themselves or the colony, cannot be very correctly ascertained at present. I estimate the total number at 50,000; say 44,000 by way of Quebec, and 6,000 by way of the neighbouring states. Nearly 40,000 have settled in Canada West, and the remainder it is to be presumed have, with very few exceptions, settled in the eastern division of the province.

With reference to those who have settled in the upper section of the province, I have much pleasure in being able to state that nine-tenths have succeeded in obtaining employment, although at a lower rate of wages than was given to the same class last year.

The settlement of the immigrants has been greatly accelerated in consequence of the

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great majority of them having come out for the express purpose of joining their friends and relations settled in the province. When we take into consideration that three-fourths of the immigrants belong to the labouring class, and that the public works now in progress are chiefly supplied with labourers from the United States, as well as the depressed state of trade, it is a gratifying fact to find that our rural districts have been able to absorb so many new-comers without any apparent difficulty.

Encl. (B.) in No. 1.

Of late years so large a portion of the immigrants have been labourers as to materially reduce wages, and the labour market appears to be so well supplied at present, that we can hardly hope that an equal number of indigent settlers will be provided for with the same facility next season as those of the current year. The immigrants who stand the best chance of benefitting their condition are persons possessing sufficient capital to purchase farms, or to establish themselves as mechanics, viz. such as wheelwrights, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, shoemakers, and tailors; persons of this description can hardly fail of success if industrious and prudent.

There is another class of persons to whom Canada at present holds out great inducements, I mean persons possessing small incomes, who find it difficult to educate and bring up their families at home; the low price of provisions in our markets, the trifling amount of our taxes, and the cheap rate at which a good education can be obtained, renders this country a very desirable residence for persons so circumstanced.

Our social condition cannot of course boast of the refinement and luxury of an older country; but to a man who is satisfied with a plentiful supply of the comforts and necessaries of life, and the means of bringing up a family, and afterwards educating them for professions or trades, in which with common industry they can scarcely fail of success, is almost sure to become a useful and happy member of society. I do not say that those who immigrate to this country, even under circumstances so favourable, will be likely to acquire fortunes, or that they will meet with nothing to regret in their new position; but with a well-contented mind and industrious habits, they will find their condition substantially ameliorated, and much of that uneasiness as to a provision for their families so often experienced at home, dispelled.

I am, &c.

(signed) *A. B. Hawke,*
Chief Emigrant Agent, W. D.

(C.)

(Extracts.)

Sir, Emigrant Office, Kingston, 21 December 1842.

Encl. (C.) in No. 1.

During the current year nearly 34,000 immigrants have been landed at this agency; they generally arrived in parties numbering from 50 to 300 or 400 persons.

The course adopted at this office with reference to their distribution, and the relief which is occasionally afforded has been as follows:

We will assume that a party of 200 immigrants are to be disposed of; the names of the heads of families and their occupation are first ascertained, as well as their destination, if they have left home with the intention of settling in any particular part of the province. We will suppose that 75 wish to proceed to Toronto, 25 to Cobourg and Port Hope, 25 to the ports on the Bay of Quinte, and that the remaining 75 are in search of work.

As the steam-boats leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, and Toronto every evening at eight o'clock, except on Sunday and Monday, during the season, the immigrants anxious to proceed to these ports are first examined, and the questions generally put to them are as follows:—When did you leave Montreal? Did you apply to or receive any relief from the agent at that port? If these questions are answered in the affirmative, the Montreal list is referred to, and if it confirms his statement, his reasons for wishing to proceed to any particular place are demanded. The reason generally assigned is, "I have relatives settled there, and I came to Canada to join them." If the immigrants have any letters or written directions from their friends, they are required to produce them. We then endeavour to discover whether their poverty is real or pretended. If the immigrant gives a straightforward account of the means which he started with, and the manner in which he has expended it on his journey, his claim is admitted. If he hesitates or declines, his claim is rejected; at all events, until further inquiry can he made.

As soon as the whole of the party have been examined, the free lists for the different ports are made out, as well as another list showing the amount of food which each family is to receive. The party is then taken to the bakery, and from thence to the steam-boat.

The 25 immigrants for the Bay of Quinte undergo a similar examination. As the steamboats for the ports on the bay leave at nine o'clock in the morning, the immigrants are sent to the sheds and supplied with food for the night, if necessary.

The 75 who have no particular destination, and who want employment, remain to be disposed of.

They

They are generally sent to the sheds for the night, and ordered to be at the office early on the following morning. They undergo the same examination as their comrades. The applications to the office for farm servants, labourers, &c. are examined, and such of the immigrants as will probably suit the applicants, are sent forward. If the supply of labourers exceed the demand, which is frequently the case, the overplus is distributed through those districts which are most likely to require their services. The immigrants thus sent are furnished with the names of some respectable persons residing in the part of the district to which they are directed, with a request that they will have the goodness to send the immigrants to any persons in the vicinity who are in want of labourers. But if they are sent to Torento, or Hamilton, this duty devolves upon the agents stationed at these ports.

As to the extent of the relief which is afforded to indigent immigrants at this and the other agencies in Canada West, it is confined to medical attendance and comforts to the sick, and free passages and food to the healthy. The rates of conveyance for 1842 are as follows:—

			s.	*d.*	
From Bytown to Kingston - - - - -	each adult	- -	2	6	currency.
— Kingston to Dickinson's Landing -	—	- -	6	3	—
— — to Ports on the Bay of Quinte	—	- -	4	—	—
— — to Cobourg and Port Hope	—	- -	3	9	—
— — to Toronto - - - - - -	—	- -	7	6	—
— Toronto to Hamilton - - - - - -	—	- -	3	9	—
— — to Niagara - - - - - -	—	- -	3	9	—

Being 25 per cent. under the established charges.

Transport by land is of course more expensive than by water. The average expense may be stated at 1 *d.* per mile for each adult. The supply of food is in all cases proportioned to the time occupied on the journey. We give a four-pound loaf of bread, the cost of which averages about 7½ *d.* currency, to each person over 14 years old, sent to Toronto, and in proportion to other places. Emigrants who remain in the sheds rarely get more than one or two days' supply of food, unless the head of the family is confined by sickness to the hospital. In such cases the assistance is continued until the patient recovers, or employment can be found for such members of his family as are able to work.

The immigrants by the St. Lawrence do not reach Kingston before the latter part of April, and I generally manage to dispense with the services of the agents at Bytown, Toronto, and Hamilton, until the middle of May. These agencies are generally closed about the 20th of November. The immigrants who arrive before and after the dates abovementioned, are disposed of without any assistance from the out agents. Upwards of 3,600 emigrants landed at Kingston this year who came from the United States. A large proportion of them came in as early as March and April. I rendered them very little assistance, and that little was, I fear, in some instances granted to improper objects. Being aware that assistance was only granted to immigrants of the current season, many of them pretended that they had recently landed at New York, although their language, as well as the quality of their clothing, proved a much longer residence in the United States.

The correspondence of the office is necessarily extensive, and embraces a great variety of subjects. Besides corresponding with the agents and influential persons in different parts of the province, we are called upon to write letters for the emigrants to their relatives at home, and occasionally to remit funds to enable them to emigrate.

The accounts of the steam-boat proprietors, forwarding merchants, and for the disbursements at the different agencies, are generally rendered in December, and after examination, they are brought into one account current, and transmitted for inspection and audit.

The hospital establishments at Bytown, Kingston, and Hamilton, for the reception of sick indigent emigrants belong to the emigration department, and the physicians who superintended them are paid out of the emigration fund. At Toronto, the indigent sick are sent to the general hospital, and 1 *s.* per day is paid for each patient during the time he is an inmate of the institution, and the amount charged to this office.

Between the months of May and November, I occasionally visit all the parts to which immigrants are forwarded, in order to distribute any of them who cannot get into the interior without assistance, and to procure work for the unemployed.

All the agents and physicians are required to make monthly returns; these returns are sent to Mr. Buchanan, chief agent, Quebec, to enable him to report to the Government.

I have endeavoured to state, generally, the duties of my office; but it is impossible to enumerate the particular services which I am called upon to render, or the difficulties I have often to contend with.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. B. Hawke*,
Chief Emigration Agent, W. D.

Rawson W. Rawson, Esq.
Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

CANADA.

No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (D.) in No. 1.

(D.)

Sir, Quebec, 1 December 1842.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-general, the accompanying tabular Return (A.) of sick emigrants admitted, discharged, and died at the quarantine hospital, Grosse Isle, for the season ending October 31st. On comparing the same with the admissions, &c. of previous years (B.), it will be seen that the proportion of sick to the number of emigrants arrived has been somewhat greater this year than last. The mortality of passengers on the voyage has not, however, been so great; while the number of deaths on ship-board last year was 222 out of 28,060 emigrants, or 0·79 per cent.; the number this year has been 302 out of 44,584, or 0·67 per cent.; as in former years, the great majority of these deaths were infants at the breast, young children, and aged persons. The loss of infant life on the passage is very great every year, and is readily accounted for from the circumstance of the mothers, upon whom the children depend for support, being placed under circumstances in every way most unfavourable to affording it. She is in most instances from the country, accustomed to respire pure air, and to take active exercise; from this state she is transferred to the hold of a vessel, where she suffers from sea-sickness, is anxious and alarmed, and her food and water in many cases bad and unwholesome; from these causes the infant, deprived of its usual supply of nourishment, pines and dies from inanition. Aged persons, or those in second childhood, are obnoxious to the same causes, and suffer in proportion. A greater number of the deaths took place this year on board of emigrant vessels that were in their passage out in the early part of May; at which time a succession of severe gales of wind from the S. W. were encountered by all those at that time in long. 30° to 40° W. One gale, which lasted from the 4th to the 6th May, was so violent, as to oblige the emigrant vessels exposed to it to keep their hatches battened down for upwards of 48 hours; during which time much suffering was experienced by the poor people, deprived of fresh air, of the means of cooking, and their *morale* affected by the dread of shipwreck. Many of these vessels arrived with loss of bulwarks, boats, and galleys, and in all cases with a greater proportion of sickness and deaths than those not exposed to the fury of the gale.

This season, as in former years, wherever measles and small-pox broke out on board of crowded vessels, the mortality has been very great. Among the worst cases, I would instance the ship Mountaineer, from Liverpool, among whose passengers both these diseases raged, and the number of deaths was 32 out of 505. These passengers suffered also from a deficiency of food, and were reduced to the utmost extremity when they arrived at Grosse Isle; I was under the necessity of admitting 41 to hospital. On board of the bark Ayrshire, from Dublin and Newry, there were 25 deaths out of 428. In the Renfrewshire, from Glasgow, 16 out of 554. In the Compton, from Liverpool, 12 out of 329. In the Minstrel, from Liverpool, 10 out of 180. On board of all these vessels both measles and small-pox prevailed extensively, and had the usual effect of vitiating the atmosphere of the hold, and causing fever amongst those of the adult passengers who were not obnoxious to the contagion of these specific diseases.

The number of vessels on board of which typhus fever appeared has not been so great as in former years; aggravated cases of this dreadful pestilence occurred, however, on board of three or four vessels, one of which was the brig Mary, from Liverpool, where the disease was evidently the result of want of cleanliness, ventilation, and from insufficiency of food. This vessel was owned by the master, who took in as much cargo at Liverpool as completely to fill the lower hold; the remaining space (technically called the 'tween-decks) he then chartered for a specific sum to a passenger broker, who put into it 214 souls, with their baggage and stores (these last, in emigrant vessels, being usually stowed in the lower hold). The master, unaccustomed to the passenger trade, and having made no contracts with the emigrants individually, did not consider himself bound to enforce cleanliness or good order in the part of the vessel occupied by them; he looked upon them in fact simply as part of his cargo; the consequence of this neglect was the speedy generation of typhus in its worst form, which once begun, went on increasing in a direct proportion to the number of cases, until their arrival at the quarantine station. When I visited the vessel, and put the usual questions to the master, I learnt that five adults had died on the voyage, and that several were ill below. I requested him in the usual manner to accompany me and point out the worst cases, and the treatment he had pursued towards them; this he at once refused, saying, he knew nothing about them, and that no inducement would make him expose himself by going down into the hold where they were. Upon descending to the hold I witnessed such a scene as can only be witnessed in emigrant vessels where fever prevails; 56 poor wretches lay about in different stages of disease, some violently delirious, others stupid and comatose; those who had no relatives (of which the number was great) were left entirely to an occasional chance supply of moisture for their parched lips. The state of atmosphere in such a confined place could hardly be worse; ventilation (at all times difficult from the construction of the vessel and the superior gravity of foul air) was utterly neglected, and no care was taken to preserve cleanliness by removing even the fœtid discharges of the sick. After removing 56 to hospital, I caused the others to be landed on the island and placed in the sheds until their foul clothes and bedding had been thoroughly washed and scrubbed, during which time the chief agent for emigrants authorised the distribution of oatmeal to those destitute of food, or the means of purchasing it. The other most aggravated cases of typhus were on board the brigs Anne Moore and the John White, from Limerick; the former of these left port with 179 passengers, out of which it was found

necessary

necessary to send 61 cases to hospital, including the master and three of the crew; and from the latter, 26 cases of fever out of 133 passengers. In both these cases the disease was brought on by the exposure and fatigue of the passengers in severe tempestuous weather, which after contending against for two weeks, they had to return to the port in Ireland from whence they sailed, where they were landed and placed in sheds during the time the vessels were undergoing repairs. On commencing their voyage again, fever broke out among them. From the barque Sarah Stewart, 18 cases of fever were admitted to hospital out of 261 passengers. Among the admissions to hospital were 15 cases of fever from the barque Lord Canterbury, from Bristol; eight of these passengers died on the voyage; disease among these people was brought on by their extreme sufferings from cold, wet, and fatigue at the pumps, the vessel having had the misfortune to strike the ice three weeks previous to her arrival at Grosse Isle, and was only kept afloat by the continued exertions of the crew and passengers, who worked the pumps and bailed with buckets night and day.

As offering a favourable contrast to the above recited instances of suffering and deaths, I beg to allude to the case of 23 passenger vessels that arrived at the quarantine station on 3d July. There were on board of these ships upwards of 5,000 emigrants, out of which number I had occasion to send only six to hospital, and but 15 deaths had taken place on the voyage. This comparative absence of sickness and deaths in so large a body of people of all ages, was owing entirely to the extremely favourable weather experienced on their transit to this country. The passage of these vessels did not on an average exceed 30 days, during the whole of which time the weather was never such as to prevent the passengers being on deck. Some of the shipmasters declared they might have made the passage in an open boat, the sea was so smooth and the wind so light; during the 10 years of my official connexion with the quarantine department of the province, I have never witnessed so large a body of emigrants arrive in such good health. The number of births of emigrants on the voyage out, and at the quarantine station, amounted this year to 117; two of these cases were twins; in the great majority of these cases both mother and child did well; two deaths in child-birth took place.

Great advantage has been experienced this year from the substitution of a small steamer for a sailing craft. Convalescents from hospital have been by this means enabled to arrive in Quebec in from three to four hours, without suffering the fatigue consequent upon a voyage of uncertain duration in a small schooner, without beds or bedding.

Another great addition to the comfort of the sick has been made this year by substituting iron bedsteads, such as are used in military hospitals, for the old worn-out wooden stretchers, which it was found impossible to keep in repair, or free from vermin; though these two improvements, together with some other extraordinary disbursements, caused the expenditure of the quarantine station this year to exceed that of last by 595*l.* 2*s.* 3 ¼*d.*, yet the actual expenditure of the hospital department has been only a trifle more in proportion to the number of sick this year than last, as may be seen by reference to the following statement, taken from a document furnished by Mr. Cary, deputy inspector-general of accounts, 10th November:

	1841:			1842:		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
To Martin Ray, Sundries for Emigrants - - -	187	3	11 ¼	282	15	11 ¾
Milk and Firewood for ditto - - - - -	29	11	4	91	19	2 ½
£.	216	15	3 ½	374	15	2 ¼

The number of sick emigrants in 1841 having been 290, gives a fraction less than 15*s.* as the average cost for each patient. The number this season having been 488, gives 15*s.* 4⅔*d.* as the average for each patient, being a difference of only 4⅔*d.* each; and this trifling increase was owing to the greater average length of time that patients remained in hospital this season, owing to the many cases of relapse from fever. The same frequency of relapse has been noticed in the fever cases of emigrants treated in the hospital of this city.

The quarantine department sustained a great loss this season by the melancholy death of the Rev. l'Abbé Fortier, the Roman-catholic missionary attached to the hospital for these last two seasons, the unremitting kindness, zeal, and devotion of this gentleman to the sick was beyond all praise; he fell a victim to typhus fever, contracted at a time when the hospital was crowded with bad cases of that dreadful disease.

I cannot conclude this report without again bringing under the notice of his Excellency the Governor-general the urgent necessity that exists for causing a wharf or landing-place to be constructed on that part of the island where the sick are landed; much suffering is every year caused from the want of such accommodation.

I have, &c.

Rawson W. Rawson, Esq.
&c. &c, &c.

(signed) *G. M. Douglas*, M.D.
Medical Superintendent.

CANADA.

No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl. (D.) in No. 1.

(A.)—RETURN of Emigrants Admitted, Discharged, and Died at the Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, during the Season ending 31st October 1842.

Description.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Total.	Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Men - - -	160	143	17	160	130	13	1	3	13	160
Women - - -	134	123	11	134	116	11	5	-	2	134
Children - - -	194	168	26	194	88	56	44	6	-	194
Total - - -	488	434	54	488	340	80	50	9	15	488

(B.)—TABLE showing the Number of the Per Centages of Diseases and of Deaths of Emigrants at the Quarantine Hospital, *Grosse Isle*, from 1833 to 1842, both inclusive.

Year.	Number of Emigrants Arrived.	Number Admitted to Hospital.	Per Centage of Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Per Centage of Deaths.	Diseases. Cholera.	Per Centage of Cholera.	Fevers.	Per Centage of Fevers.	Small Pox.	Per Centage of Small Pox.	Other Diseases.	Per Centage of other Diseases.	Total.
1833 - -	22,062	239	1·08	27	0·12	- -	- -	159	0·72	34	0·15	46	0·21	239
1834 - -	30,982	844	2·72	264	0·85	290	0·95	404	1·30	12	0·07	138	0·45	844
1835 - -	11,580	126	1·08	10	0·08	- -	- -	24	0·21	48	0·41	54	0·46	126
1836 - -	27,986	454	1·62	58	0·21	- -	- -	338	1·21	50	0·18	66	0·24	454
1837 - -	31,894	598	1·87	57	0·18	- -	- -	481	1·51	104	0·33	13	0·04	598
1838 - -	2,918	65	2·23	6	0·21	- -	- -	42	1·44	17	0·51	6	0·21	65
1839 - -	7,214	189	2·62	9	0·12	- -	- -	147	2·04	1	0·01	41	0·57	189
1840 - -	22,965	561	1·54	41	0·19	- -	- -	485	2·15	60	0·17	16	0·07	561
1841 - -	28,060	290	1·03	38	0·13	- -	- -	184	0·65	32	0·11	9	0·03	290
1842 - -	44,374	488	1·09	54	0·12	- -	- -	340	0·76	56	0·12	74	0·16	488
	229,135	3,854	- -	564	- -	290	- -	2,604	- -	414	- -	363	- -	3,854

(signed) *Geo. M. Douglas*, M.D.
Medical Superintendent.

(E.)

Sir, Emigrant Office, Quebec, 23 Dec. 1842.

Encl. (E.) in No. 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 13th instant; and have this day been furnished by Dr. Douglass with a copy of his report on the transactions of the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle during the past season.

From this report it is gratifying to find, that notwithstanding the large number of sick which, in the early part of the season, crowded the hospital, the per centage of death has been less than last year.

The cause of the great suffering in the case of the passengers by the brig Marys, Redpath master, from Liverpool, to which you drew my particular attention, is, I am happy to state, one of comparatively rare occurrence. In my weekly report to his Excellency of the 2d July, I alluded to the very distressed condition in which the passengers by this vessel arrived, in the following words:—

"In

"In the brig Marys, Redpath master, from Liverpool, were 213 passengers. This vessel arrived in a most wretched state, at Grosse Isle, from sickness; five deaths occurred previous to her arrival there; and 56 cases of typhus fever were sent to hospital, two of whom died in a few hours after. This vessel cleared from Liverpool, according to the certified list of her passengers, forwarded to this office by the Government agent at that port, with 192 passengers; on arrival here, she was found to have 32 on board whose names were not on the list; she was also exceedingly crowded, the passengers being obliged to keep all their luggage and provisions between decks, there being no room in the lower hold; it (with the exception of a small space for water and fuel) was full of salt. On measuring the superficial space between decks, I found she had only space for 165 adults, whereas she had 180$\frac{3}{6}$, being an excess of 15$\frac{3}{6}$ passengers. The necessary information was immediately placed in the hands of the Crown officer, to prosecute the master for the infringement of the second clause of the Imperial Passenger Act.

"The dreadful condition in which this vessel arrived may, in my opinion, be in a great measure attributed to the crowded state of the vessel, and to her having a cargo of salt in the lower hold, which was full up to the platform or deck occupied by the passengers."

A penalty of 20 *l.* sterling, the only one I could enforce, against Captain Redpath, was duly awarded by the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and paid. He afterwards petitioned His Excellency for a remission of the fine, which Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch referred to me, a report of which I had the honour to forward under date of the 21st July, recommending that his prayer should not be granted.

In the case of the Mountaineer, from the same port, also alluded to by Dr. Douglass, I beg to state that, owing to the complaints made by many of the passengers in this vessel as to the deficiency and impurity of the water furnished them during a part of the voyage, and also the exorbitant prices charged by the master for provisions, he having bought up the surplus stock of some of the passengers, and resold to those in need at a large profit.

On inquiring into these statements, I found sufficient evidence to justify my placing the matter in the hands of the Crown officer, who accordingly entered proceedings in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and obtained judgment for a mitigated penalty of 5 *l.* each in both charges. I also prosecuted him before the magistrates, under the Provincial Act, for removing the berthing of 25 of the passengers previous to her arrival at quarantine, for which he was fined 5 *s.* currency for each berth removed.

On arrival at Grosse Isle, many of the passengers were so much reduced from want of food, that Dr. Douglass was obliged to have them landed and detained a few days on the island, in order to recruit. As these people had neither food, nor the means of procuring it, I authorized Dr. Douglass to distribute some oatmeal amongst them.

The very sickly state in which the passengers by both these vessels arrived, as well as many others alluded to by Dr. Douglass, I attribute to the inattention paid to their proper ventilation and cleanliness, and to the want of wholesome food.

I trust, however, that the salutary provisions of the new Imperial Act will provide a remedy in some degree for these evils.

Sickness in the Marys may have been further increased from her lower hold being full of salt, which may, by keeping the place occupied by the passengers damp and cold, have caused the disease to generate more rapidly.

I beg to remark with reference to the comparative advantages of a steamer and a sailing-vessel, as a means of communication with Grosse Isle, that though the distance is only 27 miles from Quebec, yet when a schooner was employed to perform this service, two, and in some cases, three days were occupied in making the voyage to town; during which time, as the accommodations were necessarily limited, the convalescents from hospital were exposed to much hardships and suffering. By means of a steamer the trip in no case occupies more than from three to four hours; and I learn from the medical superintendent that this year, since the employment of a steamer, he has been enabled to discharge the sick much sooner, from their not having to encounter the fatigue of lying out one or two nights in the hold of a schooner.

Another great inconvenience, when a schooner was employed, arose from the impossibility of communicating with the island when the wind prevailed strong from the east, a time when, from the arrival of numerous passenger-vessels, it was often necessary to send down supplies of provisions, stores, medical comforts, &c. I learn from Dr. Douglass, that in the year 1839, from May 25th to June 3d, a period of 11 days, it was found impossible to send the schooner down, though some thousand passengers had arrived, and provisions, stores, &c. were required.

Independent of the great advantage to the convalescent emigrant in being able to reach Quebec on his discharge from hospital with comfort and despatch (an advantage not to be estimated by a pecuniary consideration), the employment of a steamer, by affording a sure and certain communication with the island on fixed days, will hereafter enable individuals in town to furnish various supplies, such as fresh meat, bread, &c. at a much less rate than they have hitherto been supplied by contractors, who had to bring them at their own expense in boats from the main land.

Should the increased expense of a steamer be deemed an objection to its employment, another season I would beg to suggest, that rather than return to the employment of a sailing vessel, a steamer should be engaged to make one trip a week in place of two, and that an allowance of 50 *l.* for the season should be made to keep a small craft constantly at the station to make a trip to town for supplies once a week, or whenever an emergency should

CANADA.

No. 1.
Sir C. Bagot to Lord Stanley, 26 January 1843.

Encl.(E.)in No. 1.

occur; by this means the chief advantage of a steamer would be obtained, without incurring greater expense than that paid for a schooner.

I am convinced a steam-boat can be had to perform this service once a week throughout the season for 250 *l.* to 300 *l.*, and 50 *l.* more would cover the expense of keeping constantly at Grosse Isle a small craft, as before stated. By this means the total expense would not exceed that incurred for a schooner in former years.

The great necessity of a wharf at the island, where the sick and other passengers could, with their baggage, &c. land in safety at all times, has been felt and admitted every year since the establishment was formed; and though the melancholy loss of life which took place in 1832, has not again occurred, it is owing solely to the great care and vigilance employed in preventing boats leaving the shore with passengers in stormy weather; but even with the utmost care, the bedding and luggage of emigrants is frequently completely wet from the surf.

In 1838 a survey of the island, with a view to the erection of a wharf, was made; a site was selected, and a contract made for the work, which was completed the following autumn; it unfortunately happened, however, that the spot was injudiciously chosen, and the work so slightly performed, that the ice carried it away the ensuing spring, leaving the establishment still labouring under all the evils arising from the want of such a convenience. From personal knowledge of the island, and from the opinion of practical men, among whom I would mention Captain Boxer, R.N., who visited and sounded that part of the island where a wharf can be made at a comparative small cost, at which vessels of any size could lay, and land, or take off their passengers and baggage at all times; and, owing to the low price at which the necessary timber and labour can now be procured, I have no doubt it could be built in the course of the ensuing summer, on very advantageous terms.

From the many improvements that have been made each year in the hospital buildings, and passengers' sheds, the only expense now necessary to render this useful establishment complete, is the erection of this wharf or landing place.

I have, &c.

Rawson W. Rawson, Esq.
Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan*,
Chief Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

— No. 2. —

(No. 5.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 2.
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.
30 Jan. 1843.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
30 January 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship two reports which have been made to me by the emigrant agents at St. John's and Fredericton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

Government Emigrant Office, St. John,
New Brunswick, 2 January 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, that the number of immigrant arrivals in the province during 1842, is 8,329, exclusive of desultory unofficial migrations through Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and the United States, as per accompanying Return. A gratifying feature manifested itself in this immigration, in the general state of health in which they arrived, there being fewer cases of sickness or casualties amongst them than I ever witnessed in proportion to numbers, the details of which were duly transmitted in the prescribed returns. Many proceeded immediately into the interior to join their friends, with a view of permanently settling there. Encl. 1, in No. 2.

Since the Report which I had the honour of submitting to the Lieutenant-governor on the 16th July last, nothing has yet occurred in the general affairs of the country to induce more flattering prospects of demand (for a time at least) for immigrant labourers. When, however, the reaction in business at home shall have realized steps of permanent improvement (now so auspiciously begun), then, and not till then, will its beneficial effects be sensibly felt amongst all industrial classes here; for we cannot conceal from ourselves that such has been the extent of exhaustion in the monetary and other resources of the many, that it must be a work of some time to redeem their condition. In the present state of depression and distress here, the debt of thankfulness of immigration and humanity is due to his Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, for it is to his timeous intervention with the Right honourable the Colonial Secretary of State, that an accumulating torrent of emigration was stayed at home. Had they reached this province, it could only have been to augment the body of misfortune now heavily pressing on the community. These expressions are, you will perceive, Sir, inapplicable to another class of immigrants whom it is most desirable to have in the country; I mean, a rural population composed of solvent yeomanry and small farmers with sufficient means to make permanent settlements.

The rates of wages and prices of provisions for the past quarter, are indicated in the quarterly abstract for the provincial secretary's office. It is a source of deep regret, that there is no Board of Works to employ immigrants.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, G. E. A.

Alfred Reade, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 2.
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.
30 Jan. 1843.

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

ABSTRACT RETURN of IMMIGRATION to the Province of *New Brunswick*, between 1st January and 31st December 1842.

Where Arrived.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	REMARKS.
St. John - - - -	3,277	2,794	1,494	7,565	Comparatively few cases of sickness or casualties; deaths, 9; 5 drowned.
Miramichi - - -	151	94	87	332	
St. Andrew's - - -	195	129	99	423	
Bay Verte - - -	—	—	—	—	None direct from the United Kingdom. Emigrants join their friends *vid* St. John. Several families arrived from Prince Edward Island. Desultory immigration arises chiefly from casualties to shipping from the United Kingdom; but the migration from the United States to this province is spontaneous.
Richibucto - - -	—	—	—	—	
Bathurst - - - -	—	—	—	—	
Dalhousie - - -	—	—	—	—	
Shedrac - - - -	—	—	—	—	
	3,623	3,017	1,680	8,320	

Emigrant Office, St. John, New Brunswick, 2 January 1843.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, G. E. A.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Government Emigrant Office, St. John, New Brunswick, January 1843.

Sir,

Encl. 2, in No. 2.

IN obedience to the commands formerly received, I transmitted to the provincial secretary's office the abstract account of immigration here for 1842, for the information of the Right honourable the Colonial Secretary of State; and I have now the further honour to submit to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor a communication recently made to the Commissioners for Colonial Land and Emigration, being extended, but collateral observations to the remarks in the forwarded printed official category. A gratifying feature in the immigration of last year was the comparatively healthy state in proportion to numbers in which the parties arrived here, which is in a great degree attributable to the salutary measures of the colonial and emigration departments. The intervention of Sir William Colebrooke with Lord Stanley, to check the fall emigration, was most timeous and beneficial; had they arrived in the bodies apprehended here, they could only have formed accumulations of misfortune, now lying so heavily on this community.

Total arrivals, 8,320 souls.

Divisory Scale:

Adults:

Males - -	3,623
Females -	3,017
Minors - -	1,680
Total - -	8,320

State of the country at present affecting immigrant labour.

Since the report which I had the honour to submit on the 16th July last, nothing has occurred in the general aspect of affairs in the province to warrant me in holding out any more flattering prospects (for a time at least) of demand for immigrant labour. Whenever the reaction in business shall have attained such valid advances in improvement as will indicate stability, then, and not till then, can the beneficial effects be felt among the immigrants and others here; for it cannot be concealed from ourselves, and the fact ought not to be withheld from the knowledge of those interested abroad, that such has been the extent of exhaustion in the monetary and other resources of the many here, that it must be a work of time to establish anything like a permanent redemption in their condition and circumstances, or to enable their industry and enterprise to benefit from the abundant natural capabilities of the province, or the advantages it affords.

Public works, and emigrant employments.

Much solicitude as his Excellency has evinced to meliorate the condition of immigrants, it is deeply to be regretted that the necessary and effectual sinew, a solvent exchequer, is wanting to enable the executive to initiate and extend works of public utility, wherein a systematic course of employment for emigrants might be established. Although rates of wages are inserted in the abstract, I regret to say that they in most cases must be considered but nominal, and only a very small number of mechanics, artizans, or labourers can be employed, and that, too, intermittently.

The prices of provisions have, however, been also very low, owing alike to the abundant harvest, clemency of fall weather, and scarcity of money. Those low prices tended essentially to alleviate the distresses of the immigrants here.

Highland Society.

I look forward with no small degree of confidence to receiving in future beneficial action and co-operation on behalf of immigrants from our recently established Highland Society; and I am enabled to acquaint the Lieutenant-governor that the best feeling manifests itself amongst the members of the Agricultural Society here towards the humble settlers, and that on the limited funds admitting, it is intended to reward the deserving and industrious by donations of suitable seeds, to enable them to prosecute their labours with advantage.

Agricultural Society.

Associate system.

The associate system of settlement organized by Sir William Colebrooke must eventually prove

prove of much advantage to immigrant settlers in the country. The original avocations of the parties constituting the associations, and their practical experience and knowledge of the work in the woods, guided by their general intelligence, render them good examples and able schoolmasters in the bush to subsequent settlements in the neighbourhood.

I have, &c.

Alfred Reade, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Alexander Wedderburn*, G. E. A.

Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

To his Excellency Sir *William M'Bean George Colebrooke*, K.H., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Encl. 3, in No. 2.

In making a report for the past year, as emigrart agent at Fredericton, I beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to the provincial statute, page 587–8, under which the funds that may be obtained from emigrants arriving in the province, are directed to be applied, and under which I am satisfied a sum is collected sufficient, if properly expended, to meet its object, which is the relieving destitute and diseased passengers and emigrants, and in assisting them to reach their places of destination within the province.

But, unfortunately, the Act further provides that sums so received shall be applied from time to time by grants of the legislature; and as that body does not meet till the season has passed away when passenger-ships arrive, and as the Lieutenant-governor for the time being has no authority to apportion any part of the sums so obtained to assist emigrants in distress, or aid them on their arrival in this country, the result is they are thrown upon the community as paupers, to be provided for by the commissioners of the poor, who subsequently apply to the legislature for remuneration, where their claims are frequently reduced. Hence a stigma is attached to persons thus unfortunately situated, which attaches to them and their families in after-life.

I know an instance myself where the descendants of a person who came to Halifax, Nova Scotia, several years since, in a very humble situation in life, have by their prudence and integrity raised themselves to seats in the Council of that and another colony; and yet under the system pursued in this province, had he obtained some trifling assistance, which probably he would afterwards have repaid, it must have been doled out to him by the commissioners of the poor, and would not have been forgotton by those malignant persons with whom every community abounds.

There is also some little allowance to be made for the feelings and habits of those poor people who leave the country of their nativity to seek in a strange land another home. For instance, the Irish, and I believe the remark applies to the Scotch and English emigrants, never having been accustomed to eating Indian meal, they dislike it; in fact in some instances they cannot eat it, although it is a wholesome and excellent description of food, without experiencing ill effects. But oatmeal they will gladly take. Yet in every instance that has come under my observation, the commissioners of the poor give Indian meal; and those who endeavour to obtain oatmeal are considered as improperly fastidious.

To remedy the difficulty that arises from the interference of the commissioners, and to relieve them from a disagreeable duty, as also to secure an economical and proper expenditure of the Emigrant Fund, I would suggest that it should be placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-governor to be applied for the relief and assistance of emigrants, under his Excellency's immediate directions, by persons who act as emigrant agents, or others who may perform that duty where numbers of emigrants annually arrive; a detailed account to be rendered to the legislature at the close of each year.

There is another proceeding attending the passage of emigrants that materially affects their comfort during such passage, and their circumstances on their subsequent arrival in the colony, to which I beg leave to call your Excellency's attention, for the purpose of bringing it under the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

The emigrants on leaving Great Britain generally provide for themselves and families, as they conceive, a sufficient supply of food to last during the entire passage; but owing to the prevalence of adverse winds, and I fear, in some instances, the cupidity of the masters of the vessels, the passages are protracted to an unusual length; and the poor people having consumed their provisions, are at the mercy of these men, who sell supplies to them, as I have understood repeatedly from emigrants who have come to my office in a destitute condition, at an exorbitant rate, so that when the voyage is ended, individuals with families, who when they embarked had funds that would have materially assisted them, on their arrival in the province are reduced to abject poverty, and have been compelled to dispose of their clothing to support nature on their being landed after the termination of their voyage.

This would be obviated if the masters of vessels taking passengers were compelled to have at least two months' supply of provisions for both passengers and crew, and that a fixed

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 2.
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord Stanley.
30 Jan. 1843.

Encl. 3, in No. 2.

price should be prescribed for adults and children, and the articles constituting a ration, and their quality and quantity, also defined by some competent authority at the place of departure.

This may seem at first sight to inflict a hardship upon the owners and masters of vessels; but the price of a ration might so be fixed as to repay them for their outlay; and when it is recollected that the conveyance of passengers is a mere business transaction, and that credulous and ignorant people are continually imposed upon by the cupidity of persons in command of emigrant ships, it will be found to be a course consistent with justice as well as humanity.

With reference to the description of emigrants that should resort to this province, I would beg leave to remark that in the absence of any great public undertaking, a sufficient influx of the labouring class will find their way hither, through the representations of interested persons, or owing to the recommendations of their friends and acquaintances, and as many as can well become annually merged in the population of the province.

There is, however, a class of settlers wanting in this province, and to whom it offers probably as great inducements as can be found elsewhere; and that is persons of limited means, say possessing from 300 *l.* to 500 *l.* Owing to the great loss that attends lumbering pursuits, there are numbers of farms throughout the province which have become mortgaged to the merchants, who have advanced supplies and money to pay for their licences, and which would be disposed of at a cheap rate if purchasers with means could be found; and there are large quantities of cleared land throughout the province which are entirely neglected, that might at a comparatively trifling expense become cultivated and fertile tracts of country.

Were persons so situated, therefore, to emigrate to this province in bodies, including among their number a due proportion of artizans, such as smiths, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, masons, &c., with a schoolmaster, and perhaps a clergyman, not only would their condition be permanently improved, but the country would be better settled by a description of persons being infused among the population who would possess superior information and attainments, and they would form for themselves very happy communities.

The settlement of the boundary question will open up a fine country for the reception of emigrants; and I look upon it as an object of importance, that an English or Scotch population should inhabit the upper part of the county of Carleton, between the River St. John and the Grand Falls, as they would be diverted from those animosities and prejudices which might have a tendency to disturb that tranquillity which is so desirable should be established and cultivated between the people of these provinces and the neighbouring state of Maine.

There are considerable quantities of cleared land between Woodstock and the Arestook, particularly within the first 15 or 20 miles above the former place, that are only partially cultivated, where settlements could be made; and there are also large tracts of wilderness lands beyond that owned by absentees, and belonging to the Crown, which should no longer be locked up. These are at present held by absentees or other persons, to whom grants have been made between the Medurmkek, which empties into the St. John's at Woodstock; and the Grand Falls, 23,000 acres, and the vacant or ungranted land in that quarter, comprises about 25,000 acres more. The soil, as far as I am acquainted with it, and from the best information I can obtain, is of a superior quality, and the climate is remarkably fine.

There is also abundance of good land in the vicinity of the projected road to the bend of Petticodiac, between North River and New Canaan, amounting to 10,000 acres, including the Albert settlement, which has been surveyed, where new settlements could be advantageously formed. But whether sitting down in villages, or dispersed in separate farms, where the country has been partially cleared, or penetrating into the wilderness of the province, it is essential that parties arriving here depend mainly on the labour of their own hands, and understand something of agriculture. When such is the case, after having procured land or purchased farms, paid for their stock, and each head of a family having retained, say from 100 *l.* to 150 *l.*, they would have sufficient to support themselves and families till the crops of the first and second years would meet their requirements; and if the subsequent life of each individual should be marked by industry and prudence, it would be one of constantly increasing comfort and independence.

There is a fine tract of land, commencing about 10 miles from Fredericton, called the Rusagonis settlement, which, owing to the lumbering pursuits of the inhabitants of that part of the province, has been much neglected; it extends from the Maryland settlement towards the Oromucto River. The land, generally speaking, is good, and the situation is delightful; I should say that 40 or 50 families might sit down in that direction in great comfort, and at a moderate distance from the seat of government.

On the south west Miramichi River there is abundance of fine land, and I believe a number of farms that might be bought at a very cheap rate, owing to the losses sustained by lumbering. The distance from Fredericton to where the road strikes the Miramichi River at Boiestown, is between 30 and 40 miles.

With reference to the immigrants who came to Fredericton from St. John and other parts of the province, in considerable numbers, during the early part of the summer, they were chiefly of the labouring class, many with helpless families, most of whom had parted with what trifling means they possessed before leaving the vessels in which they came passengers,

or

or by the sale of articles of clothing in St. John's, and were consequently in destitute circumstances. I gave these people such advice as my knowledge of the country enabled me to afford, and passed them on to different parts of the province.

In some few instances, when nothing else could be done, I sent them back to St. John's in the steamers, incurring thereby an expense of some 3 *l.* or 4 *l.*, which I hope will meet with your Excellency's approbation. Those of them who were apt, and calculated to make themselves useful, however, have, with few exceptions, succeeded in obtaining employment.

With a slight exception (there being probably ten or a dozen English people, among whom were two shipwrights, whom I forwarded up the river in December), the emigrants who came to me were all Irish; and there is this difficulty about this description of persons, that they will often apply for and receive aid when they are in possession of sufficient funds of their own; and it is almost impossible to determine between cases of real poverty and affected want. The Scotch seldom or never beg; and I do not recollect an instance of a person of that nation applying for charitable relief under ordinary circumstances. On their arrival they generally penetrate into the country, and procure employment; but the Irish will hang about towns while a farthing remains in their pockets, and then, when necessity compels them to resort to the country, will demand wages far beyond what they can earn, or farmers can afford to give. I feel much gratified, however, in stating that the Irish emmigrants who have arrived out during the last two years in particular, were remarkable for sobriety; and I never saw an instance of inebriety, either among those who applied at my office or in the street.

Whatever may be the determination of Her Majesty's Government with reference to emigration, I cannot conclude this report without remarking, that this province seems hitherto to have been singularly unfortunate in this particular. Possessing abundance of land of the finest quality, intersected by numerous rivers of considerable extent, many of which abound with salmon and other fish, with a salubrious climate, at no great distance from the mother country, which may be reached in a fortnight, it offers every inducement to a person desirous of emigrating and possessing property, who, with moderate means, can live here in independence. Those who can command funds to support them during the first year of their residence are sure to succeed; and there are numerous instances where persons, without any means whatever beyond their own labour and industry, have cleared away the wilderness around their dwellings, and have converted it into profitable and fertile farms, who are now living in the enjoyment of every comfort which the bulk of a community can anywhere obtain.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmond Ward*,
Assistant Emigrant Agent.

Fredericton, 24 January 1843.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

—No. 3.—

No. 95.

No. 3. Sir George Gipps to Lord Stanley, 23 May 1842.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Sydney,
23 May 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to enclose three copies of a Report recently made to me by the immigration agent of this colony, which, though nominally only for the year 1841, contains a general notice of the progress of immigration up to the arrival of the last of the emigrants who left England previous to the 1st November 1841.

On comparing this Report with my own despatch, No. 88, of the 14th May 1842, and the memorandum which accompanied it, your Lordship will perceive that but little difference of opinion exists between myself and the immigration agent—the principal, perhaps, being, that whilst I have recommended that in any future emigration the selection of the emigrants should be left to the agents of the parties contracting to bring them to this country, Mr. Merewether recommends that they should be selected by the agents of government.

Your Lordship will perceive that Mr. Merewether has given all the information in his power respecting the way in which the immigrants, during the last 18 months, have been distributed in the colony; and I desire particularly to request attention to those paragraphs in pages 39 of his Report, which relate to this matter, as in your Lordship's despatch, No. 16, of the 14th October 1841, I was desired to afford information on this subject.

For Lord Stanley's Despatch, 14 Oct. No. 16, *vide* Correspondence respecting Emigration, ordered by The House of Commons to be printed, 7th June 1842, No. 301, p. 1.

Of the large encampment of emigrants which was to be seen in Sydney a few weeks ago, all the tents, with the exception of five, have now, I am happy to say, disappeared.

At Port Phillip the number of unemployed immigrants is still considerable; but this is in great part to be accounted for by the long detention in quarantine of the ship Manlius.

Male immigrants at Melbourne, not able to make better engagements, are still employed by government, though their wages have been reduced from 20*s*. to 18*s*. per week. There were 362 men so employed on the 1st of the present month; and about 250 women and children were at that time still receiving assistance from the government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Gipps.*

Enclosure in No. 3.

REPORT on IMMIGRATION, for the Year 1841, by *Francis L. S. Merewether*, Esq., Agent for Emigration; with an Appendix.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 14 May 1842.

Encl. in No. 3.

I DO myself the honour to transmit to your Excellency my Report on Immigration to this colony for the year 1841, together with a series of returns illustrative of the subject. In these documents I have endeavoured, in accordance with the instructions under which this Report is made, to embody all such statistical information as the records of my office enable me to furnish, of a nature likely to be "either useful or interesting to Her Majesty's Government or to the colonial or British public."

Appendix (A.)

The Return marked (A.) presents a detailed account of the bounty immigration of the year, showing the number of ships in which bounty immigrants arrived, the number of bounty immigrants landed from each ship, the place where they were landed, and the cost of their introduction.

From

From this document it will be seen, that during that single year, 99* ships, whose aggregate measurement amounted to about 35,000* tons, were engaged in the conveyance of bounty immigrants to this colony, and that of this number, no less than 89 were specially fitted out for the purpose.

It will also be seen that from these ships were landed, at Sydney 11,757, and at Port Phillip 7,766, bounty immigrants, making a total of 19,523 souls added to the working classes of the population, at a cost to the colony of 327,106 *l.* 2*s.* 10 *d.*

The Return marked (B.) shows the proportion in which the several counties, and principal subdivisions of the United Kingdom, have contributed to the amount of labour imported during the year 1841. Appendix (B.)

Having heard complaints that many immigrants, hired as farm labourers, have proved utterly ignorant of almost every branch of their business, as well as slovenly in their mode of doing the work set before them, I cannot pass on from my notice of this document without an expression of regret, that of the very large number who have obtained free passages under the description of "Agricultural labourers," so very few should have been selected from those districts where agriculture is most generally and most successfully pursued, and where, consequently, the best husbandmen are to be found.

From Return (C.) it will be seen:— Appendix (C.)

1st. That of the number of persons who arrived on bounty, including children, 9,750 were males, and 9,773 were females; and that of the males, 7,335, and of the females, 7,599, were above the age of 15 years, and immediately available therefore for work.

2dly. That of the total number of bounty immigrants, including children, 4,563 were natives of England; 1,616 were natives of Scotland; and 13,344 were natives of Ireland.

3dly. That of the total number of bounty immigrants, including children, 10,009 were Protestants; 9,476 were Roman Catholics; 37 were Jews, and one (happily a solitary case) was a member of no religious communion.

4thly. That of the total number of adults imported on bounty, 8,643 could read and write; 2,961 could read only; and 3,178 could neither read nor write.

5thly. That of the adults, 3,425 males, and 3,396 females, were married; and 3,758 males, and 4,203 females were unmarried.

Return (D.) shows the number of deaths and births which occurred, either on the voyage or in quarantine, amongst the passengers of all classes who arrived in ships conveying bounty immigrants, and is, perhaps, the most gratifying of all the documents appended to my Report. Appendix (D.)

From this return it appears that out of 22,335 souls (including children, amongst whom the greater number of deaths occurred), who embarked in ships which arrived in the colony with bounty immigrants during the year 1841, 21,705 were landed in safety, the diminution by death of the number which left Great Britain having amounted only to 630, being in the proportion of rather less than three in each hundred persons.

Return (E.) shows the trades or callings of the bounty immigrants who arrived during the year 1841, according to their own statements when examined before the Board; and also the average wages given to persons of those callings at the close of that year. Appendix (E.)

This return is the only one of those forming the Appendix to my Report which I cannot submit as an accurate statistical document. The immigrants having been rapidly hired on board the vessels in which they arrived, I have been unable to obtain any satisfactory record of their engagements, by means of which to classify them, according to their actual employment in the colony, instead of according to their own representations of themselves. This return will, therefore, be found to give a very imperfect account of the distribution of the labour which arrived. For example, the number of agricultural labourers appearing in the Table being 5,149, and the number of shepherds being only 331, it is obvious that many of those who professed the former occupation must be actually employed in the latter; and that, in this instance at least, therefore, the return is defective, as it does not afford a correct view of the proportion in which the demand for these two descriptions of labour existed and was supplied. It is, however, in the number of these two classes only that inaccuracy exists to any considerable extent. The numbers assigned to the other callings may be considered as very nearly correct.

Though I have not been able to show with such accuracy as I could wish the manner in which the labour imported during the year 1841 has been distributed, yet that it has been distributed with a rapidity which might have been deemed almost impossible, considering the difficulty of communication with the interior, I have the means of affording most satisfactory proof. At the close of the third quarter of the year, the immense number of immigrants who were arriving at Sydney in continuous succession, rendered it impossible that those of a less eligible description should find employment within the 10 days during which a maintenance was provided for them on board ship; the admission into the immigrant barracks, and the temporary maintenance there of such labourers with families, and such single women as, through no fault of their own, were discharged from their respective ships, without engagements, was in consequence sanctioned by your Excellency. The total number of

* Not including the "William Money" and the "Perfect." *See* Remarks in Return (A.)

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Sir George Gipps to Lord Stanley.
23 May 1842.

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of persons from time to time received into the barracks, under the above circumstances, up to the end of the year 1841, was

Married men with families	200
Single females	172

The number lodged in the barracks on the 1st of January 1842 was,

Married men with families	31
Single females	15

So that out of 2,997 adult men, and 1,700 adult single women, or 4,697 working hands, who arrived at Sydney during the last half of the year 1841, 372 only failed to obtain employment within 10 days after their arrival in Sydney, and 46 only remained without employment on the first day of the present year.

At Port Phillip it was found necessary to make similar provision for the immigrants who did not find immediate employment; and from returns furnished by his Honor the superintendent of that district, it appears that out of 2,115 adult males, and 1,299 adult single females, or 3,414 working hands, landed in the district on bounty during the last half of the year 1841, 42 men with families, and 65 single women, or 107 working hands, only were without employment on the 1st day of January 1842. These statements render unnecessary any comment on the great demand for labour which must have existed in the colony, and the almost overwhelming distress which, but for its arrival, would have been experienced.

The rates of wages inserted in this Return (E.) are principally taken from averages struck on the wages given in 10 different districts of the interior, according to returns furnished to the principal superintendent of police, by the police magistrates of those districts. The present rates of wages are somewhat lower than those given in this Table, but the reduction is so inconsiderable as to afford in itself a satisfactory proof that the labour market is still much understocked.

Appendix (F.)

Return (F.) shows that the total immigration to the colony during the year 1841, including persons who arrived without any assistance from the Government, amounted to 23,200 souls; of whom 14,652 were landed at Sydney, and 8,548 at Melbourne.

By a remark annexed to this return, it will be seen, that in the number of immigrants represented as having arrived without cost to the Government, are included 127 adult males, 381 adult females, and 72 children, who embarked as bounty immigrants, but were not paid for by the Government in consequence of their ineligibility under the colonial regulations.

The male portion of these rejected immigrants contains some few above the prescribed age, and some single men in excess of the number of single women, and on that account ineligible; but it is principally composed of persons represented to be agricultural labourers, but proving to be of other callings, such as tutors, clerks, overseers, butlers, valets, auctioneers, tradesmen, and others not coming within the description given in the bounty regulations.

The females who were rejected on their own account, and not on account of the ineligibility of their husbands, consisted of some few young women of a superior class to that of domestic and farm servants (which is now the only class admissible on bounty), or of an age above that prescribed by the regulations, or of notoriously bad characters, but principally of young females, not under the protection of married couples, in the manner contemplated by the regulations. The disallowance of bounties, made on this ground, has been large, and in some instances, perhaps, the rigid adherence to the principle of the regulations, which has been found necessary, has involved the rejection of women of an unexceptionable description in other respects. It is, however, satisfactory to myself, and to the other members of the Board, in looking back upon their discharge of a painful duty, to know, that whenever, subsequently to the report of the Board, and the payment of the bounties on immigrants by any ship, facts have come within my knowledge of a nature prejudicial to the character of any single females, these females have almost invariably been found amongst the number of those on whose account no payment was made, in consequence of their not having been under proper protection.

Appendix (G.)

Return (G.) is a comparative statement of the annual amount of immigration during the past four years, from which it will be seen that the number of bounty immigrants who arrived during the year 1841 was less than the aggregate number which arrived during the entire period of the three preceding years by 691 souls only.

The number of immigrants who arrived without cost to the colony during the year 1841, was 3,677, which is less than the aggregate number of the three preceding years by 2,593.

That unassisted immigration has not progressed in the same ratio with assisted immigration may be in some degree attributed to the discouraging accounts which have reached England of the state of the colony, and which must have had the effect of preventing both large and small capitalists from embarking their fortunes in this country, during the continuance of its commercial distress. As this distress is now fast passing away, it is not an unreasonable hope that our next supply of labour will be accompanied by an influx of capital seeking investment in the surplus produce and stock of the colonists, which is now waiting for a market, and thus giving renewed impetus to the further development of the resources of the country, and opening an unbounded field for the employment of the productive classes.

The very small number of capitalists who arrived in the colony, or who have entered into agricultural or pastoral speculations, affords further proof of the great demand for labour

which existed during the year 1841 amongst the old colonists, by whom that which arrived has been almost entirely employed.

From the same Return (G.) it will be seen that the immigration of the four years ended 31st December last, has amounted to 49,684 souls, of whom 39,737 have been introduced at the public expense.

Though it is gratifying to be able to state, that the "want of every description of labour," of which my predecessor, with so great cause, complained in his Report on Immigration for the year 1840, has been, in a very great measure, removed, yet I am far from thinking that the want has as yet been nearly met.

The temporary cessation of immigration will operate very advantageously, as it will afford time and opportunity for the recently arrived labour to settle itself throughout the colony.

On the re-commencement of immigration, the higher rates of wages before the immigrants, as they recede from their place of disembarkation,* will have had the effect probably of withdrawing all but what may be called the perennial labour, or the labour required all the year round from the agricultural districts in the neighbourhood of the capital. In these districts I am of opinion that the next harvest season will bring back a very large demand for additional hands. Under the circumstances of this colony it will not be possible at any time to form anything like a correct estimate of the labour likely to be required; but I feel persuaded that 2,000 males and 1,000 unencumbered females will not meet the demand which will exist during the last quarter of the present year.

The descriptions of productive labour which are now, or are likely to be, in such demand, as to make a provision for their supply out of the public funds desirable, are those, and only those, which are enumerated in the Bounty Regulations of the 3d March 1840; viz. agricultural labourers, shepherds, carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights, bricklayers, masons, and female domestic and farm servants. Sawyers, uniformly paid for by the Government, and brickmakers, might perhaps be specially mentioned.

For males of a superior description, such as clerks and farm overseers, there is at present no demand; and such persons have latterly been subjected to great privations, as well as great disappointment, on their arrival.

For nursery governesses, ladies' maids, and females of a similar description, there is also no demand; and the emigration of such persons (unless with friends to protect and provide for them until they can find employment) is but too frequently productive of misery to themselves and injury to the community.

The number of bounty immigrants who have already arrived in this colony since the commencement of the present year is as follows:

Sydney.		
Adults	3,156	
Children	1,159	
		4,315
Port Phillip.		
Adults	1,007	
Children	316	
		1,323
Total		5,638

In addition to the above, about 1,000 persons have arrived without cost to the colony, making the total number of all classes landed in New South Wales, between the 1st of January last and the present date, amount to about 6,565 souls.

Of the number of bounty immigrants landed at Sydney, the following only now remain in the barracks without employment:

Men with families	27
Widows with families	3

In the uncertainty which at present hangs over the conduct of immigration to this colony, I am without the means of forming any estimate of the numbers who may be expected to arrive during the remainder of the present year.

I am happy to be able to report to your Excellency, that so far as my experience reaches, the ships employed in the conveyance of immigrants, during the past and present year, have been almost uniformly of a class well adapted to the service.

I can also speak in terms of commendation of the manner in which the ships generally have been fitted out and provisioned.

On these heads it occurs to me only to remark, 1st, that it would be desirable, in future, that a description of food, more suited to their constitution than that issued to adults, and now to children also, should be provided for the latter; and, 2dly, that of two modes in which

* It will be borne in mind, that as the immigrants recede further from the capital, whence all supplies are transmitted at a heavy cost of conveyance, the price of clothing will increase as well as the rates of wages, though probably not nearly in the same ratio. *See* Return (E.)

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Encl. in No. 3.

which ships have been fitted up, under the sanction of the authorities at home, recent experience has, I think, shown that to be the better in which the three compartments of the passengers' deck, allotted respectively to the single males, the families, and the single females, are divided from each other by wooden partitions. These partitions, when formed entirely of bars or grating, cannot offer much obstruction to the current of air, and contribute essentially to the preservation of order and morality.

Having bestowed commendation so far, as by abler judges than myself commendation has been allowed to be due, I must respectfully beg to be permitted to stay my remarks at this point, beyond which general praise cannot go. Short as has been my experience in the Immigration Department, I shrink from using individually the strong terms in which the Immigration Board have censured the numerous abuses latterly brought under their notice, and to use weaker terms, would be an injustice to their feelings as well as my own. I beg, therefore, simply to recal your Excellency's attention to the several special reports made by the Board during the past nine months, if, indeed, the facts brought within your knowledge, by the evidence appended to those reports, are not so deeply impressed upon your memory as to need no revival from without.

As regards the conduct of immigration for the future, I must beg, with submission, to express my doubt, whether the selection of the Immigrants can wisely be intrusted to mercantile speculation.

The merchant has been truly and justly designated "the friend of mankind;" but in all dealings with him it must be borne in mind, that however beneficial to the public may be the effects of his enterprise, yet, that his occupation is not the exercise of philanthropy, but the pursuit of gain. And in sending out emigrants for the benefit of New South Wales, the question with the merchant will be, not how he can best promote the interest of the colony, but how he can perform his contract in the most profitable manner to himself. And if, as he sits in his counting-house in London, he finds that men from Shoreditch and Wapping will flock to him for passages to the colony, and that such men will come sufficiently within the description of persons mentioned in his contract to make his payment secure, he will assuredly not go to the trouble and expense of seeking a better description of labourers from the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. This conclusion, I think I may venture to say, can be shown, by the experience of the past six months, to be fully as much supported by fact as it appears to me to be theoretically just.

Recent experience has also shown that an undue, and, as it has proved, a suicidal thirst for gain, on the part of many of the persons entrusted with the conduct of emigration hither, has operated as unfavourably in the selection of surgeons superintendent, as in the selection of emigrants.

Several instances have been brought within my knowledge, and that of the members of the Immigration Board, in which surgeons have not only received no remuneration from the shippers of the immigrants, but have even been required to enter into an engagement to pay for their passages, out of the gratuities expected by them from the Colonial Government. The consequence has been, as might be expected, that in many instances, these cheap surgeons have proved utterly unqualified for their charge, and have brought discredit upon themselves, loss upon their employers, and worse consequences still upon those who were committed to their care. In order to obviate so grievous an evil in future, your Excellency will remember that the Immigration Board, in a late report, took occasion to suggest, that no surgeons should be allowed to proceed in charge of immigrant ships, until they had been approved by the medical officers attached to the Board of Admiralty, or by some other equally competent and disinterested examiners.

I trust that the adoption of some such course may be (if it has not already been) recommended by your Excellency.

Having been driven, by my recently gained experience, from the prepossession in favour of the bounty system, which, in common with most of my fellow colonists, I entertained when I was placed in charge of the Immigration Department, I have naturally been led to consider how the good which was in that system could be retained in any other system which might take its place. I will not venture to intrude the scheme of such a novice as myself into the pages of this already long Report, but I so far trespass upon your Excellency's indulgence as to annex the outline of a plan, which might, perhaps, be found to combine the advantages of the two systems of immigration, known as the Bounty and Government systems, which, unfortunately for the interests of the colony, have ceased to be in concurrent operation.

I cannot conclude this Report, without making known to your Excellency the grateful sense which I entertain, and which, I think, the public at large must entertain with me, of the disinterested exertion smade by Mrs. Chisholm in favour of the unprotected and friendless females who have latterly been landed in such numbers upon our shores. When, in consequence of inattention to a most important regulation of the Government, requiring every single female claimant for bounty "to be under the protection of a married couple, as forming part of the family, and destined to remain with it until otherwise provided for," a number of young women were landed from every ship, without employment, and without friends to afford them shelter or protection, this lady generously came forward to rescue these poor creatures from ruin and misery, and has, for the last seven months, single-handed, and at an entire sacrifice of time and comfort, been labouring to obtain suitable situations for any and all who made application to her. She has deserved my thanks in my official capacity, and I am anxious thus to record them.

I feel

I feel also under obligations to this lady for having roused the colonists to a sense of the advantage which they would derive from the establishment of depôts throughout the country for the reception of newly-arrived immigrants, and from associations to provide for the conveyance of large bodies into their respective districts, at their common cost. At her instance, the foundations of several such institutions have been laid; and I have reason to hope that, on the renewal of immigration, they will be general throughout the country.

Should emigration become, as there is now good ground for hoping that it will become, a great national measure for the relief of a distressed population at home, and for the establishment abroad of dependent "communities on every shore, whose aspect favours hope or bold adventure," I cannot but anticipate from such associations as those of which I am speaking the greatest possible advantage to this colony, as a recipient of the redundant labour of the mother country. Their existence being known in Great Britain will create a confidence amongst the rural population (naturally fearful of what may befal them in countries beyond the seas) that in New South Wales they will not be left destitute in the place where they may be landed, until the demand for their services reaches them there, but that they will, at once, be conveyed into those districts where employment is ready for them.

There are also other institutions, for which it will be the interest of the colonists, as they look not for labourers merely, but for virtuous and respectable labourers, to make large provision out of the wealth which each accession of labour creates amongst them; I mean institutions for the education of the young, and the religious instruction of all, who may be tempted to seek a home amongst them. The honest and respectable of the working classes of Great Britain who may be disposed to emigrate, will be most generally directed in the choice of the land whither they should go by the advice of the parochial clergy; and that advice will assuredly point to those countries where, in co-existence with wordly advantages, the best provision is made for the education of their children and their own religious instruction.

That, as a field for emigration, New South Wales should hold out these advantages, I consider to be of the utmost importance to her interests.

Your Excellency, during whose administration of the Government, nearly 60,000 souls have been transplanted hither, from a country where the ministrations of religion and the means of education are at every man's door, would doubtless press this subject on the attention of the colonists on higher grounds. It is my province here to urge it merely as a means of attracting a better class of immigrants to our shores.

I have, &c.
Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

To his Excellency
Governor Sir George Gipps,
&c. &c. &c.

PROPOSAL FOR THE FUTURE CONDUCT OF IMMIGRATION.

1.—That ships shall be provided, fitted out, and victualled by contract. Charter and outfit of ships.

That one-half of the contract money shall be advanced in England, leaving the other half to be paid in the colony, on the receipt, by the Government, of a favourable report from the surgeon superintendent as to the manner in which the contract has been performed.

That the contractors shall be required to lodge in the hands of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners such policies of insurance as will secure the Government against the loss of the moiety of the expenditure advanced in England.

2.—That the surgeon superintendent shall be nominated by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, who would doubtless require from their nominee satisfactory certificates, not merely that he is competent as a medical practitioner, but that he is a person possessing the still more requisite qualifications of humanity, decision, uprightness, and self-respect. That after nomination he shall be required to present himself before the medical officers attached to the Board of Admiralty, and that his appointment shall be dependent upon the report of those officers. Surgeons Superintendent.

That to the surgeon shall be committed the sole charge of the emigrants, and that the officers of the ship shall be subordinate to him, in all matters concerning the emigrants.

That it shall be the duty of the surgeon to make himself acquainted, as far as possible, with the previous history, character, and callings of the immigrants under his charge; and that he shall be required to present a complete list of them to the immigration agent, on his arrival, with a note attached to the name of each individual indicative of his eligibility, or otherwise, as an emigrant.

3.—That selecting officers shall be appointed in such districts of the United Kingdom as may be deemed expedient, and that they shall be under the general superintendence of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, but that their pay, or the greater part of it, shall be derived from the Colonial Government, by way of head-money on every immigrant who may be approved by the Immigration Board in the colony (deciding of course, as now, according to established rules), after personal inspection, and after consideration of the report given of him by the surgeon superintendent. Selection of emigrants.

(A.)—NEW SOUTH WALES. - - - - - - - - - - -

A RETURN of the Number of BOUNTY IMMIGRANTS, who arrived in the

No.	NAMES OF SHIPS.	Date of Arrival.	SYDNEY.					PORT PHILLIP.				
			Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	William Money	- -	3	3	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
2	Ganges	- -	3	2	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	–
3	Perfect	- -	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	2	9
4	Salsette	Jan. 2	–	–	–	–	–	52	60	46	30	188
5	Ariadne	Jan. 8	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	3	3	28
6	Ferguson	Jan. 15	–	–	–	–	–	94	103	13	18	228
7	Alfred	Jan. 19	91	105	22	17	235	–	–	–	–	–
8	Sir Charles Forbes	Jan. 21	–	–	–	–	–	68	81	15	16	180
9	Conrad	Jan. 31	18	25	9	11	63	–	–	–	–	–
10	Marquis of Hastings	Feb. 4	86	78	19	17	200	–	–	–	–	–
11	York	Feb. 6	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	7
12	Jane Gifford	Feb. 13	81	133	18	14	246	–	–	–	–	–
13	Posthumous	Feb. 13	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
14	Georgiana	Feb. 25	–	–	–	–	–	57	65	38	24	184
15	Argyle, London	Mar. 1	–	–	–	–	–	87	88	20	9	204
16	Brothers	Mar. 11	88	86	50	36	260	–	–	–	–	–
17	Portland	Mar. 11	75	64	39	36	214	–	–	–	–	–
18	Glenswilly	Mar. 11	108	147	22	24	301	–	–	–	–	–
19	Berkshire	Mar. 13	92	84	30	20	226	–	–	–	–	–
20	Susan	Mar. 25	100	88	19	14	221	–	–	–	–	–
21	Margaret	Mar. 28	84	82	39	40	245	–	–	–	–	–
22	Neptune	Mar. 29	–	–	–	–	–	113	110	15	15	253
23	John Cooper	April 4	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	4	4	24
24	Bussorah Merchant	April 6	40	39	38	37	154	–	–	–	–	–
25	Argyle, Liverpool	April 13	–	–	–	–	–	59	89	45	34	227
26	Sir John Falstaff	April 14	32	48	25	33	138	–	–	–	–	–
27	James Mathieson	April 14	65	70	27	29	191	–	–	–	–	–
28	Orestes	May 14	68	85	56	46	255	–	–	–	–	–
29	Moffatt	May 31	163	110	25	24	322	–	–	–	–	–
30	Duchess of Northumberland	June 3	–	–	–	–	–	114	85	22	13	234
31	Frankfield	June 7	–	–	–	–	–	100	95	55	51	301
32	Earl Grey	June 24	105	96	20	25	246	–	–	–	–	–
33	Achilles	July 12	18	2	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–
34	Herald	July 15	104	130	68	60	362	–	–	–	–	–
35	Royal Saxon	July 17	–	–	–	–	–	99	104	14	6	223
36	England	July 17	–	–	–	–	–	135	114	53	41	343
37	Ellen	July 21	105	111	50	27	293	–	–	–	–	–
38	George Fyffe	July 23	–	–	–	–	–	86	96	15	16	213
39	Queen Victoria	July 26	77	71	38	25	211	–	–	–	–	–
40	Brilliant	July 26	–	–	–	–	–	5	12	–	–	17
41	William Abrams	July 26	–	–	–	–	–	61	62	23	24	170
42	Westminster	July 30	–	–	–	–	–	108	98	24	14	244
43	Burrampooter	Aug. 7	69	82	40	35	226	–	–	–	–	–
44	Cadet	Aug. 9	61	66	49	35	211	–	–	–	–	–
45	Pearl	Aug. 17	85	107	11	4	207	–	–	–	–	–
46	Eleanor	Aug. 22	92	79	14	24	209	–	–	–	–	–
47	Elizabeth	Aug. 23	130	111	60	43	344	–	–	–	–	–
48	William Metcalfe	Aug. 27	–	–	–	–	–	83	97	21	8	209
49	Forth	Aug. 28	91	99	23	21	234	–	–	–	–	–
50	Percy	Aug. 28	93	102	53	30	278	–	–	–	–	–
51	Globe	Aug. 28	5	5	1	6	17	–	–	–	–	–
52	Runnymede	Aug. 30	90	114	12	4	220	–	–	–	–	–
53	Adam Lodge	Aug. 30	87	92	39	33	251	–	–	–	–	–
54	Strathfieldsaye	Aug. 30	–	–	–	–	–	88	106	18	16	228
55	John Renwick	Sept. 1	86	103	14	8	211	–	–	–	–	–
56	China	Sept. 7	100	76	26	24	226	–	–	–	–	–
57	United Kingdom	Sept. 7	164	144	76	63	447	–	–	–	–	–
58	Gilbert Henderson	Sept. 16	83	109	7	8	207	–	–	–	–	–
59	Forth	Sept. 18	–	–	–	–	–	82	104	19	16	221
60	Canton	Sept. 18	101	80	13	16	210	–	–	–	–	–
61	Middlesex	Sept. 30	–	–	–	–	–	90	99	19	11	219
62	Thomas Arbuthnot	Oct. 2	–	–	–	–	–	92	92	37	26	247
63	Agricola	Oct. 3	–	–	–	–	–	92	90	29	19	230
64	Enmore	Oct. 4	–	–	–	–	–	43	53	1	6	103
65	William Turner	Oct. 5	81	87	36	29	233	–	–	–	–	–
66	James Moran	Oct. 6	62	58	16	18	154	–	–	–	–	–
67	Intrinsic	Oct. 7	–	–	–	–	–	69	68	42	59	238
68	Lady Kennaway	Oct. 12	92	92	15	10	209	–	–	–	–	–
69	Livingstone	Oct. 21	67	79	48	33	227	–	–	–	–	–
70	Catherine Jamieson	Oct. 22	–	–	–	–	–	43	48	33	28	152
71	Lysander	Oct. 22	–	–	–	–	–	80	105	20	14	219
72	Grindley	Oct. 22	–	–	–	–	–	53	61	16	17	147
73	New York Packet	Oct. 23	71	72	63	38	244	–	–	–	–	–
74	Victoria	Oct. 24	13	17	5	10	45	–	–	–	–	–
75	Ayrshire	Oct. 25	94	94	50	66	304	–	–	–	–	–
76	Diamond	Nov. 4	–	–	–	–	–	96	107	27	23	253
77	Fairlie	Nov. 5	105	129	34	29	288	–	–	–	–	–
78	Larne	Nov. 6	83	88	45	36	252	–	–	–	–	–
79	Trinidad	Nov. 6	52	41	31	24	148	–	–	–	–	–
80	Lascar	Nov. 11	52	54	8	11	125	–	–	–	–	–
81	Wallace	Nov. 26	–	–	–	–	–	103	103	47	50	303

(A.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

Colony during the Year 1841, with Total Cost of their introduction.

GRAND TOTAL.					Amount Paid, or still due, as Bounty.	Amount Paid, or still due, as Gratuities to Surgeons, Officers, &c.	TOTAL COST to the COLONY.	REMARKS.
Adults.		Children.		Number of Souls.				
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
3	3	–	–	6	108 – –	- - -	108 – –	The "Perfect" arrived in 1840, but the small number of immigrants landed from her, at Melbourne, were not included in the Return for that year.
3	2	–	2	7	115 – –	- - -	115 – –	
3	3	1	2	9	134 – –	- - -	134 – –	
52	60	46	30	188	2,703 – –	146 15 –	2,849 15 –	
11	11	3	3	28	448 – –	32 16 –	480 16 –	
94	103	13	18	228	3,968 – –	198 16 –	4,166 16 –	
91	105	22	17	235	3,921 – –	207 15 –	4,128 15 –	
68	81	15	16	180	3,046 – –	167 17 –	3,213 17 –	
18	25	9	11	63	912 – –	57 11 –	969 11 –	
86	78	19	17	200	3,331 – –	186 – –	3,517 – –	The "William Money" arrived in 1840, but the small number of immigrants landed from her were not paid for until 1841.
2	2	2	1	7	106 – –	- - -	106 – –	
81	133	18	14	246	4,256 – –	226 5 –	4,482 5 –	
1	1	–	–	2	38 – –	- - -	38 – –	
57	65	38	24	184	2,798 – –	167 9 4	2,965 9 4	
87	88	20	9	204	3,505 – –	189 8 –	3,694 8 –	
88	86	50	36	260	3,836 – –	238 3 –	4,074 3 –	
75	64	39	36	214	3,096 – –	195 18 –	3,291 18 –	
108	147	22	24	301	5,105 – –	254 – –	5,359 – –	
92	84	30	20	226	3,689 – –	206 5 –	3,895 5 –	
100	88	19	14	221	3,822 – –	202 17 –	4,024 17 –	
84	82	39	40	245	3,754 – –	188 12 6	3,942 12 6	
113	110	15	15	253	4,427 – –	227 1 –	4,654 1 –	
8	8	4	4	24	354 – –	20 8 –	374 8 –	
40	39	38	37	154	2,026 – –	132 4 –	2,158 4 –	
59	89	45	34	227	3,492 – –	208 19 –	3,700 19 –	
32	48	25	33	138	1,925 – –	117 8 –	2,042 8 –	
65	70	27	29	191	2,945 – –	176 7 –	3,121 7 –	
68	85	56	46	255	3,672 – –	217 – –	3,889 – –	
163	110	25	24	322	5,482 – –	293 14 –	5,775 14 –	
114	85	22	13	234	3,991 – –	216 18 –	4,207 18 –	
100	95	55	51	301	4,450 – –	274 14 –	4,724 44 –	
105	96	20	25	246	4,114 – –	224 2 –	4,338 2 –	
18	2	–	–	20	380 – –	- - -	380 – –	
104	130	68	60	362	5,346 – –	329 14 –	5,675 14 –	
99	104	14	6	223	3,962 – –	214 11 –	4,166 11 –	
135	114	53	41	343	5,336 – –	313 5 –	5,649 5 –	
105	111	50	27	293	4,629 – –	266 15 –	4,895 15 –	
86	96	15	16	213	3,648 – –	197 18 –	3,845 18 –	
77	71	38	25	211	3,212 – –	13 – –	3,225 – –	
5	12	–	–	17	323 – –	12 15 –	335 15 –	- - Payment of the bounties on the immigrants per "Brilliant" has not yet been authorised.
61	62	23	24	170	2,617 – –	160 10 –	2,777 10 –	
108	98	24	14	244	4,154 – –	225 2 –	4,379 2 –	
69	82	40	35	226	3,374 – –	206 2 –	3,580 2 –	
61	66	49	35	211	3,043 – –	193 10 –	3,236 10 –	
85	107	11	4	207	3,723 – –	187 19 –	3,910 19 –	
92	79	14	24	209	3,479 – –	191 6 6	3,670 6 6	
130	111	60	43	344	5,194 – –	311 11 –	5,505 11 –	
83	97	21	8	209	3,605 – –	193 13 –	3,798 13 –	
91	99	23	21	234	3,890 – –	214 18 –	4,104 18 –	
93	102	53	30	278	4,305 – –	254 6 –	4,559 6 –	
5	5	1	6	17	225 – –	- - -	225 – –	
90	114	12	4	220	3,956 – –	203 – –	4,159 – –	
87	92	39	33	251	3,871 – –	229 7 –	4,100 7 –	
88	106	18	16	228	3,856 – –	209 16 –	4,065 16 –	
86	103	14	8	211	3,721 – –	134 19 3	3,855 19 3	
100	76	26	24	226	3,624 – –	204 2 –	3,828 2 –	
164	144	76	63	447	6,837 – –	405 19 –	7,242 19 –	
83	109	7	8	207	3,728 – –	189 – –	3,917 – –	
82	104	19	16	221	3,759 – –	203 – –	3,962 – –	
101	80	13	16	210	3,569 – –	192 10 –	3,761 10 –	
90	99	19	11	219	3,762 – –	198 3 –	3,960 3 –	
92	92	37	26	247	3,866 – –	232 4 –	4,098 4 –	
92	90	29	19	230	3,773 – –	211 10 –	3,984 10 –	
43	53	1	6	103	1,849 – –	86 – –	1,935 – –	
81	87	36	29	233	3,542 – –	214 1 –	3,756 1 –	
62	58	16	18	154	2,450 – –	139 1 –	2,589 1 –	
69	68	42	59	238	3,323 – –	230 4 –	3,553 4 –	
92	92	15	10	209	3,631 – –	187 10 –	3,818 10 –	The amount attached to the "Grindley" immigrants is an estimate, the expense of their conveyance to Melbourne having been temporarily defrayed by the Home Government, and being unknown. The immigrants left Scotland in the "India," burnt at sea, were landed at Rio, and transmitted from thence under the direction of the Consul.
67	79	48	33	227	3,304 – –	202 19 6	3,506 19 6	
43	48	33	28	152	2,154 – –	139 4 –	2,293 4 –	
80	105	20	14	219	3,675 – –	201 – –	3,876 – –	
53	61	16	17	147	2,186 – –	105 4 9	2,291 4 9	
71	72	63	38	244	3,452 – –	64 14 –	3,516 14 –	
13	17	5	10	45	650 – –	38 5 –	688 5 –	
94	94	50	66	304	4,407 – –	272 – –	4,679 – –	
96	107	27	23	253	4,172 – –	231 18 –	4,403 18 –	
105	120	34	29	288	4,680 – –	263 16 –	4,943 16 –	
83	88	45	36	252	3,789 – –	228 4 –	2,275 16 –	
52	41	31	24	148	2,137 – –	138 16 –	2,268 4 –	
52	54	8	11	125	2,154 – –	114 4 –	4,894 6 –	Payment of the bounties on immigrants per "Wallace" has not been authorised.
103	103	47	50	303	4,694 – –	290 6 –		

(continued)

No.	NAMES OF SHIPS.	Date of Arrival.	SYDNEY.					PORT PHILLIP.				
			Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
82	Frances	Nov. 28	–	–	–	–	–	29	31	18	14	92
83	Joseph Cunard	Nov. 28	103	101	54	36	294	–	–	–	–	–
84	Alan Ker	Nov. 30	–	–	–	–	–	71	69	44	35	219
85	Mary Nixon	Nov. 30	–	–	–	–	–	62	72	5	11	150
86	Albatross	Nov. 30	85	130	23	24	262	–	–	–	–	–
87	Marquis of Bute	Nov. 30	–	–	–	–	–	80	78	32	34	224
88	Brankenmoor	Dec. 3	–	–	–	–	–	56	67	12	17	152
89	Comet	Dec. 3	70	67	12	7	156	–	–	–	–	–
90	Columbine	Dec. 3	87	91	40	29	247	–	–	–	–	–
91	William Mitchell	Dec. 16	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	1	–	16
92	Ward Chapman	Dec. 16	–	–	–	–	–	86	86	71	63	306
93	Agostina	Dec. 17	–	–	–	–	–	42	50	7	4	103
94	Asia	Dec. 19	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	1	6
95	Tropic	Dec. 23	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
96	William Jardine	Dec. 23	78	86	16	17	197	–	–	–	–	–
97	Emerald Isle	Dec. 23	27	48	6	4	85	–	–	–	–	–
98	Gilmore	Dec. 24	–	–	–	–	–	92	99	21	9	221
99	Lalla Rookh	Dec. 26	58	58	20	19	155	–	–	–	–	–
100	Lady Clarke	Dec. 26	75	98	20	22	215	–	–	–	–	–
101	Alexander	Dec. 27	–	–	–	–	–	82	107	24	18	231
		Total	4,300	4,510	1,594	1,353	11,757	2,883	3,089	974	820	7,766

N.B.—Of the above number of ships, 89 were specially fitted out for the conveyance of immigrants

(B.)—NEW SOUTH WALES. - - - - - - - - - - - -

RETURN of the Native Counties of the Bounty Immigrants, who arrived in the Colony during the Year 1841; showing

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.		Midland Counties.		Eastern Counties.		WALES.	
Counties.	No. of Souls.	Counties.	No. of Souls.	Counties.	No. of Souls.	Counties.	No. of Souls.	Counties.	No. of Souls.
Northumberland	42	Kent	300	Cheshire	86	Lincoln	48	Caernarvonshire	4
Cumberland	67	Sussex	349	Derbyshire	32	Norfolk	48	Denbighshire	10
Westmoreland	24	Surrey	108	Nottinghamshire	80	Huntingdon	10	Flintshire	1
Durham	17	Hampshire	82	Staffordshire	53	Cambridge	23	Merionethshire	3
Yorkshire	371	Berkshire	20	Warwickshire	60	Suffolk	12	Montgomeryshire	1
Lancashire	802	Dorsetshire	42	Worcestershire	40	Bedford	5	Cardiganshire	—
Isle of Man	22	Wiltshire	62	Leicestershire	26	Hertford	24	Radnorshire	—
		Somersetshire	291	Rutlandshire	4	Essex	65	Pembrokeshire	29
		Devonshire	333	Northampton	23	Middlesex	413	Caermarthenshire	3
		Cornwall	120	Buckingham	28			Brecknockshire	1
		Guernsey I.	16	Oxfordshire	22			Glamorganshire	28
				Gloucestershire	219			Anglesea	8
				Monmouthshire	24				
				Herefordshire	37				
				Shropshire	25				
	1,345		1,723		759		648		88

N.B.—The Total number from England, Scotland,

(C.)—NEW SOUTH WALES. - - - - - - - - - - - -

RETURN of the Ages, Native Countries, Religion, Education, &c. of the

AGE AND SEX.									NATIVE COUNTRY.		
ADULTS.		CHILDREN.						TOTAL.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Males above 18.	Females above 15.	Males from 15 to 18.	From 7 to 15.		From 1 to 7.		Under 1 Year.				
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
7,183	7,599	152	929	816	1,187	1,065	299	293	19,523	4,563	1,616	13,344

GRAND TOTAL.					Amount Paid, or still due, as Bounty.	Amount Paid, or still due, as Gratuities to Surgeons, Officers, &c.	TOTAL COST to the COLONY.	REMARKS.
Adults.		Children.		Number of Souls.				
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
29	31	18	14	92	1,345 – –	83 12 –	1,428 12 –	
103	101	54	36	294	4,476 – –	275 4 –	4,751 4 –	
71	69	44	35	219	3,120 – –	220 – –	3,340 – –	
62	72	5	11	150	2,622 – –	119 6 –	2,741 6 –	
85	130	23	24	262	4,350 – –	201 12 –	4,551 12 –	
80	78	32	34	224	3,377 – –	209 16 –	3,586 16 –	
56	67	12	17	152	2,532 – –	144 18 –	2,676 18 –	
70	67	12	7	156	2,801 – –	149 11 –	2,950 11 –	
87	91	40	29	247	3,844 – –	226 13 –	4,070 13 –	
6	9	1	–	16	285 – –	12 16 –	297 16 –	
86	86	71	63	306	2,260 10 –	327 10 –	2,588 – –	– – A moiety of the bounties claimed on account of the immigrants per "Ward Chapman" has been refused.
42	50	7	4	103	1,803 – –	101 5 –	1,904 5 –	
1	2	2	1	6	77 – –	- - -	77 – –	
1	–	–	–	1	19 – –	- - -	19 – –	
78	86	16	17	197	3,306 – –	203 14 –	3,509 14 –	
27	48	6	4	85	1,460 – –	84 5 –	1,544 5 –	
92	99	21	9	221	3,804 – –	208 19 –	4,012 19 –	– – Twenty-five per cent. on account of the immigrants per "Gilmore" remains unpaid.
58	58	20	19	155	2,394 – –	203 14 –	2,597 14 –	
75	98	20	22	215	3,507 – –	194 18 –	3,701 18 –	
82	107	24	18	231	3,841 – –	207 4 –	4,048 4 –	
7,183	7,599	2,568	2,173	19,523	309,718 10 –	17,387 12 10	327,106 2 10	

to this colony. The aggregate measurement of the whole number of ships is about 36,170 tons.

- - - - - - - - - - (B.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

the Number from each County, and the aggregate Number from each of the grand Subdivisions of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.							
Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.		ULSTER.		LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		MUNSTER.	
Counties.	No. of Souls.	Counties.	No. of Souls.	Counties.	No. of Souls.	Counties.	No. of Souls.	Counties.	No. of Souls.	Counties.	No. of Souls.
Caithness -	12	Edinburgh -	357	Donegal -	416	Longford -	113	Leitrim - -	76	Clare - -	856
Sutherland -	—	Haddington -	25	Londonderry -	281	West Meath -	174	Sligo - -	52	Kerry - -	62
Ross-shire -	13	Berwickshire -	20	Antrim - -	467	East Meath -	106	Mayo - -	68	Cork - -	948
Cromartie -	—	Roxburghshire	21	Fermanagh -	671	Louth - -	137	Galway -	772	Waterford -	112
Nairn - - -	4	Selkirkshire -	5	Tyrone - -	1,064	King's County	371	Roscommon -	268	Tipperary -	2,226
Inverness-shire	34	Peebles -	14	Down - -	357	Kildare -	194			Limerick -	1,990
Murray or Elgin	12	Lanarkshire -	258	Cavan - -	427	Dublin - -	604				
Banff - -	6	Dumfriesshire	48	Monaghan -	197	Queen's Co. -	135				
Aberdeen - -	54	Galloway -	27	Armagh -	338	Carlow - -	98				
Kincardine -	11	Ayrshire -	110			Wicklow -	163				
Forfarshire -	74	Dumbarton -	25			Kilkenny -	359				
Fifeshire -	121	Argyleshire -	69			Wexford -	142				
Kinross -	9	Renfrewshire	94								
Clackmannan	8	Stirling - -	35								
Perthshire -	140	Linlithgow -	2								
Orkney & Shetland Isles -	6	Bute - -	2								
	504		1,112		4,218		2,596		1,236		5,294

and Ireland respectively, are shown in Return (C.)

- - - - - - - - - - (C.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

Bounty Immigrants, who arrived in the Colony during the Year 1841.

RELIGION.				EDUCATION.			MARRIED OR SINGLE ADULTS.			
				NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO CAN			MARRIED.		SINGLE.	
Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Free-thinkers.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10,009	9,476	37	1	8,643	2,961	3,178	3,425	3,396	3,758	4,203

(D.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN of the Number of Deaths and Births on Board Emigrant Ships which arrived in the Colony during the Year 1841; and also of the Number which occurred in Quarantine.

IMMIGRANTS, WHERE LANDED.	ON THE VOYAGE.					IN QUARANTINE.					GRAND TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Deaths.			Births.		Deaths.			Births.				
	14 Years & upwards.	From 7 to 14.	Under 7.	Males.	Females.	14 Years & upwards.	From 7 to 14.	Under 7.	Males.	Females.	Deaths.	Births.	
Sydney	84	8	304	96	97	10	–	2	–	–	408	193	In the number of deaths and births are included those which occurred amongst persons who were passengers in ships conveying bounty immigrants, but who were not themselves bounty immigrants. The number of such persons who arrived in the colony during the year 1841 was as follows:—1,069 adult males, 723 adult females, 214 male children, and 176 female children; making a total of 2,182 souls; which, added to the number of bounty immigrants, makes a total of 21,705 persons landed from emigrant ships.
Port Phillip	51	30	141	58	69	–	–	–	–	–	222	127	
Total	135	38	445	154	166	10	–	2	–	–	630	320	

(E.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN of the Trades or Callings to which the Bounty Immigrants, who arrived during the Year 1841, professed to belong; showing the Number of each Calling, and the Average Rate of Wages given during the last Quarter of the Year.

TRADES.	SYDNEY.			PORT PHILLIP.			GRAND TOTAL.	Average Wages per Annum, with Food and Lodging.
	Time of Arrival.		TOTAL SOULS.	Time of Arrival.		TOTAL SOULS.		
	Between Jan. and June 1841.	Between July and Dec. 1841.		Between Jan. and June 1841.	Between July and Dec. 1841.			
Males:								£. s.
Agricultural labourers	865	2,134	2,999	533	1,617	2,150	5,149	22 –
Blacksmiths	43	152	195	26	79	105	300	45 10
Boot and shoe makers	17	–	17	12	1	13	30	44 –
Brickmakers	8	8	16	1	–	1	17	43 –
Bricklayers	3	56	59	6	36	42	101	51 –
Butchers	4	2	6	2	–	2	8	36 –
Bakers	7	2	9	1	–	1	10	42 –
Carters	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	28 –
Carpenters	72	322	394	65	176	241	635	45 –
Cabinet-makers	5	2	7	2	–	2	9	52 –
Coachmen	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	25 –
Coopers	5	1	6	2	–	2	8	47 10
Domestic servants	28	11	39	6	–	6	45	25 –
Grooms	13	16	29	7	4	11	40	26 –
Gardeners	49	57	106	16	27	43	149	32 –
Millwrights	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	45 –
Plasterers	5	–	5	2	–	2	7	47 10
Quarrymen	4	2	6	1	1	2	8	51 –
Shepherds	60	113	173	41	117	158	331	24 –
Stonemasons	11	59	70	23	36	59	129	54 –
Sawyers	14	20	34	4	6	10	44	57 10
Tailors	14	–	14	5	–	5	19	34 –
Wheelwrights	12	17	29	–	12	12	41	45 –
Whitesmiths	2	9	11	–	1	1	12	47 10
Miscellaneous	55	12	67	13	1	14	81	
Total	1,303	2,997	4,300	768	2,115	2,883	7,183	
Females:								£.
Cooks	16	29	45	5	19	24	69	14 a' 30
Dressmakers	54	7	61	23	–	23	84	9 a' 16
Dairy maids	–	156	156	–	51	51	207	12 a' 30
Farm servants	125	265	390	24	37	61	451	10 a' 15
General house servants	23	561	584	45	478	523	1,107	10 a' 18
Housemaids	279	345	624	314	620	931	1,558	12 a' 15
Housekeepers	13	6	19	2	30	32	51	8 a' 20
Kitchen maids	31	46	77	–	1	1	78	12 a' 20
Ladies' maids	4	13	17	1	–	1	18	8 a' 13
Laundresses	18	34	52	9	9	18	70	12 a' 26
Needlewomen	19	15	34	1	–	1	35	10 a' 14
Nursery governesses	27	5	32	2	–	2	34	6 a' 15
Nursemaids	125	217	342	23	54	77	419	5 a' 13
Miscellaneous	17	1	18	3	–	3	21	
Total	751	1,700	2,451	452	1,299	1,751	4,202	

REMARKS.

According to the custom of the colony, food and lodging are almost invariably allowed to out-door labourers, mechanics, &c. in the country districts, where alone any considerable demand for labour now exists.

The quantity of food usually allowed is as follows:

Meat, 7 to 10 lbs. – – – } per week.
Flour, 7 to 10 lbs. – – – }
Sugar, 2 lbs. } or milk in lieu – }
Tea, 3 oz. – }

The clothing required by a labourer and his wife, and its average cost in the remote, and consequently most expensive districts in the country, is as follows:

Labourer:	£.	s.	d.
One moleskin jacket	–	12	–
Two vests	–	8	–
One pair moleskin trousers	–	12	–
One pair flush trousers	–	12	–
Four shirts—2 regatta, 8s.; 2 striped, 5s.	–	13	–
Three pair boots	1	10	–
One shepherd's coat	1	10	–
Three pair socks	–	4	6
Two handkerchiefs	–	2	–
One pair blankets	–	12	–
One rug	–	5	–
One mattress	–	12	–
One straw hat	–	5	–
Total	£.7	17	6

Wife:			
One print dress	–	10	–
One merino dress	1	5	–
One flannel petticoat	–	10	–
Four pair hose	–	10	–
Three pair shoes	–	2	6
Four caps	–	5	–
One shawl	–	10	–
Three shifts	–	15	–
One pair stays	–	15	–
Three aprons	–	6	–
One straw bonnet	–	8	–
Total	£.6	16	6

The wives of labourers (if their services are required in ordinary farm occupations) receive somewhat less than one half of the wages, and about two-thirds of the quantity of food allowed to the husband.

Boys of an age for work may obtain from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per annum, with food.

Young children requiring the constant attendance of their mother are a great hindrance to the engagement and well-doing of new-coming immigrants, and immigrants so encumbered must be satisfied with a small pecuniary compensation for their labour.

(F.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

A RETURN of the Total Number of IMMIGRANTS of all Classes, who arrived in the Colony during the Year 1841.

IMMIGRANTS, WHERE LANDED.	ON BOUNTY.					UNASSISTED.					GRAND TOTAL.				
	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Sydney - - -	4,300	4,510	1,593	1,354	11,757	1,568	876	238	213	2,895	5,868	5,386	1,831	1,567	14,652
Port Phillip - - -	2,883	3,089	974	820	7,766	493	166	68	55	782	3,376	3,255	1,042	875	8 ,548
TOTAL - - -	7,183	7,599	2,567	2,174	19,523	2,061	1,042	306	268	3,677	9,244	8,641	2,873	2,442	23,200

Remark.—In the number of unassisted immigrants are included 127 adult males, 381 adult females, and 72 children, who embarked as bounty immigrants, but were not paid for by the Government, in consequence of their ineligibility under the Colonial Regulations.

(G.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yearly Amount of IMMIGRATION during the several Years, from 1st of January 1838 to 31st December 1841.

IMMIGRANTS, WHERE LANDED.	1838.			1839.			1840.			1841.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Assisted.	Unassisted.	TOTAL.	Assisted.	Unassisted.	TOTAL.	Assisted.	Unassisted.	TOTAL.	Assisted.	Unassisted.	TOTAL.	Assisted.	Unassisted.	TOTAL.
Sydney - - - -	6,102	1,478	7,580	7,852	2,802	10,654	4,275	1,297	5,572	11,757	2,895	14,652	29,986	8,472	38,458
Port Phillip - - -	-	-	-	564	150	714	1,421	543	1,964	7,776	782	8,548	9,751	1,475	11,226
TOTAL - - -	6,102	1,478	7,580	8,416	2,952	11,368	5,696	1,840	7,536	19,523	3,677	23,200	39,737	9,947	49,684

Immigration Office, Sydney,
14 May 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Sir George Gipps to Lord Stanley.
20 Sept. 1842.

No. 173.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Sydney,
20 September 1842.

My Lord,

Immigration Report, No. 1, p. 50. Resolutions, No. 2, p. 143.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council of this colony on the subject of immigration, as also a copy of the resolutions which were passed by the Council on the last day of its session, (the 9th instant) adopting and approving the Report.

Having in my despatch, No. 88, of the 14th of May last, addressed your Lordship fully on the subject of immigration, I feel it unnecessary to accompany the Report with many observations.

The view taken by the Committee of the probable want of immigrants is, I have reason to believe, correct. There is not, it appears to me, any actual

NEW SOUTH WALES.

dearth of labour in the colony; but there is ground to apprehend that, ere long, a scarcity of it will again be felt.

With respect to the project of a loan, I beg leave to state, that I still adhere to the opinion I have often expressed, that we should endeavour, if possible, to do without one; but that if the want of immigrants alone stand in the way of the prosperity of the colony, and we cannot obtain money to pay for the passage of them in any other way, we ought not to shrink from resorting to a loan; remembering, however, always, that we cannot raise one without the assistance of Her Majesty's Government.

We still continue to sell but little land; but our ordinary revenue suffices, I am happy to say, to cover all our expenses.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Gipps.*

No. 3. p. 144.

P.S.—I take the liberty of enclosing a printed copy of the remarks which I made in the Legislative Council on the 9th instant, when the Report of the Committee on Immigration (which is now enclosed) was under consideration.

(signed) *G. G.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Encl. 1, in No. 4. REPORT from the COMMITTEE on IMMIGRATION; with the Appendix and Minutes of Evidence.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, No. 2.

Tuesday, 17 May 1842.

2. IMMIGRATION: Committee appointed to consider the question of Immigration generally, with the view of ascertaining the present and prospective demands of the colonists for labour, and how the same can be most effectually and economically met; with instructions to take evidence, if necessary, and report:—

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Australia.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.	M. H. H. Macarthur.
The Auditor-General.	Sir John Jamison.
Mr. Jones.	Mr. James Macarthur.

His Excellency the Governor then laid upon the table the undermentioned Papers on the subject of Immigration; viz.

(1.) Report from Francis L. S. Merewether, Esq., on the subject of Immigration generally, for the year 1841, with an Appendix; to be printed.

(2.) Return of the Number of Immigrants landed in New South Wales, between the 1st of January 1841 and the 30th of April 1842, on whom Bounty has been refused.

(3.) Return of the Amount of Quarantine Expenses charged against parties importing Immigrants on Bounty into New South Wales, between the 1st of January 1841 and the 30th of April 1842.

(4.) Return, showing the Number of Permissions to import Immigrants on Bounty, granted in the several quarters of the years between that which ended the 31st December 1837 and the quarter ended 31st December 1840, which permissions respectively expired in the several quarters between that which ended on the 31st December 1839 and the 31st December 1841; showing, also, the proportion of these permissions acted on and the proportion not acted on.

(5.) Return, distinguishing the Number of English, Scotch, and Irish Immigrants introduced into New South Wales during the year 1841.

(6.) Return of the Number of Immigrants landed in the Colony of New South Wales, on whom Bounty has been paid, or is now payable, in conformity with the Regulations of 3d March 1840.

To be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

REPORT from the COMMITTEE on IMMIGRATION, 1842.

The COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, appointed on the 17th May 1842, to consider the question of Immigration generally, with the view of ascertaining the present and prospective Demands of the Colonists for Labour, and how the same may be most effectually and economically met, with Instructions to take Evidence, if necessary, and to report, having carefully examined the subject, have agreed to the following Report.

THE attention of your committee has been directed to an examination of the working of the bounty system; the only one which, during the past year, has been in activity for the introduction of immigrants. Until the suspension of its operations, in consequence of the decline of the land fund, that system provided a supply of labour sufficient not only to remove the dearth which before prevailed, but to accumulate a disposable amount

of

of that commodity to which recourse may be had, until the period, not very distant it may be hoped, when the course of events shall admit of a further supply being furnished. Between the 1st of July 1841, and the 30th June 1842, there have been introduced into the Port of Sydney, 4,502 men, 4,663 women, and 3,186 children; 12,351 persons, on account of whom bounties and gratuities, amounting to 205,774 *l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* have been paid. Within the same interval there have been landed in Port Phillip, 2,720 men, 2,910 women, and 1,750 children; 7,380 persons: and the attendant expense has been 122,789 *l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* Between the same dates, 1,395 individuals have arrived on whom the bounties have been withheld, on various grounds of objection, to the amount of 22,567 *l.* There have arrived also 2,300 persons not claiming the assistance of Government; thus 23,426 persons have been added to the population within 12 months. The sum total expended in the introduction of the 19,731 persons on whom the bounty was paid, has been (excluding the expenses of the quarantine and immigration departments) 328,563 *l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The average cost per head has therefore been 16 *l.* 13*s.*, or about 2*s.* 4*d.* less than the average of the previous year.

Appendix (A.)

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (C.) (C. a.)

Appendix (D.)

In reporting, in conformity with their instructions, as to the mode in which the demand for labour may be most effectually and economically met, your committee do not hesitate to state their persuasion that in both these respects the advantages of the bounty system have been satisfactorily established. But upon the subject of the qualifications of the immigrants as to character and usefulness, they cannot express themselves but with a very considerable abatement of satisfaction and approval.

Respecting too large a proportion of them, it is impossible not to observe that the very attempt to pass them off as qualified in accordance with the regulations of Government, must be a standing disgrace to the parties engaged in it. Proofs of deception attempted, and of fraud and forgery actually committed, by persons in the United Kingdom connected with the occupation of sending out emigrants under bounty orders, and instances of personation, and of fictitious characters, exposed by the vigilance of the Immigration Board, have been painfully frequent. Where so many instances have upon inquiry been brought to light, there is reason to allow much weight to the opinion of witnesses, that there may have been, in all probability many other cases in which detection has not taken place. It has been accordingly a question with your committee, whether they ought not to recommend the absolute discontinuance of a system under which it has been proved that such abuses could be practised; and that recommendation they would certainly not withhold, if they could be satisfied that those abuses formed an inseparable part of the system. But they have hesitated to take that extreme step, as past experience has shown that the bounty system admits of being carried on without such attendant deceptions and with a superiority of advantage to the colony in point of economy over any other system which has hitherto been attempted or proposed. After the largest allowance has been made for the number of useless and unsuitable persons who have so satisfied the letter of the regulations, as only not to be rejected, and whose services must therefore be considered as dearly purchased, it yet remains certain that cases of an unexceptionable nature have preponderated, and in a high proportion. It is impossible to look around in any direction without discovering instances of skilful workmen, and of industrious well-conducted families and individuals, added to the community by the operation of the bounty system during the period now under observation. It would therefore be as questionable in point of justice as of policy to abandon a system productive of such undeniable advantages, on account of some attendant abuses and defects. At any rate, it should not be given up so long as a reasonable hope remains that such abuses can be suppressed, and the public be enabled to obtain the benefits of the system without its attendant drawbacks. It is right to bring into notice, that whenever a breach of the regulations is detected, the bounties are witheld; and therefore, although there may have been brought to the colony a number of individuals from whose residence in it there is but little prospect of any benefit arising, yet the public is at least exempt from all charge for their conveyance. The prominent feature in the bounty system is, that it provokes and enforces strict inquiry into the character and qualifications of every individual introduced by it. And if it must be presumed that objectionable cases do frequently pass undetected, in spite of the utmost vigilance which can be exercised, it must be admitted, on the other hand, that similar cases might occur under any other system which should introduce immigrants, without exacting on their arrival in the colony, and preliminary to the payment of their passage-money, that inquiry into their characters and qualifications which the bounty emigrants invariably undergo. Neither does the amount of bounties withheld furnish any accurate test of the extent of unworthiness prevailing among the parties so rejected; because, although the forfeiture is justly imposed for every breach of the regulations, yet it is obvious that persons may be highly respectable in themselves, without exactly answering the conditions by which they would be qualified to receive a free passage at the expense of the colony; great numbers, for instance have been refused on the ground of their following the trades of tailors, coopers, cabinet-makers, brewers, and other occupations not admissible under the regulations; and yet such persons may be altogether unexceptionable in themselves, and will undoubtedly form a useful acquisition to the colony which obtains their services without expense. In the instance also of young women who have been refused the bounty, in consequence of their not being *bonâ fide* under the charge of relatives or protectors, as required by the regulations, although your committee regard the strict observation of that condition as most important to the moral welfare and security of the parties, and therefore view with the highest disapprobation

Merewether, Q. 20.

Christie, Q. 22.

Innes, Q. 25.

Savage, Q. 8.

Appendix (C.)

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bation the attempts which have been made to evade it, still it would be by no means just or charitable to conclude that the unprotected are uniformly unworthy.

Nevertheless, while these considerations in some degree abate the unfavourable impression created by the detection of so many abuses under the bounty system, your committee still feel, after every allowance has been made, that there remains evidence of improprieties which can scarcely be spoken of in terms of too great severity. The disposition to resort to such practices cannot but be checked by the numerous examples of severe pecuniary loss sustained by the characters of emigration ships, through the refusal of the bounties in all cases where abuses have been discovered; and this community is under the deepest obligations to the Executive Government for its firmness in imposing those penalties. Should that check, however, prove insufficient, and if no other can be devised to prevent the recurrence of systematic deceptions, and to suppress such frequent breaches of morals as have occurred during the past year, your committee must, in fulfilment of their duty, recommend the abolition of the system The points which they consider to require especially a corrective or total remodelling, are the following:

1. The mode of certifying the age, occupation, character, and identity of the parties who are permitted to embark as bounty emigrants.

2. The maintenance of order and morality among the emigrants during the voyage.

Upon examination it will appear that the present form of certificate, even with the checks devised by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, is extremely defective as a security against imposture. From the appearance of many of those certificates which have been brought under the notice of your committee, a suspicion is excited that the alterations and erasures which they exhibit have been effected subsequently to their attestation, and with a purpose clearly fraudulent. These certificates, it appears, are generally placed in the hands of the bounty agents after the commissioners' agent has finally mustered the parties, and has certified that he sees no reason to doubt that they are really the persons described. It is therefore plain that there exists no security against the subsequent introduction of false statements; and the evidence taken before this committee affords full proof that some of the parties entrusted with the certificates are not incapable of such dishonesty. As a check upon this, it is recommended that all such certificates should be delivered up to the government emigration agent when he musters the parties; and that he, after having signed, transmit them to the colonial secretary at Sidney, or to the superintendent at Port Phillip, according as the vessel may be chartered for one or the other destination.

Merewether, Q. 24.

Savage, Q. 34.

Innes, Q. 14.

Browne, Q. 42.

Some question may still be raised as to the safety and expediency of the agents of Government in England granting any certificates, in however general terms they may be expressed, because it is scarcely possible that they should not be construed, by parties interested, to imply some degree of at least negative approval. Thus regarded, they tend to restrict the expression of a perfectly unfettered opinion by the Board here upon the qualifications of the immigrants; or it is felt as a hardship that the bounty should be withheld upon parties who are supposed (however erroneously) to have been officially approved before they left England. But supposing that the system of requiring certificates, as at present, is to be upheld, your committee would propose the following alterations in the details of the established practice:

Browne, Q. 32. Merewether, Q. 23, 24.

1. It is recommended that the declaration by every applicant for a free passage should include a statement "that he or she has not paid, nor promised to pay, nor to his or her knowledge has there been paid, or promised on his or her account by any other person, any sum of money or valuable consideration in addition to the bounty for his or her passage, or for the passage of his or her child or children."

Merewether, Q. 44.

Savage, Q. 43. 46.

2. The certificate, to be signed by two respectable householders, should state "that they have known the applicant, if an adult, regularly working for a period of —— years (not less than two) at the trade or occupation of ——."

3. The certificate of the clergyman and magistrate should not be annexed to the foregoing declarations, as at present, but should be contained on a separate paper; and when signed by the clergyman and magistrate, should be by one of them forwarded by post direct to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. In addition to the present form, every such certificate should testify "that the applicant, and the respectable householders, are known by such clergyman and magistrate; and that all which is attested, as to the age, character, and occupation of the party proposing to emigrate, is true."

Your committee repeat the expression of their doubt whether certificates of this tendency can be required of parties proposing to emigrate, without impeaching, in some degree, the privilege of withholding the bounty for such parties if their examination here before the Immigration Board should prove unsatisfactory. But assuming that such certificates are to be required, they cannot doubt the propriety of their being so framed as to render the evasion of them a matter of extreme difficulty; and they are of opinion that this end would be promoted by the adoption of the alterations now suggested. With the same object in view, they consider it would be very serviceable if the government emigration agents were to institute such inquiries as their local circumstances would afford them excellent opportunities to prosecute, relative to the age, character, and occupation of every emigrant proposing to claim a free passage on bounty; and that it should be studiously made public, so that the parties interested should be fully apprised of the fact, that such inquiries would be made, and the result stated to the colonial secretary at Sydney, or to the superintendent at Port Phillip. This course of proceeding, while it would

would be exempt from even that degree of implied approval which the present certificate, however qualified in its terms, may be supposed to carry, would suggest valuable hints for inquiry to the Immigration Board; and by the augmented dread of detection which it must inspire, would have the effect of deterring the bounty agents in England from attempting, or conniving at any evasion of the regulations. The government emigration agents resident at the several seaports, are the persons who have the best opportunities to detect and baffle such unprincipled attempts as are proved to have been resorted to during the past year; and on the part of those gentlemen it may be required and expected, that both as relates to investigating the correctness of certificates in favour of emigrants, and to the arrangements for their health and comfort during the voyage, a more active degree of interference should be exercised than they appear hitherto to have considered to form part of their duty.

But the most indispensable improvement called for, is in the description of persons filling the office of surgeon to the bounty ships. A moment's consideration of the circumstances under which the passengers by an emigrant ship are brought together, and must be associated during the voyage, will sufficiently show the importance of the station filled by the medical superintendent. Even if that most becoming provision of the bounty system were punctually carried into operation, according to which parental superintendence or family connexion should be pledged for the security of the most defenceless, there would still remain such offices to be discharged towards the passengers as none but a man of firmness, discretion, forbearance, and benevolence, could appropriately fulfil. It was with the desire and expectation of inducing medical men of suitable qualifications to engage in the emigration service, that your committee in 1840 advised the adoption of that part (among others) of the government regulations which established the payment of a gratuity to the surgeon for every approved bounty immigrant landed in the colony. Their surprise and disappointment have been equally excited on discovering that this provision has been perverted from its proper design, and has gone to swell the profits of the emigration agents instead of being employed, as was intended, for the better protection and management of the emigrants during the voyage. This is a point of such vital importance to the preservation of health, order, and morals, in the bounty ships, that your committee have directed their most assiduous attention to the best means of remedying the evils, which, in the course of the present inquiry, have been brought under their notice as arising from the want of proper medical superintendence. They believe it to be unquestionable, that surgeons of the navy would be the most proper and effective officers who could be appointed to the superintendence of emigrant vessels. If their employment in that service should be sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, your committee entertain a hope, that their time, while so employed, might be allowed to be reckoned as a period of active service. They also recommend, that the pay, allowances, and gratuities of surgeons so engaged, should be on the same scale as was fixed in the government immigration vessels; and that the pay and allowances, no less than the gratuities, should form a charge upon the sum to be issued in payment of bounties for each vessel; and that the payment should be direct from the Colonial Treasury to the surgeon, without coming at all into the hands of the agent.

Appendix (E.) Merewether, Q. 46.

Savage, Q. 14.

Innes, Q. 10. 33.

Browne, Q. 15.

Should it be found impracticable to obtain the services of naval surgeons, the next most desirable expedient which presents itself, is the engagement of surgeons who have been previously accustomed to the sea, and are of suitable character and age. This would require the establishment of some satisfactory test for ascertaining the medical skill and the scarcely less important personal qualifications of parties seeking the appointment now under consideration. It is the opinion of your committee, not only that the power of nominating the surgeon should be altogether removed from the owners or agents of the vessel, and transferred to the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, subject to the production of proper professional and other recommendatory certificates, but that the amount of remuneration to be received by the surgeon should be fixed at the discretion of Government, and the Commissioners be empowered to conclude an agreement with him accordingly, authorising him to receive payment by order of the governor, on satisfactory proof being afforded of his having duly discharged his duty. By this means the combination now subsisting between the medical officer and the bounty agent, to whom he looks for his remuneration, would be broken off. The surgeon would become, as he ought to be, a virtual officer of Government, under an obligation, arising from both duty and self-interest, to use his best exertions for the welfare of the emigrants entrusted to his charge, and to render to the colonial government a fair and impartial report of them, according to the best estimate which his opportunities of intercourse and observation during the voyage have enabled him to form.

Merewether, Q. 21.
Browne, Q. 20, 21.
Christie, Q. 24.

During the 12 months ending with the 30th of June last, immigration has been carried on to an unprecedent extent; the numbers added to the population from that source alone having been, as was before shown, 23,426. Nevertheless, those new arrivals, with exceptions too few to affect the main position, have rapidly found engagements at wages which, though somewhat reduced, are still sufficiently liberal to satisfy any reasonable expectations which could have been entertained by the immigrants themselves. The occurrences of the period now under consideration have satisfied your committee, that in their previous reports they have not at all overstated the want of labour prevailing in the colony at those periods. They can also trace the soundness of that policy by which large masses of population were introduced at once into the colony. No fewer than 1,000 have sometimes arrived within a period of two days, and although the entire number did not fail to obtain employment

Appendix (F.), (F. a.) Appendix (G.) Miles, Q. 3.

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employment within a period surprisingly short, yet the addition of so many serviceable hands all seeking engagements at the same instant, could not fail to produce an effect in keeping down the general rate of wages. That effect would not so certainly have followed if the same number of emigrants had been brought in small detachments, and at more distant intervals. At the same time, although wages have been so far reduced as in some degree to meet the circumstances of the employer, they have not fallen below that level which enables the labourer to provide an honest and comfortable subsistence for himself and family. Neither are there symptoms of a superabundance of labour in any part of the territory. There are few, if any, instances of industrious and skilful persons wanting employment. Among particular classes, consisting of those who have not learned a trade, or are unqualified for manual labour, depending rather upon pursuits of a higher order, there may be some excess of candidates for situations. But it should be remarked, that if the parties in question, that is, such as are qualified to act as clerks, overseers, tutors, and the like, have arrived here under the bounty system, it can have been only through a breach or evasion of the regulations, which were framed with a design to exclude them. In every state of society there will always be a certain proportion, which, from incompetency, or through mere casualty, experiences difficulty in obtaining employment; but there is nothing in the evidence before your committee to lead them to suspect that such proportion is excessive here, or that it has very materially augmented with the recent increase of the population. Under these circumstances it appears most obvious that there exists a continued necessity for the introduction of immigrants; whether by the bounty system, or by any other, is of comparatively minor importance, provided that such introduction of additional hands be certain, sufficient, and economical. The copious fund of labour which was introduced during the past year, among other beneficial effects upon the welfare of the colony, has had that of enabling the settlers to carry on the operations of their industry for a certain period, without the necessity of having recourse to any fresh supplies. But that period must necessarily be drawing to a close, and your committee are most strongly persuaded that unless measures be taken for the resumption of emigration, not later than the spring and summer of next year, the want of labour will be felt as injuriously here as ever; wages will rise to their former exorbitant rate, and the consequent exhaustion of property and embarrassment (arising from that cause), among the settlers, will be again experienced with even aggravated severity.

Savage, Q. 50.
Innes, Q. 37, 38.
Browne, Q. 49, 50.
Christie, Q. 25, 26.
Miles, Q. 4.
Merewether, Q. 40, 41.
Miles, Q. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Scott, Q. 40.

With reference to the precise extent to which it is desirable that immigration should be carried, your committee see no reason to depart from the opinion which they have on former occasions expressed, that from 10,000 to 12,000 individuals may be introduced at the public expense every year, without occasioning any redundancy in the population Your committee have had before them during a succession of years, continued proofs of the tendency which employment has, in this colony, more than to keep pace with the supply of labour. Their persuasion therefore, founded upon such experience, is, rather that immigration, even to the extent here contemplated, augmented also as it undoubtedly would be by numerous individuals arriving without assistance from Government, would not sufficiently keep down wages to such a rate as employers could afford to pay, unless there should be at intervals not too distant, a great increase (as in the past year), upon the ordinary average of numbers introduced. It might not be prudent to lay down as a positive certainty that such will be the case, but all reasonable probability appears to countenance such an expectation.

Under these circumstances, and deeming the continuance of immigration to be altogether indispensable to the improvement and even the maintenance of the colony, your committee have naturally looked with very great anxiety to the condition and prospects of the land fund. The vital importance of this question cannot be doubted, when it is recollected that upon the productiveness of the land fund depends the continuance of immigration, and that the continuance of immigration is indispensable to the welfare of the colony. In having their attention directed to the virtual cessation of the sale of Crown lands, it has been impossible for your committee to omit all consideration of the causes to which that stoppage is attributable. In expression of the opinion entertained by the majority of the members, a resolution has been adopted, "that the raising of the minimum price of land of every description in the colony above 5*s.* per acre is impolitic." Under the prevailing uncertainty as to what measures may be adopted by the Imperial Parliament, and what may be the minimum price ultimately determined on, your committee deem that it would be unserviceable in them to pursue this part of the subject.

Appendix (H.), (H. a.) (H. b.) (H. c.) (H. d.) Icely, Q. 17, 18, 19.
Appendix (I.) Cox, Q. 8. Scott, Q. 13. Riddell, Q. 3. Mitchell, Q. 10.

But to whatever cause the decline of the land revenue may be attributable, it is impossible not to acknowledge the sound discretion exercised by the Home Government in circumscribing the liabilities of the colony, by bringing emigration to a pause so soon as that decline began to be seriously apprehended. The decision of the Secretary of State to that effect was communicated in a despatch from Lord Stanley to Sir George Gipps, dated 8th February, in the present year; and was founded upon a report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, to whom an official return had been referred of the amount actually received into the treasury of New South Wales, on account of land sales in the half year ending 30th June 1841. The commissioners, judging from the data before them, estimated the balance in hand applicable to immigration on the 1st January 1842, at 68,424*l.*, and the probable net receipts of the land fund during the present year at 91,901*l.*, making a total of 160,325*l.*; subject, however, to liabilities for immigration charges during the first three or four months of 1842, to the amount of 118,200*l.* The surplus expected to be actually applicable to the continuance of immigration during the remaining portion

of

of 1842, was stated at 42,125*l*. It will appear from documents annexed to this report, how exceedingly the produce of the land revenue, during the present year, has fallen shor of the anticipations entertained by the commissioners at its commencement. The notification of the colonial government, of its inability to meet the bounty orders conditionally issued *, and the decision of the Secretary of State to suspend further emigration on bounty orders †, appear to have been more than justified by the event. From the statements before them your committee collect, that the earliest occasion on which the interference of the home authorities was solicited by the colonial government, for the purpose of preventing too extensive an emigration from the United Kingdom, during the year 1842, was on the 2d November 1841; at which time the desired interference (though of course not yet known here), had actually taken place in England. The same measure had therefore, at nearly the same moment, suggested itself to the Home and the Colonial Governments; and this proceeded solely, in each case, upon an apprehended want of funds. No traces are to be met with of an impression anywhere prevailing, that further and continual immigration was not indispensable to the welfare of the colony; at least it does not appear that any expression of that opinion, or recommendation to that effect, is contained in any part of the official correspondence between the Colonial-office and the government of this colony; of which, so far as it relates to the suspension of emigration, your committee find copies among the papers placed before them. The want of funds is the only ground assigned for that suspension ‡; and the duty of your committee is therefore limited to considering in what manner that obstacle to the advancement of the colony may be removed. Independently of the relief which, in the opinion of many of the witnesses examined before them, might be expected from a reduction of the minimum price of lands to its former rate of 5*s*. per acre (which subject, as being now in the hands of Parliament, your committee have declined at present to pursue), they have directed their attention to the proposal, which has already been more than once before them, of negotiating a loan on the security of the unsold Crown lands of the colony, the practicability and expediency of which was specially referred to their consideration by a vote of council on the 7th of June last.

Appendix (K.), (K. a.) (L.)

Reviewing the opinions upon this point, which they deliberately recorded in their reports for 1839 and 1840, they are far from discovering grounds for departing from those opinions, but are on the contrary more fully confirmed in them by all which has since occurred.

Your committee have also the strongest reasons for believing, that the parties who in the former of those years expressed their sense of the policy of raising a loan, have since had their first impressions in its favour strengthened; and that many others, who were formerly undecided or opposed in their sentiments to the proposed measure, may at this time be numbered among its advocates. In recommending that recourse should be had to a loan, your committee would be understood rather to affirm their sense of the policy and justice of that measure, than to offer any opinion as to the precise extent to which it ought to be carried. But they think it will be evident, that to whatever extent it may upon trial be found that the colony is capable of receiving, and advantageously employing, an additional population, to the same extent a loan may be securely applied to the purpose of introducing that population; because, wherever people are occupied to their own benefit, they must be every year adding to the resources of the government under which they live; and so, by their consumption of taxable articles, or by the purchase of land, swelling both the ordinary and the land revenue, will infallibly provide ample resources in repayment of the outlay occasioned by their introduction into the colony. Its resources must be multiplied and expanded by the efforts of an industrious population, and will equally languish in its absence. In support of the expediency of resorting to a loan to provide on the instant for the cost of immigration, your committee cannot but express their persuasion, grounded on observation of the occurrences of the preceding years, that the policy is extremely questionable of absorbing a large proportion of the surplus or disposable funds of the community in the purchase of land from Government, and remitting the whole amount in payment for labour imported. In this way such a scarcity arises of that circulation which is required to carry on the internal business of an active community, that the interchange of all commodities for money is nearly suspended, prices are beaten down to a ruinous state of depression, and it becomes more and more difficult to employ labour, even while the necessity for it is urgently and increasingly felt. All these inconveniences, your committee are of opinion, would be much abated if the introduction of labour could be for a time provided for by borrowed funds; thus leaving the employers of labour in possession of their own resources, which they would apply to the improvement of the country; and their attendant profits, a great proportion of which would naturally be invested in the purchase of land, would provide, without risk or difficulty, for the extinction of any debt of reasonable amount which might be contracted for the promotion of immigration in this season of emergency. It should also be remembered, that if this recommendation wear the appearance of a claim upon the resources of England, the welfare of England is involved, in a degree not inferior perhaps to that of the colony itself, in the first expenditure,

O'Brien, Q. 14. Scott, Q. 38, 39, 40. M'Leay, Q. 24, 25. Mackenzie, Q. 72.

Icely, Q. 38.

* 11th September 1841. † Lord Stanley to Sir George Gipps, 14th October 1841.

‡ Extracts despatches: Sir George Gipps to Lord Stanley, 13th September 1841. Sir George Gipps to Lord Stanley, 2d November 1841. Lord Stanley to Sir George Gipps, 8th February 1842, notifying suspension of emigration, and enclosing Report of Sir George Gipps to Lord Stanley, 14th May 1842.

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penditure, as well as in the final result of the application of the funds which it is proposed to raise in this manner. No part of any loan which may be raised on the credit of the colony will be withdrawn from the United Kingdom, but the whole will be expended in the advancement of the three chief and leading interests of the mother country. The shipping interest must be promoted by the extent of tonnage employed in the emigration service, and by the nursery of seamen afforded by the length of the voyage. The agriculturist would derive benefit through the demand created for victualling so many persons during a passage of such duration; while few events could be so favourable to the manufacturing interest of Great Britain, as the rapid growth here of a population dependent for the supply of their wants upon the products of its industry, and engaged in raising a staple article of export, the profits of which would enable them to be extensive consumers of British goods. In this way your committee deem it a most obvious and certain consequence, that whatever extent of aid may be, in the first instance, afforded by the mother country to the colony, in the introduction of population upon easy terms to the latter, the same will be amply and liberally repaid to the parent state as the yet untried resources of this distant dependency shall be more extensively brought into activity. On the other branch of the question, namely, the justice of providing by a deferred payment for the introduction of labour into the colony, whether it be immediately or only prospectively productive, it may be serviceable to refer to a passage in the Report of the Committee on the Debenture Bill, which sat during last year, and of which the colonial secretary was chairman:—"It cannot be objected that in raising a loan to defray the expenses of immigration, to be repaid at a future period, this is unjustly entailing a debt on posterity for the benefit only of the present generation. The effects of such an expenditure cannot be regarded as merely ephemeral. The best interests of the colony are permanently served by the introduction of what may be termed the productive classes of society. Property of every kind acquires an additional value from their presence, and the elements of future increase in the populatien thus introduced must be considered as highly conducive to the advancement of colonial prosperity generally. Besides, the outlay in introducing the families of labourers is immediate, but the benefit only prospective; until the children attain a sufficient age to work they are merely consumers, and not producers; and from the practice in this colony of supplying the families of labourers with rations, they become not unfrequently a serious burden on the employers of their parents. On these grounds your committee are of opinion that such a debt may justly be left for liquidation to the period when the greatest benefit from the outlay will be experienced."

In consequence of the length of time occupied in communicating with Melbourne, the report of your committee had been prepared before the statements concerning immigration could be fully received from that district; and it might therefore appear to the council that all their observations have reference principally, if not exclusively, to those parts of the colony which are nearer to the seat of government. But from a report by his Honour the superintendent of Port Phillip, it will appear, that the opinions entertained there by the most intelligent and best qualified persons, coincide with those expressed in this report; and this general concurrence is the more gratifying and valuable, as it is the result of independent views taken by observers placed at very considerable distances, and having had no opportunities of previous communication, by which their conclusions could be unconsciously biassed, and brought to a state of artificial agreement.

Appendix (M.) (N.)

Your committee have, in conclusion, to draw the attention of the council once more to the extreme disparity existing in the proportionate numbers of immigrants from the different quarters of the United Kingdom. The returns annexed will show, that between the 1st of January 1841, and 30th of June 1842, the number of immigrants from Ireland alone has amounted to 16,892; while those from all other parts of the United Kingdom have been no more than 8,438. *It is the decided opinion of your committee, that such a distribution is practically inequitable towards the most considerable division of the empire at large. Upon whatever system immigration is henceforth to be conducted, it evidently ought to be placed on a footing more approaching to equality, in furnishing openings for the inhabitants of the different counties of the three kingdoms to avail themselves of its advantages. Under the present arrangement, vessels with emigrants sail from a very limited number of ports; in consequence of which, while such as have ready access to those ports enjoy an undue preference, the greater portion both of England and Scotland is almost precluded the opportunity of profiting by the offer of a free passage, and therefore contributes, in a very inconsiderable degree, comparatively, to increase the population of the colony. The only remedy which your committee can propose, is the same as was suggested by them last year; that the stations of vessels for the conveyance of emigrants to this country should be so distributed among the ports of the United Kingdom, as to afford just facilities to the inhabitants of every quarter; and if it be found impracticable under the bounty system to secure such distribution, they would consider this so serious a defect in that system as to be almost of itself a sufficient reason to be urged for its discontinuance.

Appendix (O.) (P.) (Q.) (R.) (S.)

Savage, Q. 59.

Council Chamber, 26 August 1842.

W. G. Australia, Chairman.

* Returns: Appendix (T.) Mortality on board Ships. Appendix (U.) Ships placed in Quarantine. Appendix (V.) Quarantine Expenses. Appendix (W.) (X.) (Y.) Abstract of the Returns from the Commissioners of Crown Lands, showing the number of persons occupying Stations beyond the Boundaries, the Population, extent of Cultivation, and number of Live Stock.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, 1842.

(A.)

RETURN of PERSONS who arrived at *Sydney*, in Private Ships, on Bounty, from 1 July 1841 to 30 June 1842.

No.	Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Died during the Passage.				Born during the Passage.		Died in Quarantine.				Number Landed.				Amount Paid as Bounty.	Gratuities to Surgeons, Officers, &c.	TOTAL Cost to the Colony.
			Adults.		Children.				Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
		1841:															£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Achilles	July 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	2	–	–	380 – –	– – –	380 – –
2	Herald	– 15	1	2	7	6	2	2	–	–	–	–	104	130	68	60	5,346 – –	329 14 –	5,675 14 –
3	Helen	– 21	5	3	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	105	111	50	27	4,629 – –	266 15 –	4,895 15 –
4	Queen Victoria	– 26	1	–	3	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	77	71	38	25	3,212 – –	13 – –	3,225 – –
5	Burrampooter	Aug. 7	–	1	–	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	69	82	40	35	3,374 – –	206 2 –	3,580 2 –
6	Cadet	– 9	1	1	11	6	1	3	–	–	–	–	61	66	49	35	3,043 – –	193 10 –	3,236 10 –
7	Pearl	– 17	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	85	107	11	4	3,723 – –	187 19 –	3,910 19 –
8	Eleanor	– 22	2	2	5	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	92	79	14	24	3,479 – –	191 6 6	3,670 6 6
9	Elizabeth	– 23	1	1	5	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	130	111	60	43	5,194 – –	311 11 –	5,505 11 –
10	Forth	– 28	1	2	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	91	99	23	21	3,890 – –	214 18 –	4,104 18 –
11	Percy	– 28	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	93	102	53	30	4,305 – –	254 6 –	4,559 6 –
12	Globe	– 28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	1	6	225 – –	– – –	225 – –
13	Runnymede	– 30	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	90	114	12	4	3,956 – –	203 – –	4,159 – –
14	Adam Lodge	– 30	–	2	2	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	87	92	39	33	3,871 – –	229 7 –	4,100 7 –
15	John Renwick	Sept. 1	3	3	4	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	86	103	14	8	3,721 – –	134 19 3	3,855 19 3
16	China	– 7	–	2	2	6	3	1	–	–	–	–	100	76	26	24	3,624 – –	204 2 –	3,828 2 –
17	United Kingdom	– 7	–	1	19	20	2	7	–	–	–	–	164	144	76	63	6,837 – –	405 19 –	7,242 19 –
18	Gilbert Henderson	– 16	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	109	7	8	3,728 – –	189 – –	3,917 – –
19	Canton	– 18	–	–	4	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	101	80	13	16	3,569 – –	192 10 –	3,761 10 –
20	William Turner	Oct. 5	1	–	1	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	81	87	36	29	3,542 – –	214 1 –	3,756 1 –
21	James Moran	– 6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	62	58	16	18	2,450 – –	139 1 –	2,589 1 –
22	Lady Kennaway	– 12	–	1	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	92	92	15	10	3,631 – –	187 10 –	3,818 10 –
23	Livingstone	– 21	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	67	79	48	33	3,304 – –	202 19 6	3,506 19 6
24	New York Packet	– 23	1	1	4	5	4	–	4	4	1	–	71	72	63	38	3,452 – –	64 14 –	3,516 14 –
25	Victoria	– 24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	17	5	10	650 – –	38 5 –	688 5 –
26	Ayrshire	– 25	2	3	12	5	1	–	–	1	1	–	94	94	50	66	4,407 – –	272 – –	4,679 – –
27	Fairlie	Nov. 5	–	–	4	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	105	120	34	29	4,680 – –	263 16 –	4,943 16 –
28	Larne	– 6	3	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	83	88	45	36	3,789 – –	228 4 –	4,017 4 –
29	Trinidad	– 6	–	2	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	52	41	31	24	2,137 – –	138 16 –	2,275 16 –
30	Lascar	– 11	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	52	54	8	11	2,154 – –	114 4 –	2,268 4 –
31	Joseph Cunard	– 28	1	1	7	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	103	101	54	36	4,476 – –	275 4 –	4,751 4 –
32	Albatross	– 30	–	2	1	1	4	3	–	–	–	–	85	130	23	24	4,350 – –	201 12 –	4,551 12 –
33	Comet	Dec. 3	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	70	67	12	7	2,801 – –	149 11 –	2,950 11 –
34	Columbine	– 3	1	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	87	91	40	29	3,844 – –	226 13 –	4,070 13 –
35	Tropic	– 23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	19 – –	– – –	19 – –
36	William Jardine	– 23	1	1	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	78	86	16	17	3,306 – –	203 14 –	3,509 14 –
37	Emerald Isle	– 23	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	27	48	6	4	1,460 – –	84 5 –	1,544 5 –
38	Lalla Rookh	– 26	–	–	1	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	58	58	20	19	2,394 – –	203 14 –	2,597 14 –
39	Lady Clarke	– 26	1	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	75	98	20	22	3,507 – –	194 18 –	3,701 18 –
		1842:																	
40	Marchioness of Bute	Jan. 7	–	1	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	116	107	42	36	4,667 – –	296 19 –	4,963 19 –
41	Wilson	– 7	–	1	1	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	83	78	22	21	3,269 – –	187 13 –	3,456 13 –
42	Duke of Roxburgh	– 10	1	2	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	69	77	25	22	3,064 – –	185 3 –	3,249 3 –
43	Anne Milne	– 17	1	1	9	8	5	1	–	–	–	–	84	74	44	28	3,493 – –	210 10 –	3,703 10 –
44	Agnes Ewing	– 18	1	3	4	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	79	78	38	41	3,528 – –	215 12 –	3,743 12 –
45	Margaret	– 24	–	–	11	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	100	97	17	16	3,948 – –	213 12 –	4,161 12 –
46	Carthaginian	– 28	2	–	4	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	67	57	26	30	2,696 – –	46 10 –	2,742 10 –
47	Hope	– 29	4	4	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	77	80	27	30	3,373 – –	193 13 –	3,566 13 –
48	William Sharples	– 29	2	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	118	62	55	5,278 – –	316 13 –	5,594 13 –
49	Alfred	– 29	1	1	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	87	76	28	26	3,422 – –	199 9 –	3,621 9 –
50	Mathesis *	– 30	–																
51	Champion	Feb. 13	2	1	4	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	90	91	35	32	3,869 – –	227 1 –	4,096 1 –
52	Agnes	– 13	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	86	86	45	35	3,828 – –	203 3 8	4,031 3 8
53	Broom	– 13	4	2	11	10	2	2	–	–	–	–	91	125	59	47	4,864 – –	308 14 –	5,172 14 –
54	Sir Edward Paget	– 14	–	2	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	81	70	29	23	3,239 – –	216 6 –	3,455 6 –
55	Sarah Botsford	– 15	1	1	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	54	55	23	20	2,346 – –	141 4 –	2,487 4 –
56	Nabob	– 20	–	–	4	13	2	6	–	–	–	–	59	58	27	24	2,523 – –	163 4 –	2,686 4 –
57	Royal George	Mar. 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	114 – –	– – –	114 – –
58	Palestine	– 6	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	73	83	22	19	3,149 – –	182 15 –	3,331 15 –
59	Woodbridge	– 8	1	4	1	4	5	3	–	–	–	–	90	88	22	24	3,637 – –	210 17 6	3,847 17 6
60	Sir Charles Napier*	Apr. 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – –	158 4 –	158 4 –
		Totals	46	61	168	180	103	90	4	5	2	–	4,502	4,663	1,729	1,457	194,766 – –	11,008 3 5	205,774 3 5

* By the ships "Mathesis" and "Sir Charles Napier," the following eligible bounty immigrants arrived :—Male adults, 77 ; female adults, 67 ; children, 51 : total, 195. But bounties on their account were disallowed by his Excellency the Governor, in consequence of an unsatisfactory performance of their contract on the part of the importers, coupled with the proved occurrence of great irregularities during the passage.

Immigration Office, Sydney,
16 August 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

(B.)

RETURN of PERSONS who arrived at *Port Phillip*, in Private Ships, on Bounty, from 1 July 1841 to 30 June 1842.

No.	Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Died during the Passage.				Born during the Passage.		Died in Quarantine.				Number Landed.				Amount Paid, or still Due, as Bounty.	Gratuities to Surgeons, Officers, &c.	Total Cost to the Colony.
			Adults.		Children.				Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
		1841:															£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Royal Saxon	July 17	1	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	99	104	14	6	3,962 – –	204 11 –	4,166 11 –
2	England	– 17	–	2	7	9	3	3	–	–	–	–	135	114	53	41	5,336 – –	313 5 –	5,649 5 –
3	George Fyffe	– 23	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	86	96	15	16	3,648 – –	197 18 –	3,845 18 –
4	Brilliant*	– 26	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	12	–	–	323 – –	12 15 –	335 15 –
5	William Abrams	– 26	1	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	61	62	23	24	2,617 – –	160 10 –	2,777 10 –
6	Westminster	– 30	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	108	98	24	14	4,154 – –	225 2 –	4,379 2 –
7	William Metcalf	Aug. 27	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	83	97	21	8	3,605 – –	193 13 –	3,798 13 –
8	Strathfieldsaye	– 30	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	88	106	18	16	3,856 – –	209 16 –	4,065 16 –
9	Forth	Sep. 18	–	–	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	82	104	19	16	3,759 – –	203 – –	3,962 – –
10	Middlesex	– 30	–	2	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	90	99	19	11	3,762 – –	198 3 –	3,960 3 –
11	Thomas Arbuthnot	Oct. 2	1	1	1	1	7	1	–	–	–	–	92	92	37	26	3,866 – –	232 4 –	4,098 4 –
12	Agricola	– 3	1	3	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	92	90	29	19	3,773 – –	211 10 –	3,984 10 –
13	Enmore	– 4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	53	1	6	1,849 – –	86 – –	1,935 – –
14	Intrinsic	– 7	–	1	2	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	69	68	42	59	3,323 – –	230 4 –	3,553 4 –
15	Catherine Jamieson	– 22	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	43	48	33	28	2,154 – –	139 4 –	2,293 4 –
16	Lysander	– 22	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	80	105	20	14	3,675 – –	201 – –	3,876 – –
17	Grindley	– 22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	61	16	17	2,391 – –	105 4 9	2,496 4 9
18	Diamond	Nov. 4	1	1	3	2	3	4	–	–	–	–	96	107	27	23	4,172 – –	231 18 –	4,403 18 –
19	Wallace	– 26	–	2	4	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	103	103	47	50	4,604 – –	290 6 –	4,894 6 –
20	Frances	– 28	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	31	18	14	1,345 – –	83 12 –	1,428 12 –
21	Alan Ker	– 30	–	1	3	3	4	2	–	–	–	–	71	69	44	35	3,120 – –	220 – –	3,340 – –
22	Mary Nixon	– 30	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	62	72	5	11	2,622 – –	119 6 –	2,741 6 –
23	Marquis of Bute	– 30	1	–	3	4	2	1	–	–	–	–	80	78	32	34	3,377 – –	209 16 –	3,586 16 –
24	Branken-moor	Dec. 3	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	56	67	12	17	2,532 – –	144 18 –	2,676 18 –
25	William Mitchell	– 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	1	–	285 – –	12 16 –	297 16 –
26	Ward Chapman	– 16	2	–	8	11	4	3	–	–	–	–	86	86	71	63	2,260 10 –	327 10 –	2,588 – –
27	Agostina	– 17	–	2	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	42	50	7	4	1,803 – –	101 5 –	1,904 5 –
28	Asia	– 19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	1	77 – –	– – –	77 – –
29	Gilmore	– 24	1	–	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	92	99	21	9	3,804 – –	208 19 –	4,012 19 –
30	Alexander	– 27	–	–	2	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	82	107	24	18	3,841 – –	207 4 –	4,048 4 –
		1842:																	
31	Samuel Boddington	Jan. 26	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	74	79	22	24	3,172 – –	183 3 –	3,355 3 –
32	Robert Benn	– 26	–	1	14	3	6	8	–	–	–	–	115	94	71	57	4,856 – –	248 16 6	5,104 16 6
33	William Nichol	Feb. 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	6	4	439 – –	28 18 –	467 18 –
34	Martin Luther	– 9	2	7	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	89	86	14	6	3,435 – –	176 5 –	3,611 5 –
35	Manlius†	– 14	11	15	9	9	4	4	9	6	1	1	69	64	46	46	3,247 – –	207 – –	3,454 – –
36	Thetis	– 18	–	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	82	90	23	15	3,493 – –	194 15 –	3,687 15 –
37	Regulus	– 19	–	–	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	59	89	27	13	3,037 – –	180 12 –	3,217 12 –
38	Himalaya	– 26	–	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	74	74	21	13	2,987 – –	168 14 –	3,155 14 –
39	Earl of Durham‡	June 18	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	33	34	30	17	1,558 – –	– – –	1,558 – –
		Totals	24	45	72	76	60	73	9	6	1	1	2,720	2,910	955	795	116,119 10 –	6,669 13 3	122,789 3 3

* Payment of the bounties on the immigrants, per "Brilliant," has not yet been authorised.

† This amount remains unpaid; its settlement is awaiting a report on the causes of the disease which led to the vessel being placed in quarantine.

‡ These immigrants were not imported on bounty, but received a grant of free passages from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, under a special survey order held by Mr. Dendy.

Immigration Office, Sydney, 16 August 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether, Agent for Immigration.

(C.)

RETURN, showing the Amount of Bounty Refused, and the Cause of such Refusal, during the Year ending 30 June 1842.

CAUSES OF BOUNTY BEING REFUSED.	Number of Married Couples, on whom (with their Children, if any,) Bounties have been Refused.	Number of Single Males on whom Bounties have been Refused.	Number of Single Females on whom Bounties have been Refused.	Amount Refused.
				£.
Ineligible callings	71	71	36	5,344
No certificates produced	2	22	19	855
Stated to be single in their certificates and without proof of their marriage	8	-	-	314
Certificates unsatisfactory, from having erasures, alterations, &c.	2	9	15	537
Certificates not countersigned by the Government agents at the port of embarkation	2	-	-	126
Embarked as married, but found not to be so	3	-	-	174
Married, but not accompanied by husbands	-	-	13	*397
Married, but claimed for as single †	-	3	5	152
Weak and infirm, and not likely to be useful	1	5	-	133
Unhealthy (bounty still payable on their production in health)	2	4	10	343
Insane	-	-	3	57
Died immediately after arrival	1	2	3	114
Left the colony immediately after arrival	2	6	-	220
Notorious improper characters	-	4	29	627
Not under proper protection	-	-	398	7,562
Under age	-	2	4	114
Over age	6	5	7	552
Not produced before the Immigration Board	-	-	3	57
Under assumed names	-	1	-	19
Married, but not accompanied by wives	-	3	-	87
Concerned in theft on board	3	-	-	119
Eligible, but not accompanied by an equal number of single females	-	73	-	1,387
Eligible, but not paid for, in consequence of the non-fulfilment of contract, and neglect on the part of the importers	42	45	25	3,277
‡ TOTALS	145	255	570	22,567

* Including bounties on 17 children by whom eight of the women were accompanied.
† Of these women one was married on board by the master to the second officer.
‡ Comprising 1,395 individuals, including children.

Immigration Office, Sydney, 22 August 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

N.B.—The per-centage of disallowed bounties given by the immigration agent (Merewether, Q. 14,) was calculated on amounts shown in returns extending over a longer period. It will therefore be found to differ from the result of a calculation based on the amounts exhibited in the returns here printed.

Council Office, Sydney, 22 August 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Clerk of Councils.

(C. a.)

RETURN of the Number of Surgeons and Officers of Immigrant Ships, from whom Gratuities have been wholly or partially withheld, during the Period from 1 July 1841 to 30 June 1842.

SHIPS.	Surgeons.	Masters.	Subordinate Officers.	AMOUNT.
				£. s. d.
Queen Victoria	1	1	3	179 7 -
New York Packet	1	1	-	164 14 -
Albatross	1	-	-	20 - -
Carthaginian	1	1	-	120 16 6
Mathesis	1	1	3	48 15 -
Agnes	1	1	3	21 9 4
Sir Charles Napier	-	1	2	34 15 -
TOTALS	6	6	11	589 16 10

Immigration Office, Sydney, 22 August 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

(D.)

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who arrived in the Colony of *New South Wales*, from the 1st July 1841 to the 30th June 1842, distinguishing those brought out on Bounty from those who defrayed the Cost of their own Passage.

	Immigrants on Bounty.					Immigrants Unassisted.*					Grand Total.				
	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sydney	4,502	4,663	1,729	1,457	12,351	1,466	959	254	270	2,949	5,968	5,922	1,983	1,727	15,300
Port Phillip	2,720	2,910	955	795	7,380	414	127	140	65	746	3,134	3,037	1,095	860	8,126
TOTALS	7,222	7,573	2,684	2,252	19,731	1,880	1,086	394	335	3,695	9,102	8,659	3,078	2,587	23,426

* In the number of unassisted immigrants are included 1,395 individuals (including children) who embarked as bounty immigrants, but were not paid for by the Government, in consequence of their ineligibility under the colonial regulations.

Immigration Office, Sydney, 22 August 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

(E.)

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS FROM THE IMMIGRATION BOARD.

The "Queen Victoria."

* * * * * * *

Of the prevalence of immorality in the "Queen Victoria" we entertain no doubt. * * * * Nor can we avoid forming the opinion expressed by the witness A——, "that the immorality was so open that the doctor must have known it." That it was sanctioned or even connived at by that gentlemen we are far from asserting; but we do think that from easiness of disposition, and perhaps from too great freedom with the immigrants,

grants, he lost his authority, and was obliged to pretend ignorance of practices which he had no longer the power to check.

* * * * * * *

The sale of spirits is an irregularity which appears to have existed on board the "Queen Victoria," and from the admission of the surgeon, to have received his sanction. He states, that on a petition from the immigrants, he permitted spirits to be sold in consequence of the badness of the water. This indulgence, if so it can be called, we cannot too forcibly condemn; and if the excuse for its allowance were as strong as it appears to us to be weak, we still could not but think the surgeon guilty of great neglect of duty in not carefully superintending the distribution of the spirits, and restricting their issue to such small quantities as would answer the purpose for which they were given.

* * * * * * *

The next case, that of J—— C——, and C—— W——, is one in which, we regret to say, fraud is combined with neglect. These parties appear to have been received on board as man and wife, and according to the surgeon's statement, they slept together for some weeks, when they quarrelled, and declared that they were not married. They were then separated, and C—— W—— took her place among the single women. Certificates suitable to their single state were then fabricated on board under the direction of Mr.——, acting as attorney for the agents in London, and such signatures as are usually attached to these documents were inserted. These certificates were deposited in the office without comment, and J—— C—— and C—— W—— were passed by the Board as single people of good character, without a remark from any of those persons present who were aware of the circumstances of the case, except that when C—— W—— was found to be without the requisite protection, the surgeon came forward and said that she had been under his special care. * * *

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.*
Arthur Savage, R. N.
H. H. Browne, J. P.
W. H. Christie, J. P.
J. Long Innes, J. P.

The "Eleanor."

* * * * * * *

* * * It will be sufficient for us to observe, that even though the plea advanced by Mr. ——, in his letter to us, should be admitted, and the affreighters should be deemed released, by the approval of the Government agent in London, from all blame as to the faulty construction of the water-closets, the lumbered state of the decks during the early part of the voyage, the manner in which the immigrants were crowded in consequence of the large space set apart for intermediate passengers, and the most inadequate supply of medical comforts, are fully sufficient to warrant our conclusion that the progress of the disease was mainly attributable to a want of proper precaution and regard to the comfort of the immigrants, and that the affreighters should therefore be required to pay all the expenses of the quarantine.

We cannot conclude this report without expressing a hope that his Excellency will take steps for the absolute prohibition of the sale of wine and spirits on board emigrant ships. Whether or not it is the intention of Messrs. —— & ——, when they "put wine and spirits on board for sale," to draw an additional profit from the pockets of the poor emigrants, such, it appears from the evidence given in the present instance, will be the effect of the practice if suffered to exist. In all cases where these articles are required for the health of any individuals, they should be issued without charge, as medical comforts, and in no other cases, we are of opinion, should they be issued at all. As the best mode which occurs to us of putting a stop to this pernicious practice, we would suggest the issue of a public notice, that the gratuities of the surgeon-superintendent and officers will be disallowed in all cases where the sale of wine or spirits may be proved to have taken place.

* * * * * * *

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.*
Arthur Savage, R. N.
W. H. Christie, J. P.
J. Long Innes, J. P.
H. H. Browne, J. P.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The "Marchioness of Bute."

* * * * *

* * * * We enclose for his Excellency's perusal some certificates produced in favour of immigrants by this ship, in which alterations and additions have been made in the descriptions of the parties, and made, we have good reason to believe, in the office of the gentleman in Liverpool, employed by the importers to superintend the selection of their emigrants; we are not disposed to recommend the disallowance of bounties in any other cases than those above mentioned; but we think it our duty to submit these documents to his Excellency's inspection, as the alterations made appear to us to be of such a nature as to show that the main object of the persons by whom they were made, is not that the emigrants sent should be of the best description according to the colonial order, but that they should present such an appearance as would secure to the importers the colonial bounties.

* * * * * * *

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.*
W. S. Christie, J. P.

The "Duke of Roxburgh."

* * * * * *

We regret to state, that of the single women above reported not to have been under proper protection, six were inmates of Newington workhouse before their embarkation, and some of this number, if not all, prostitutes.

The bad character of two of them is placed beyond a doubt by their conduct since their arrival, as reported to the immigration agent by the water police magistrate, in the communication annexed. (*a*) Their behaviour on board has also been reported by the surgeon to have been very disorderly. A third, H—— M'G——, known on board by the nickname of the "Duchess," we have also reason to think had been a common prostitute.

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.*
Arthur Savage, R. N.
W. H. Christie, J. P.

(*a*) Extract from Communication referred to:—

"M——A——F—— came out an immigrant by the ship 'Duke of Roxburgh;' was sent on board from the Newington workhouse, where she had been two months; saw R——, a waterman, on board on Saturday last, who asked her to come and live with him; she left the vessel and took her clothes with her; R—— took her to a public-house on the Rocks, and has been cohabiting with her ever since. States also that a girl of the name of J—— H—— is living in the same house with a man named G——, who took her from the same ship on Friday last.

"H—— was also in the Newington workhouse. I think there can be no doubt these girls have been prostitutes all their lives.

"(signed) *H. H. B.*"

The "Mathesis."

* * * * * *

* * * * It is our painful duty, therefore, to report that we are not "satisfied that the immigrants have been duly supplied with a sufficiency of wholesome provisions and water, and with reasonably comfortable accommodation;" and we must add, that a want of order, regularity, and decency, appears to us to have existed in this ship, which is in the highest degree discreditable to all parties concerned. We cannot, therefore, recommend the payment of any portion of the bounties claimed.

We must further report our opinion, that the conduct of the surgeon and officers of this ship has been so disgraceful as to render it a matter of regret to us that we cannot be the means of visiting them with a heavier penalty than the loss of their gratuities.

* * * * * * *

* * * * We feel it unnecessary to bring prominently forward any other reprehensible points in the surgeon's conduct, but we must express our surprise that a person so ill-educated, and of so ill regulated a mind, as his letters to us show him to be, could have been appointed to so responsible a situation, or that he could even have been in possession of such testimonials as would admit of his application for such employment being entertained.

* * * * * * *

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.*
Arthur Savage, R.N.
J. Long Innes, J.P.
W. H. Christie, J.P.
H. H. Browne, J.P.

The "Agnes."

* * * * * * *

* * * * We cannot approve of any charge being made on emigrants for the passage either of themselves or their children, as we are inclined to think that many valuable people are thus deterred from emigrating, and their places are supplied by others of a less desirable description, but possessed of the requisite funds. * * *

* * * * * * *

We have on former instances had occasion to express our disapprobation of the sale of provisions, wine, spirits, &c. in immigrant ships. No case has, however, been brought under our notice so much requiring censure as this. Not only has the sale been carried on to a greater extent than we have before heard of, but the prices charged appear to us to have been most exorbitant. Of the correctness of our opinion on this point, his Excellency will be able to judge from two bills which we enclose. The one shows a bounty immigrant, named M——, to have been a purchaser of provisions to the amount of 7*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; of spirits to the amount of 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; of wine to the amount of 13*s.* 7½*d.*; and of cigars to the amount of 10*s.* 6*d.*; making a total sum expended of 13*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*(*a*) *See* Evidence, Innes, Q. 24. In this instance we think that the nature of the articles bought shows M—— to be a valueless "farm servant," and we have therefore recommended the disallowance of the bounty claimed on his account.

The other account, that of T—— P——, does not exhibit the same extravagance on the part of the immigrant, or any just ground for suspecting his ineligibility. We have not therefore recommended the disallowance of bounty on his account. But though more favourable as regards the purchaser, this case presents a feature very discreditable, we think, to the chief officer, at whose hands he purchased. It appears, that when this man's money was exhausted, and exhausted in procuring articles distinctly stated by the surgeon and master to be unnecessary, he was allowed further to purchase unnecessaries on his giving his watch as security for payment on his arrival in Sydney. The watch is still in the hands of the chief mate unredeemed, in consequence of a dispute about an item in the bill. * * * * * *

* * * * Though fully satisfied with their conduct in other respects, we feel it our duty to recommend that the surgeon should receive five per cent., and the master and chief officer one-third less than the sums to which they would otherwise have been respectively entitled, in consequence of the above stated circumstances connected with the sale of provisions. * * * * * *

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.*
J. Long Innes, J.P.
Arthur Savage, R.N.
H. H. Browne, J.P.

(*a*) Mr. M——'s Account.

1841:		£.	s.	d.
Dec. 4	A cheese	1	1	4½
„ 6	One stone flour	–	7	–
„ 6	Seven pounds oatmeal	–	2	3
„ 6	An empty barrel	–	2	6
„ 11	Ten pounds flour	–	5	–
„ 11	Two pounds sugar	–	2	4
„ 11	Two & a quarter pounds molasses	–	2	3
„ 11	One quart rum	–	4	–
„ 13	Ditto - ditto	–	4	–
„ 18	Two pounds sugar	–	2	4
„ 18	Half-gallon rum	–	8	–
„ 18	A gill wine	–	1	7½
„ 21	Two pounds raisins	–	2	–
„ 21	Two pounds sugar	–	2	4
„ 21	One quart rum	–	4	–
„ 21	One pint ditto	–	2	–
„ 21	A duck	–	6	–
„ 21	One stone flour	–	7	–
„ 21	Two pounds molasses	–	2	–
„ 26	A bottle port wine	–	6	–
„ 28	Half-gallon rum	–	8	–
1842:				
Jan. 2	A bottle port wine	–	6	–
„ 3	Thirteen pounds ham	1	9	3
„ 3	Half-stone meal	–	2	3
„ 3	One quart rum	–	4	–
„ 4	One dozen segars	–	3	6
„ 7	Half-gallon rum	–	8	–
„ 7	One dozen cigars	–	3	6
„ 7	Two pounds sugar	–	2	4
„ 8	A bottle porter	–	1	3
„ 8	One stone flour	–	7	–
„ 8	Two pounds molasses	–	2	–
	Carried forward - £.	8	11	1

1842:		£.	s.	d.
	Amt brought forward	8	11	1
Jan. 10	A bottle porter	–	1	3
„ 10	Brandy	–	6	–
„ 12	Three pounds flour	–	1	6
„ 12	Two pounds sugar	–	2	4
„ 12	One pound fruit	–	1	–
„ 13	One dozen cigars	–	3	6
„ 16	Three pints rum	–	6	–
„ 16	Porter	–	2	6
„ 18	Two pounds molasses	–	2	–
„ 21	Three pints rum	–	6	–
„ 21	Porter	–	1	3
„ 21	Soap	–	1	6
„ 21	Two pounds sugar	–	2	4
„ 23	Half-stone flour	–	3	6
„ 23	Rum	–	4	6
„ 26	Rum	–	8	–
„ 27	Half-stone flour	–	3	6
„ 27	One quart rum	–	4	–
„ 27	Half-pound soap	–	–	9
„ 29	Half-stone flour	–	3	6
„ 29	One pound raisins	–	1	–
„ 29	One pint brandy	–	4	–
„ 29	Cheese	–	5	7½
„ 29	Molasses	–	2	–
Feb. 3	One pint rum	–	2	–
„ 3	Half-stone flour	–	3	6
„ 3	Rum	–	2	–
„ 3	Sugar	–	1	2
„ 3	Half-stone flour	–	3	6
„ 3	One quart rum	–	4	–
	£.	13	4	9½

Received the above,
J—— C——.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The "New York Packet."

* * * * * * *

* * * * On the entry of the vessel into the port, the surgeon superintendent and master were questioned in the usual manner by the health officer, as to the nature and extent of sickness which had occurred on the passage, or which at the time existed. The answer given to the health officer's enquiries was, that the small-pox had been prevalent during the early part of the voyage, but had for some time disappeared, and that, with the exception of a few cases of influenza, the passengers were totally free from disease.

* * * * * * *

We must now state our decided opinion, that the disease which existed amongst the emigrants on their disembarkation, which the surgeon superintendent admits terminated in typhus, was stamped with the character of typhus when the vessel entered the harbour.

* * * * * * *

That this contagious fever was typhus is positively asserted by some of the most respectable immigrants; and the opinion entertained by these individuals appears to have been prevalent amongst the passengers generally.

* * * * * * *

Their opinion, in opposition to that of the surgeon superintendent, is supported by the statement of Dr ——, R.N., who asserts, that "about twenty cases sent by him to the hospital, on the fourth day after the arrival of the vessel, which the surgeon superintendent was unwilling to admit as typhus, were decidedly cases of typhus, and that they had existed prior to the two days which had elapsed since the disembarkation of the immigrants." Dr. ——, who, two days afterwards, took charge of the "Lazaretto," states that even then the surgeon superintendent would not admit that any of the fever cases in the hospital were other than cases of influenza. He says, "the cases were all most decided cases of typhus fever, with the exception of one child that had hooping cough; when I went down first, Mr. ——, on going round the cases with me, did not seem to think that any of them were typhus; I told him I had not the least doubt on my mind, and that it was ridiculous to call them anything else. There were some cases which I should think were at least of a fortnight's standing."

* * * * * * *

His Excellency will observe, on perusal of the statement made before our Board by the surgeon superintendent, that during the continuance of the small-pox, three patients only were removed from the berths which they at the time occupied; the remaining eleven were allowed to continue, and one of them, as it would seem, even to die in the midst of their fellow passengers. * * * * * * *

The second hospital he allowed to be filled with ship's stores, and so to continue useless and unused through the passage, notwithstanding that he had hospital patients of both sexes under his treatment at the same time. * * * * *

We have dwelt at some length on the points in which the incapacity of Mr. —— appears to have been exhibited; but we have felt ourselves called upon to endeavour to fix his Excellency's attention upon the danger to which the lives of so many poor people, conveyed to this country under his Excellency's permission, have been exposed, by the want of efficient superintendence; our duty is a painful one, and the more so from the fact of Mr. ——'s incompetence being unaccompanied with misconduct; we believe him to be weak and irresolute as a man, and most deficient in practical acquaintance with his profession as a surgeon, but his moral conduct during the passage is unimpeached; we should have been therefore rather disposed to limit ourselves to a brief expression of our unfavourable opinion, had this been an isolated case, and had our attention not been called in other instances, to a most culpable want of care in the selection of surgeons superintendent. In more than one instance have we been dissatisfied with the selections made by the importers of these immigrants, as well as by other parties engaged in the trade; and a similar dissatisfaction with surgeons appointed to the charge of immigrants landed at Melbourne, has been expressed by the superintendent of Port Phillip. In a letter dated the 19th February 1842, his Honour says, "his Excellency will perceive that I have considered that more blame is to be attributed to the importers in not securing the services of a more competent and experienced person, than to the surgeon himself;" and requests "that his Excellency would mark his sense of the impropriety of the course now frequently adopted, in sending out a large number of souls under charge of incompetent and inexperienced men, by subtracting the whole or part of the surgeon's gratuity, from the sum claimed by the importers;" and in a letter dated 2d March 1842 he says, with reference to another case, "considering as I do, that in many instances far too little care is taken by the importers in securing the services of men of real character and experience, to bring out and take charge of such large bodies of emigrants, it appears to me, that in this and in every other instance where such (quarantine) expenses are the consequence of bad management or bad arrangements, that they should be deducted from the amount of bounty.

The opinion expressed by his Honour in the foregoing extracts, coincides exactly with that formed by us on review of this and similar cases, viz., that the penalties arising out of a surgeon's incompetency for his situation, should fall not so much upon himself as on his employer, whose duty it is to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the qualifications of the person to whom he entrusts so important a charge.

* * * * * *

We

We will now conclude this division of our Report by stating our opinion, that in the most important provision for the health, comfort, and convenience of the passengers, and that on which the efficacy of every other provision depends, namely, the selection of a surgeon superintendent, the affreighter has shown a carelessness which we cannot too strongly reprobate. And as to the uncleanly state of the vessel and emigrants, to the want classification and proper treatment of the sick, to the non-separation of the sick from the healthy, or in other words, to the inexperience and incapacity of the surgeon, we attribute mainly the origin and progress of the disease which caused the establishment of the quarantine, we are of opinion that on this ground alone, the importer should not be relieved from any portion of the expense with which the quarantine was attended. * *

It appears that the immigrants were allowed to bring on board blankets, &c. which had been in use for an indefinite period, and that the articles so introduced into the ship were not inspected by the affreighter or his agents. It also appears that the emigrants were not required to provide themselves, before embarkation, with a suitable supply of clothing for so long a voyage. In one instance, the surgeon states that he was obliged to give a man his own sheets. We cannot but attach great blame to the affreighter for his negligence in these particulars; and we consider that the fever, which seems to have existed more or less throughout the passage, may have been generated by filth in the bedding and clothing of many of the passengers, whose habits seem to have been most uncleanly.

* * * * * * *

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.* *J. Long Innes*, J. P.
Arthur Savage, R. N. *H. H. Browne*, J. P.
P. Harnett, Colonial Surgeon. *W. H. Christie*, J. P.

The "Wilson."

* * * * * * *

THE bounties claimed on R—— M'L—— and wife we have disallowed for the same reason. M'L—— stated, when examined by us, that he was, and had been all his life a miller; and that he had told M'L ——, of Derry, the sub-agent employed by the importer to select emigrants for him in that neighbourhood, that such was his calling. The claim for bounty advanced in this case we cannot therefore consider in any other light than as an attempt at imposition on the Government; more especially as on the certificate produced in this man's favour, the word originally inserted in the column showing his trade is partially erased, and wheelwright written in its place. The original word appears to have been "miller." M'L—— seems too, to us, to be at least ten years older than is stated in his certificate.

* * * * And we have deducted the amount of bounties on three single men, namely, R—— C——, W—— G——, and B—— N——, in accordance with a minute of his Excellency, on a communication from the Water Police Magistrate to the Immigration Agent, from which it would seem that they embarked as bounty emigrants to Sydney, merely with a view of obtaining a cheap passage to New Zealand, their place of destination. * * * * *

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.*
H. H. Browne, J. P.
W. H. Christie, J. P.

The "Duke of Roxburgh."

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 11 February 1842.

WITH reference to the Report of the Immigration Board, of the 8th instant, on the immigrants per "Duke of Roxburgh," I do myself the honour to enclose a memorandum* from the Water Police Magistrate, from which it would appear that bounties have been improperly paid on a family named ——, per "Comet;" and I beg to call your attention to the minute of his Excellency the Governor, enclosed, directing that the amount paid should be deducted from the bounties of the "Duke of Roxburgh."

The amount paid on account of —— —— and family, was sixty-eight pounds. I enclose the certificate produced in favour of this family.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.*

* Memorandum referred to:—

—— came out as an immigrant, per "Comet;" has been a painter, plumber, and paperhanger all his life; the agent at —— knew him as such, and told him to put himself down as a carpenter, as painters would not pass; after arrival here was told by the doctor that he was to say he was a carpenter, which he did; heard the doctor tell several other persons what they were to say when mustered by the Commissioners; has been working as a painter since arrival here; states that his wife was never in service.

(signed) *H. H. Browne.*

Minute of his Excellency the Governor on the foregoing:—

LET the bounties which have been paid on this man and his family be deducted from any that may be coming to the same parties.

The "Duke of Roxburgh," I believe, belongs to them.

(signed) *G. G.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The "Thetis."

* * * * * * * * *

In perusing the form of agreement transmitted by Messrs. —— and ——, we cannot fail to be forcibly struck by the following article: "that he (the surgeon) will aid and assist the said agents (the agents of Messrs. —— and ——), in passing the emigrants carried out under the colonial bounty, before the Board of Inspection at Port Philip, so as to procure payment of the said bounty;" and its intention is more prominently brought forward by the article which precedes it—"that he will furnish to the agents of the said —— and ——, at Port Philip, all the information which he may be able to obtain with reference to each family or person on board." In these articles we discover the cause of the want of candour which we have frequently observed in the surgeons of emigrant ships, when questioned as to the character or eligibility of the people under their charge.

From these articles it would appear, that the surgeon is bound by the bounty agent faithfully to report to his agents, on the arrival of the immigrants, all that he knows respecting them individually, and that he is as faithfully to conceal their defects from the Government; or in other words, he is bound to sacrifice the interest of the public here, by whom he is paid, to the interest of his nominators, by whom he is not paid; for we observe that the only remuneration guaranteed to Mr. —— in this case, was a free passage with cabin fare, in which we believe, wine, spirits, and ale, were not included, but were to be paid for as used; whilst the duties imposed upon him comprised those of purser (*a*) and surgeon to the ship's company and cabin passengers, as well as those of surgeon superintendent of the emigrants; for his services in this latter capacity he was to receive but a promise from Messrs. —— and ——, that if he served them satisfactorily, they would assist him in obtaining from the Colonial Government the usual gratuities; which gratuities would be paid as a matter of course, if the conduct of the surgeon were satisfactory to the Government, as well as to Messrs. —— and ——; but which, if otherwise, no representations or exertions on the part of these gentlemen could extort.

A careful consideration of this transaction confirms us in the opinion which we had previously formed, that the establishment of the gratuities in favour of the surgeons superintendent of immigrant ships has no other effect than to relieve the importers from the necessity of paying the small salary which they used before to allow to their surgeons, and that, too, when the rate of bounties was lower, and the receipts consequently less than at present. The gratuities have thus been turned into a source of profit and patronage to the parties engaged in the emigrant trade; and the object of their institution, as might be expected, has been entirely defeated.

We need not pass in review here, the instances in which, during the past season, the incapacity of surgeons of immigrant ships has been brought under our censure, and under the censure of his honour the Superintendent of Port Philip; but we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of suggesting, that no surgeon should in future be allowed to proceed in charge of an immigrant ship, until he has been approved of by the medical officers attached to the Board of Admiralty, or some other equally disinterested and competent examiners. * * * * * * * *

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.* *J. Long Innes*, J. P.
Arthur Savage, R. N. *H. H. Browne*, J.P.

The "Carthaginian."

* * * There is one instance, however, of outrageous conduct on the part of the master, which we think it our duty specially to notice. It appears that during the early part of the voyage many of the immigrants had been in the habit of keeping log-books, or records of the little occurrences which took place in the ship. This we should have considered a very harmless amusement, and one which we should have thought it politic to encourage. To the master, however, the practice seems to have given offence, or to have been a source of apprehension, and he issued an order that no log-books should, for the future, be kept, and that those in existence should be destroyed. This order appears not to have been very readily obeyed, and by way of obtaining more prompt compliance with his desire than the immigrants were disposed to give, the master ordered the man at the helm from his post, and let the ship go adrift * * * * As it happened, fortunately we may say, for we should have expected consequences far more serious, one woman only, who appears to have lost the use of her senses for some time from fright, suffered materially from this extraordinary conduct on the part of the master. * * * * In the present case we regret to find, that the parties in England, acting for the importers, exacted from the surgeon a promise to pay a certain sum as passage-money on the receipt of his gratuities here; and we have reason to believe that subserviency to the master was made another condition of his appointment. We cannot therefore be surprised that the cheap surgeon—the surgeon who would bind himself to submit to one, who by profession and by education ought to have been his inferior, should have

(*a*) "That he will see to the expenditure books being regularly and correctly kept."

have ill discharged the duties of the situation in which, through a false economy, he was placed.

* * * We are happy, however, to state, that Messrs. —— and —— have in this, as in every other instance of improper behaviour, repudiated the acts of their agents in England, and have released the surgeon from his engagement. (*a*) * * *

* * * * * * * * * * *

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.* *Arthur Savage*, R. N.
J. Long Innes, J. P. *H. H. Browne*, J. P.
W. H. Christie, J. P.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 25 April 1842.

WITH reference to the statement made in the Immigration Board's Report B. of the 23d instant, on the "Carthaginian" case, that Elizabeth Smith had declared herself before the Supreme Court to be a married woman, and not single, as represented in her certificate, I do myself the honour to annex a copy of a note addressed to me by Mr. Justice Stephen, from which it appears that she distinctly told the bounty agent that she was married, and that the false representation made originated with the bounty agent, and not with her.

The certificate produced in favour of Elizabeth Smith, I beg to enclose for his Excellency's inspection.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, (signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.*
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

My Dear Sir, 25 April 1842.

I PERFECTLY recollect that the girl Betsy Smith, at the late "Carthaginian" trial, swore that she told the emigration agents, at Liverpool (or ship's agents), that she was a married woman, but that "they" told her, (or "the clerk" told her, as I understood) that it did not signify; it "made no difference," and she was then entered as single.

I have the substance of this on my notes; and you will see the fact of her swearing to having "told them in the office, in Liverpool, that she was married" reported also in the newspapers.

Yours, &c.

Francis L. S. Merewether, Esq. (signed) *Alfred Stephen.*

The "Sir Charles Napier."

* * * * * * *

Of the certificates produced in favour of the individual immigrants, many appear to us to have no reference whatever to parties included in them, whose names would seem to have been inserted subsequently to the approval of the documents by the authorities in England. * * * * * * * *

The unsatisfactory nature of the certificates, a general complaint of the disorderly character of the immigrants preferred by the surgeon, and other information of a discreditable nature to the conduct of the ship, rendered a formal inquiry into these general points necessary before we could report on the claim to bounties. We accordingly obtained the attendance upon our Board of the surgeon superintendent, and in the presence of the importer's agents questioned him as to what he knew of the correctness of these certificates, and of the character and calling of the parties to whom they applied. The surgeon readily afforded every information required, but at the same time, whilst he made known to us the existence of gross irregularities, he gave us to understand that he should prefer the evidence of other parties being taken with regard to their nature, when he, being present, would answer any questions arising out of the statements made by these witnesses, or would substantiate them by his own testimony, if requisite. We accordingly examined, out of the immigrants whose attendance was procured, a sufficient number of the most respectable and the best informed, to prove to us beyond all doubt, that in the shipment of the immigrants the grossest frauds had been practised; that most improper people had been wilfully put on board; and that immorality had prevailed to a disgraceful extent during the passage. * * * * * *

* * * * At the same time we think it right to state, that if we considered ourselves authorised so to do, we should, under the aggravated circumstances of this case, recommend a total disallowance of the amount claimed. * * *

* * * * We should be glad, could the sum shown to have been paid by the surgeon superintendent for his passage, be reserved for his benefit from the amount allowed as bounties. * * * * * *

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether.* *W. H. Christie*, J. P.
Arthur Savage, R. N. *J. Long Innes*, J. P.
H. H. Browne, J. P.

(Extract from a Minute of his Excellency the Governor on the foregoing:—)

Let Messrs. —— and —— be informed, that I regret it is out of my power to sanction the payment of any bounties on the immigrants by this ship. * * *

(signed) *G. G.*

(*a*) For further Extracts from Report of the Immigrants by this ship, *see* Evidence, Merewether, Q. 44, p. 90, and Innes, Q. 31, p. 96.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(F.)

RETURN showing the NUMBER of FAMILIES, SINGLE MALES, and SINGLE FEMALES, who arrived at *Sydney*, on BOUNTY, during the Year ending 30th June 1842; with the Number received into BARRACKS at the expiration of the time allowed for their stay on board Ship, and the Number remaining in Barracks on the last day of each Month.

MONTHS.	Number Arrived* at Sydney.			Number Received into Barracks.			Number *Remaining in* Barracks on the last day of each Month.		
	Families.	Single Males.	Single Females.	Families.	Single Males.	Single Females.	Families.	Single Males.	Single Females.
July	156	152	159	—					
August	384	421	480	—					
September	238	297	279	40		87	25		54
October	270	211	231	1			9	—	
November	244	237	290	63		16	43		9
December	191	205	261	96		69	31		15
January	425	457	436	178		47	128		17
February	229	235	257	211		121	212		84
March	79	90	94	53		27	100		12
April				13		18	54		6
May							†18	—	
June							†13	—	
TOTALS	2,216	2,305	2,487	655		385			

* In order to render this Return uniform with the others, the number of immigrants on whom bounties were claimed, but not paid, are not included under the first head; a very considerable number of these immigrants were, however, received into the barracks, and are included under the second and third heads.

† The cause of these families remaining in barracks is illness.

Immigration Office, Sydney,
22 August 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

(F. a.)

MAXIMUM NUMBERS of IMMIGRANTS at the Charge of or Employed by Government for each Month, since July 1841.

MONTHS.	AT THE CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT.		Males in Government Employ.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.		
1841:				
July	72	25	—	This Return is applicable to Melboure *only*, as the others could scarcely be correctly ascertained.
August		38	—	
September	138	50	—	
October		83	—	
November	52	43	—	
December	202	141	—	
1842:				
January	299	160	196	
February	162	125	232	
March	60	181	213	
April	50	185	250	
May		185	219	
June		120	216	
July		107	201	

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS at the Charge of, or in the Employ of Government, 31st July 1842.

WHERE.	MALES. Number.	MALES. Description.	REMARKS.
Melbourne - - - - -	173	married men	in Government employ.
Road to the Falls - - - -	10	ditto -	ditto.
Road to the Heidelberg - - -	10	ditto -	ditto.
Road to Sydney - - - -	14	ditto -	ditto.
Williams' Town - - - -	12	ditto -	ditto.
Geelong - - - - -	17	ditto -	ditto.
Portland - - - - -	7	ditto -	ditto.
TOTAL - - -	243		
	Females.		
Melbourne - - - - -	56	- - single women or destitute children in asylum.	
Geelong - - - - -	12	women at Government charge.	
Portland - - - - -	6	ditto - - - ditto.	
TOTAL - - -	74		

RETURN of the NUMBER of IMMIGRANTS forwarded to *Geelong*, up to 1st August 1842.

VESSEL CONVEYING.	DATE OF SAILING.	FAMILIES. Male.	Females.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	TOTALS.	REMARKS.
"Ranger" revenue cutter.	6 Feb. - 1842	17	16	21	–	–	54	
Ditto - - ditto -	22 March 1842	14	14	16	2	9	55	
Ditto - - ditto -	2 May - 1832	6	6	6	6	2	26	
	TOTALS - -	37	36	43	8	11	135	

RETURN of the NUMBER of IMMIGRANTS forwarded to *Portland*, up to 1st August 1842.

"Ellen and Elizabeth"	19 October 1841	20	20	26	–	10	76	
Ditto - - ditto -	8 Nov. - 1841	15	15	34	2	17	83	
Ditto - - ditto -	2 June - 1842	–	–	–	–	17	17	
	TOTALS - -	35	35	60	2	44	176	

(G.)

RETURN of the TRADES or CALLINGS to which the BOUNTY IMMIGRANTS who arrived between the 1st of July 1841, and 30th of June 1842, professed to belong; showing the Number of each Calling, and the Average Rate of Wages given.

TRADES or CALLINGS.	SYDNEY. Time of Arrival. Between July and December 1841.	SYDNEY. Time of Arrival. Between January and June 1842.	SYDNEY. Total Souls.	PORT PHILIP. Time of Arrival. Between July and December 1841.	PORT PHILIP. Time of Arrival. Between January and June 1842.	PORT PHILIP. Total Souls.	GRAND TOTAL.	Average Wages per Annum, with Food and Lodging, in the Country Districts.	Wages of Mechanics per Week at the Present Date, in Sydney, without Food and Lodging.
MALES:								£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Agricultural labourers	2,134	956	3,090	1,617	426	2,043	5,133	20 10 –	—
Blacksmiths	152	90	242	79	22	101	343	- - -	2 8 –
*Boot and shoemakers	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1	1	44 – –	—
Brickmakers	8	10	18	- -	2	2	20	1 per thousand	—
Bricklayers	56	46	102	36	5	41	143	- - -	2 8 –
*Butchers	2	6	8	- -	2	2	10	36 – –	—
*Bakers	2	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	2	42 – –	—
Carters	1	- -	1	1	- -	1	2	28 – –	—
Carpenters	322	221	543	176	84	260	803	- - -	2 5 –
*Cabinetmakers	2	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	2	52 – –	—
*Coachmen	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 – –	—
*Coopers	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	47 10 –	—
*Domestic servants	11	- -	11	- -	- -	- -	11	25 – –	—
*Grooms	16	- -	16	4	- -	4	20	26 – –	—
Gardeners	57	24	81	27	1	28	109	30 – –	—
*Millwrights	1	1	2	- -	1	1	3	- - -	2 5 –
Plasterers	- -	2	2	- -	1	1	3	- - -	2 8 –
Quarrymen	2	- -	2	1	- -	1	3	- - -	2 2 –
Shepherds	113	53	166	117	28	145	311	22 – –	—
Stonemasons	59	41	100	36	13	49	149	- - -	2 8 –
Sawyers	20	8	28	6	8	14	42	- - -	3 – –
*Tailors	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 – –	- - -
Wheelwrights	17	20	37	12	8	20	57	- - -	2 5 –
Whitesmiths	9	8	17	1	1	2	19	- - -	1 15 –
Miscellaneous	12	19	31	1	3	4	35	—	—
TOTALS	2,997	1,505	4,502	2,115	605	2,720	7,222		
FEMALES:									
Cooks	29	8	37	19	5	24	61	16 – –	
*Dressmakers	7	- -	7	- -	- -	- -	7	12 10 –	
Dairymaids	156	53	209	51	14	65	274	14 – –	
Farm servants	265	100	365	37	32	69	434	10 – –	
General house servants	561	400	961	478	236	714	1,675	14 – –	
Housemaids	345	113	458	620	39	659	1,117	14 – –	
Housekeepers	6	1	7	30	14	44	51	14 – –	
Kitchen-maids	46	6	52	1	- -	1	53	14 – –	
Ladies' maids	13	1	14	- -	- -	- -	14	10 10 –	
Laundresses	34	10	44	9	3	12	56	15 – –	
Needlewomen	15	2	17	- -	- -	- -	17	14 – –	
*Nursery governesses	5	- -	5	- -	- -	- -	5	10 10 –	
Nurse-maids	217	85	302	54	7	61	363	12 – –	
Miscellaneous	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	
TOTALS	1,700	779	2,479	1,299	350	1,649	4,128		

* Persons of these descriptions are not eligible for free passages under the existing bounty regulations.

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 22 August 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

(H.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A RETURN of CROWN LANDS Sold under the Regulations of 1st August 1831, &c. &c. between 1st July 1840 and 30th June 1842.

PERIOD.	Number of Acres Advertised for Sale.				Not Sold.				Sold to Officers, Soldiers, &c.		Gross Amount of Sales.		TOTAL.	
	At the Minimum Price of 5s. per Acre.	At any higher Rate, not including 12s. per Acre.	At the raised Minimum Price of 12s. per Acre.	Total Number of Acres Advertised.	Withdrawn or Cancelled.	Put up and not Bid for.	On which Deposits have been Forfeited.	Amount of Deposits Forfeited.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Permission.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Purchase Price.	Number of Acres Sold.	Amount of Purchase Money Received.
1840:	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.
From 1st July to 31st December -	22,389 0 0	5,424 3 20	74,114 0 0	101,927 3 20	6,423 0 0	47,236 0 0	3,259 0 0	251 4 11	5,454 0 0	1,498 11 6	48,268 3 20	33,097 19 6	45,009 3 20	29,336 18 11
1841:														
From 1st January to 30th June -	- -	8,221 0 0	39,091 0 0	47,312 0 0	650 0 0	30,994 0 0	58 0 0	5 16 -	516 0 0	568 - 9	15,668 0 0	11,420 14 -	15,610 0 0	10,800 9 3
From 1st July to 31st December -	- -	5,851 3 22	21,370 0 0	27,221 3 22	- -	22,939 3 31	640 0 0	38 8 -	30 0 0	24 15 -	4,281 3 31	3,162 7 5	3,641 3 31	2,792 - 5
1842:														
From 1st January to 30th June -	- -	2,145 3 16	110,983 0 0	113,128 3 16	1,367 0 0	108,952 1 6	300 0 0	19 10 -	465 0 0	272 5 -	2,809 2 10	2,352 18 6	2,509 2 10	1,905 3 6
TOTALS - - - £.	22,389 0 0	21,643 2 18	245,558 0 0	289,590 2 18	8,440 0 0	210,122 0 37	4,257 0 0	314 18 11	6,465 0 0	2,363 12 3	71,028 1 21	50,033 19 5	66,771 1 21	44,834 12 1

Colonial Treasury, Sydney, 22 June 1842.

C. D. Riddell.

(H. a.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A RETURN of TOWN ALLOTMENTS Sold under the Regulations of 1st August 1831, between 1st July 1840 and 30th June 1842.

PERIOD.	Number of Acres Advertised for Sale.			Not Sold.				Sold to Officers, Soldiers, &c.		Gross Amount of Sales.		TOTAL.	
	At £.2 per Acre.	At any higher Rate.	Total Number of Acres Advertised.	Withdrawn or Cancelled.	Put up and not Bid for.	On which Deposits have been Forfeited.	Amount of Deposits Forfeited.	Number of Acres.	Remission allowed.	Number of Acres.	Amount.	Number of Acres Sold.	Amount Received.
1840:	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.
From 1st July to 31st December - - -	- -	249 1 23	249 1 23	23 1 28	19 0 32	15 1 31	60 7 1	23 1 25	504 15 2	207 1 19	7,785 1 6	191 1 12	6,157 19 1
1841:													
From 1st January to 30th June - - -	- -	405 1 10	405 1 10	63 1 37	155 3 14	7 3 8	21 8 2	48 0 28	883 4 8	192 1 10	4,674 3 3	178 0 31	3,470 7 1
From 1st July to 31st December - - -	- -	171 1 9⅓	171 1 9⅓	- -	104 2 15½	3 0 0	18 18 -	24 2 33	661 2 6	66 2 34⅓	3,449 3 11	63 2 34⅓	2,617 19 5
1842:													
From 1st January to 30th June - - -	- -	164 0 28¾	164 0 28¾	3 2 0	111 1 18¼	1 3 24	3 4 9	27 3 37	452 12 4	49 1 10½	3,575 5 10	47 1 26½	3,093 10 7
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	990 0 31½	990 0 31½	90 1 25	390 3 39¾	28 0 23	103 18 -	124 1 3	2,501 14 8	515 2 33 7/10	19,483 14 6	480 2 23 7/10	15,339 16 2

Colonial Treasury, Sydney, 22 June 1842.

C. D. Riddel.

(H. b.)

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE arising from CROWN LANDS, from the 1st of January to the 30th June 1842.

PERIOD.	Proceeds of Land Sold.	Quit-Rents.	Redemption of Quit-Rents.	Leases of Town Allotments converted into Grants.	Rents of Land temporarily Leased.	TOTAL.
SYDNEY:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January - -	1,288 12 2	484 13 3	79 2 6	- - -	39 4 9	1,891 12 8
February - -	593 10 10	1,014 3 10	252 13 4	- - -	- - -	1,860 8 -
March - -	979 6 11	2,171 12 3	181 11 8	- - -	211 8 6	3,543 19 4
April - - -	1,129 18 -	932 17 3	161 3 6	- - -	42 19 5	2,266 18 2
May - - -	1,925 12 -	630 2 -	157 6 2	- - -	160 - 8	2,873 - 10
June - - -	248 10 10	1,544 7 6	139 18 10	- - -	112 18 8	2,045 15 10
£.	6,165 10 9	6,777 16 1	971 16 -	- - -	566 12 -	14,481 14 10
PORT PHILLIP:						
January - -	1,360 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,360 - -
February - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
March - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -
May - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -
	1,375 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,375 - -
TOTALS - - £.	7,540 10 9	6,777 16 1	971 16 -	- - -	566 12 -	15,856 14 10

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
18 July 1842.

Wm. Lithgow, Auditor-General.

(H. c.)

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE arising from CROWN LANDS, from the 1st July to 31st December 1841, being a Continuation of a Return furnished to the Committee on Immigration, in July 1841.

PERIOD.	Proceeds of Land Sold.	Quit-Rents.	Redemption of Quit-Rents.	Leases of Town Allotments converted into Grants.	Rents of Land temporarily Leased.	TOTAL.
SYDNEY:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
July - - -	2,955 3 1	359 19 -	37 16 8	- - -	32 13 5	3,385 12 2
August - -	577 19 10	834 6 1	68 10 -	97 2 6	103 10 11	1,681 9 4
September - -	2,090 11 2	664 5 5	14 - 10	2,237 11 3	597 7 1	5,603 15 9
October - -	104 1 1	253 4 7	69 3 4	15 4 6	97 1 10	538 15 4
November - -	727 6 4	354 1 -	267 - -	11 16 3	161 2 3	1,521 5 10
December - -	633 19 3	479 9 9	234 8 4	159 1 6	174 7 5	1,681 6 3
£	7,089 - 9	2,945 5 10	690 19 2	2,520 16 -	1,166 2 11	14,412 4 8
PORT PHILLIP:						
July - - -	912 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	912 - -
August - -	1,714 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,714 5 -
September - -	6,794 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,794 - -
October - -	1,607 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,607 2 -
November - -	3,675 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,675 - -
December - -	2,113 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,113 12 -
	16,815 19 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,815 19 -
TOTALS - - £.	23,904 19 9	2,945 5 10	690 19 2	2,520 16 -	1,166 2 11	31,228 3 8

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
18 July 1842.

Wm. Lithgow, Auditor-General.

(H. d. 1.)

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE arising from CROWN LANDS, from 1st July 1841 to 30th June 1842, with the probable Charges thereon during the same Period.

	Sydney.			Port Philip.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Proceeds of Land sold	13,254	11	6	18,190	19	–	31,445	10	6
Leases of Town Allotments converted into Grants	2,520	16	–	-	-	-	2,520	16	–
Quit-rents paid or redeemed	11,385	17	1	-	-	-	11,385,	17	1
Rents of Land temporarily leased	1,732	14	11	-	-	-	1,732	14	11
GROSS REVENUE £.	28,893	19	6	18,190	19	–	47,084	18	6
CHARGES AS ESTIMATED:									
Surveyor-General's Department	18,150	–	–	8,100	–	–	26,250	–	–
Aborigines	710	–	–	8,000	–	–	8,710	–	–
One-third of Treasury and Audit Office	2,070	–	–	390	–	–	2,460	–	–
TOTAL CHARGES £	20,930	–	–	16,490	–	–	37,420	–	–
Applicable to Immigration £.	7,963	19	6	1,700	19	–	9,664	18	6

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 18 July 1842.

Wm. Lithgow, Auditor-General.

(H. d. 2.)

RETURN of the REVENUE arising from the Sale of CROWN LANDS, and of the Amount paid for Immigration, and for other Services chargeable thereon, for the Period from 1st January 1832 to 30th June 1842; specifying also the Number of Immigrants brought out at the Public Expense during the same Period.

Year.	Proceeds of the Sale of Land, including Town and Suburban Allotments.			Number of Immigrants brought to the Colony at the Public Expense.				Charges on the Fund arising from the Sale of Crown Lands.												
				Adults.		Children.	Total Number of Immigrants.	Immigration, including Quarantine.			Department of Survey.			One-third of the Expense of the Treasury and Audit Office.			Aborigines, including One-half of the Expense of the Border Police.			Total Charges.		
				Male.	Female.																
	£.	s.	d.					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1832	12,509	13	10	137	441	204	782	5,293	4	11 ¾	11,755	9	– ¼	1,451	1	8	1,138	2	2 ¾	19,637	17	10 ¾
1833	24,956	1	1	180	507	344	1,031	10,759	8	8 ¼	12,562	4	2 ¾	1,340	9	7	773	19	9	25,436	2	3
1834	41,844	9	1	30	519	93	642	7,902	4	5 ¼	12,400	–	9 ½	1,474	5	8	942	–	9	22,718	11	7 ¾
1835	80,784	14	6	53	524	122	699	11,437	14	10 ½	11,218	16	10	1,591	12	3	1,325	17	9 ½	25,574	1	9
1836	126,458	16	–	63	564	116	743	11,894	11	11 ¾	140,03	7	10 ¼	1,768	16	–	1,416	8	7 ½	29,083	4	5 ¾
1837	120,187	12	5	664	811	885	2,360	59,070	6	9 ½	17,350	2	9 ¼	1,659	4	11 ¼	2,884	11	11 ¾	80,964	6	5 ¾
1838	116,324	18	11	1,692	1,673	2,750	6,115	147,613	12	11	20,096	1	8	1,770	11	5	4,786	1	7	174,266	7	7
1839	152,962	16	4	2,862	2,779	2,698	8,339	155,576	15	1 ½	19,112	4	– ¾	2,140	14	8	10,712	18	11	187,542	12	9
1840	316,626	7	5	2,548	2,761	1,366	6,675	111,694	3	8 ½	22,197	9	9	2,465	9	7	14,626	4	10 ¾	150,983	7	11 ¼
1841	90,387	16	10	7,124	7,692	4,180	18,996	322,226	16	10 ¾	27,407	17	2	2,470	14	6	18,950	11	7 ¾	371,056	–	2 ½
1842	7,540	10	9	2,068	2,180	1,106	5,354	107,772	17	–	10,985	18	9	1,195	4	9	5,540	3	10	125,494	4	4
Totals	1,090,583	17	2	17,421	20,451	13,864	51,736	951,241	17	4 ½	179,089	12	10 ¾	19,328	5	– ¼	63,097	2	–	1,212,756	17	3 ½

REMARKS:

The charges for immigration include the sum of 10,840 *l.* paid as out-fits, and for passages to 60 clergymen and 26 teachers, who are not included in the number of other immigrants.

The total number of 51,736 is exclusive of the immigrants for whom bounties were refused.

Of the total charges, the sum of 48,760 *l.* was paid for in land and immigration debentures, the redemption of which is still to be provided for.

The charges for immigration and survey alone exceed the total proceeds of the land fund during the period specified, by 39,747 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 ¼ *d.*

The payments by the Colonial Agent-general, from 1st January to 30th June 1842, have not been notified.

Audit-Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 7 September 1842.

William Lithgow, Auditor-General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(I.)

At a Meeting of the Immigration Committee, held on Thursday, 11th August 1842, it was moved that the following Resolution be adopted :—

"That in the opinion of this Committee, the raising the minimum price of every description of land in this colony above 5*s*. an acre is impolitic, inasmuch as it has a direct tendency to divert the emigration of British capitalists from this colony to the United States of America, where fertile lands may be purchased at one dollar and a quarter per acre, which price has apparently been found by the American government to be sufficient on the one hand to check the too rapid conversion of the labourer into a landowner, and on the other hand not so high as to oppose a bar to that investment of capital in the purchase of land which is essential to the progress of colonization."

Passed in the affirmative.

(K.)

Copy of a Circular Letter addressed by the Colonial Secretary to the Holders of Conditional Bounty Orders.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
11 September 1841.

Sir,

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that it appears desirable to draw the attention of parties who have received conditional permissions to import persons on bounty to the very rapid immigration now taking place into the colony; and to point out to them that it is very probable the Government may not be in a situation to pay bounties in cases where they have been promised conditionally only; and that, at any rate, none such can be paid until after all demands to which the Government is liable on account of promises made unconditionally are satisfied.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Deas Thomson.*

(K. a.)

A RETURN showing the Number of Permissions to import Immigrants on Bounty, granted in the several Quarters of Years, between that which ended the 31st December 1837, and the Quarter ended the 30th June 1840, which Permissions respectively expired in the several Quarters between that which ended on the 31st December 1839 and the 30th June 1842; showing also what Proportion of those Permissions was acted on, and the Proportion not acted on.

Quarters during the course of which the Permissions were granted.	Quarters during which the Permissions expired	FAMILIES.			SINGLE MALES.			SINGLE FEMALES.		
		Extent of Permissions.	Number Imported.	Number not Imported.	Extent of Permissions.	Number Imported.	Number not Imported.	Extent of Permissions.	Number Imported.	Number not Imported.
Quarter ending	Quarter ending									
31 Dec. 1837	31 Dec. 1839	888	471	417	358	264	94	358	306	52
31 Mar. 1838	31 Mar. 1840	598	165	433	264	94	170	264	24	170
30 June 1838	30 June 1840	670	341	329	168	90	78	168	104	64
30 Sept. 1838	30 Sept. 1840	33	11	22	171	2	169	171	2	169
31 Dec. 1838	31 Dec. 1849	1,466	70	1,396	325	59	266	341	66	275
		3,655	1,058	2,597	1,286	509	777	1,302	572	730
Quarter ending	Quarter ending									
31 Mar. 1839	31 Mar. 1841	830	742	88	110	110	–	110	110	–
30 June 1839	30 June 1841	658	388	270	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 Sept. 1839	30 Sept. 1841	1,260	753	507	350	350	–	350	350	–
31 Dec. 1839	31 Dec. 1842	531	349	182	10	10	–	11	11	–
31 Mar. 1840	31 Mar. 1842	4,185	3,061	1,124	1,000	1,000	–	1,000	1,000	–
30 June 1840	30 June 1842	2,903	33	2,870	528	32	496	423	31	392
	Total - - -	14,022	6,384	7,638	3,284	2,011	1,273	3,196	2,074	1,122

Immigration Office, Sydney,
22 August 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

(L.)

(No. 64.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor Sir *George Gipps*, respecting Emigration on Bounty Orders.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 February 1842.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 137, of the 17th July last, containing a report of the amount of revenue actually received into the treasury of the colony in the half year ending the 30th of the preceding month.

On the receipt of that despatch, I called on the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners for an estimate, as far as might be practicable, of the state of the land revenue of the colony for the year 1841, and of the probable balance which would remain applicable to emigration in the succeeding year, without having recourse to unusual measures.

I enclose for your information a copy of the report which I have received from the Commissioners upon that point. 12 January 1842.

On a full consideration of all the circumstances, I consider it necessary to suspend for the present further emigration on bounty orders. However desirable it may be to keep up a continued supply of emigrants to New South Wales, I cannot consent to anticipate its land revenues for that purpose; and looking to the very large addition which will have been made to its population in the course of the past and the commencement of the present year, I am strongly inclined to believe that the supply of labour furnished will have been at least equal to the demand, or at all events, to such a demand as would realize the fair expectations of the emigrants.

I am, &c.

Governor Sir George Gipps, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Stanley.*

(M.)

(No. 42-955.)

COPY of a LETTER from *C. J. La Trobe*, Esq. to the Clerk of the Councils at *Sydney*, relative to the demand of the Colonists of *Melbourne* and the surrounding Districts for Labour.

Sir, Melbourne, 26 July 1842.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 18th June, requesting, by the desire of the Committee of the Legislative Council (appointed to consider the question of immigration generally, with the view of ascertaining the present and prospective demands of the colonists for labour, and how the same may be most effectually and economically met), that I would afford them such information, on certain points, as it might be in my power to obtain.

Understanding that it was desirable that this report should be forwarded to you with as little delay as possible, I immediately took such steps as lay in my power to meet your wishes. I have now the honour to lay before the committee a brief exposition of the opinions of a number of the better informed and influential gentlemen of this district, to whom circumstances allowed me a ready access, in the form of a report, drawn up by two gentlemen whom I commissioned to receive their several communications. The Acting Immigration Agent. The Sub-Treasurer.

However briefly expressed, I trust that the information thus produced may be of use to the Committee. My own opinions on the several points brought forward, coincide in the main with those that are set forth in this document. I however request permission to add a few brief remarks.

I am decidedly of opinion that, taken as a body, the emigrants who have been sent to this colony within the last 18 months, have been of an inferior description to those previously supplied. From the knowledge I have gained of the character of a considerable proportion, —a knowledge which can only be gained after they have become colonists, I should say that the object of the exporters at home had been to collect, and not to select; to secure at a given time, the requisite number to fill the vessel, with as little trouble to themselves as was consistent with a bare compliance with the letter of the Regulations. The large importations we have received of so called labourers, married men with very large families from the south and south-west of Ireland, and single women from Bristol, Cork, Dublin, or Glasgow, have given us ample occasions of finding to our cost that the letter of the Regulations may be tolerably well followed, and yet the main object, to effect which they are framed, completely defeated. With reference to the latter, it may be remarked, that the mere object of supplying the colony with a proportion of females, may indeed be attained by such importations; but the above are certainly not the localities likely to furnish a really valuable class of either farm or domestic servants. Once furnished with the requisite certificates, and passed by the officers appointed to the duty in England, it is impossible for the local Board to reject an individual presenting himself or herself here, unless occurrences during the voyage, that could not be concealed, have given premature publicity to the impropriety of the selection. Queries, 1, 2 and 3.

From the experience we have had of the working of the new Regulations, I should say, that all the precautionary measures taken by the Home Government, however strong, and however strictly carried out, are still insufficient to secure the colonies against the introduc-

NEW SOUTH WALES.

tion of a large proportion of exceedingly indifferent, if not of worthless hands. In the collection of most of these, and their presentation for passage as bounty immigrants, perhaps the exporters may have contemplated no deception; the details set forth in the certificate, and the signatures placed at its foot, may be real; the party may be one whom friends sincerely wish to advantage by emigration, and not merely to get rid of; no direct fraud may be contemplated, still he may not belong to the class of labourers which it is the object of the Regulations to secure. But instances of gross fraud are not wanting, and when the perfect impunity with which certain of these have been practised, is remarked, the suspicion arises whether they are not much more numerous than is supposed.

To the majority of the frauds that have been detected, the surgeons superintendent of the ships must have been parties, directly or indirectly; and I need not remind the Committee how great, when this is the case, and while the interests of that officer are bound up with those of the importer, must be the difficulty of detecting the imposition.

Should the present system of bounty emigration be continued, I not only think that further measures must be taken at home to enforce the selection of proper individuals, but that it is imperative that the surgeon superintendent in every case should be a Government officer, in the interest of the Government, and preferably a naval man of mature age and experience. This officer should have the entire control over the medical stores and comforts of every description, and a general power of providing that the provisions given out be supplied of the quality and in the quantity prescribed by the Regulations. Perhaps, generally speaking, no exception can be taken to the medical talent of the gentlemen recently chosen to fill the office of surgeon superintendent on board the emigrant ships; but a great want of experience in the management of large masses of emigrants on shipboard has been evident, and this deficiency has, in several cases, been productive of exceedingly serious results.

It may be well for the Committee to take into consideration whether the increase in the rate of bounty has been attended by advantage or disadvantage, as far as the quality of the labour supplied is concerned. I am scarcely in a position to prove it, but I am inclined to think that the indifferent character of much of that imported since 1841, has been the result of such augmentation, and the inducement held out, by the more considerable profit to be reaped, for men of less established character to engage in the business.

The smaller degree of profit to be gained formerly, left the business in the hands of those whose profits were derived from their ability to carry it on upon a large scale. With these a careful selection was almost indispensable, as the rejection of even a small proportion of the emigrants would exercise a very serious effect on their gains. In the case of many of the smaller speculators who have entered into the trade latterly, I am convinced that there has not only been a want of experience, but that the larger amount of the profits would allow them to incur the risk of the rejection of a certain proportion without serious inconvenience.

The attention of the Committee will have been *doubtless drawn to the certain fact that*, from Mr. Marshall downwards, a practice has *prevailed with many of the exporters*, to exact sums of various amounts, under divers pretexts, from the emigrants, in part payment of their passages; this I consider a most culpable practice.

Queries, 4, 5 and 6. These queries may be considered sufficiently answered by the accompanying report.

I coincide in the opinion expressed in the report, as to the proportion in which single women and single men should be introduced into this district.

Query, No. 7. It is impossible for me to hazard an opinion in reply to this query. The sales of land must depend upon the demand, and the demand upon the introduction of capital. I should hope that some land may be disposed of, but I cannot flatter myself that the revenue to be thus raised will be at all commensurate with the claims that must be made upon it, even leaving immigration out of the question.

I have no hesitation in stating, that I consider the projected loan to be both necessary and expedient.

I consider that it would be well to provide for the introduction annually of about 4,000 ablebodied immigrants into this quarter, for two or three years to come; I have no doubt but, if properly selected, that number would find ready employment; they might perhaps be introduced in the proportion of 2,000 single men to about 1,500 of each of the other classes.

In addition to the report to which I have already alluded, I have the honour to enclose a communication which has been handed into my office by the immigration agent, accompanying a general return, illustrative of immigration into this district, in bounty ships, from 1st January 1841, to the close of February in the present year, which I considered might be useful to the committee; and further, a return of the number of immigrants of every description in the employ of, or in any way dependent on Government in this district at the present date; merely remarking, with reference to the latter, that no doubt can exist, but that all of the individuals thus upon our hands would have found employment long ago had they been of the proper description. This was clearly demonstrated on the arrival of the ship "Earl of Durham," on the 18th of June, with 119 immigrants, the whole of whom, with the exception of four or five families, were at once eagerly engaged by the settlers or residents of the town and neighbourhood.

I have, &c.

To the Clerk of the Councils, Sydney. (signed) *C. J. La Trobe.*

(N.)

(No. 42/1345.)

COPY of a LETTER from Messrs. *Patterson* and *Lonsdale* to *C. J. La Trobe*, Esq. relative to the demand for Labour in *Melbourne* and the surrounding Districts.

Sir, Melbourne, 22 July 1842.

IN compliance with your Honor's directions, we have submitted the series of queries forwarded to you by direction of the Committee of the Legislative Council, upon the subject of immigration, to a considerable number of gentlemen, residents in the town and surrounding district, who were most likely to be well informed; and we beg to submit a summary of their opinions on the subject.

It appears to be the general impression, that the character of immigration has not been kept up during the last 12 or 18 months, as compared with that of former years; which opinion is strongly expressed by some of the gentlemen who have well considered the subject. Opinion on Query the 1st.

The prevailing opinion is that the selection of emigrants has not been conducted with becoming care or attention; and that in most cases they have not been procured from those parts of the United Kingdom most likely to afford really good and useful servants. Opinion on Query the 3d.

The universal opinion is, that the description of labour chiefly required in the district comprises shepherds, good farm servants who can plough with reins or bullocks, reap, sow grains, and use the spade; a few good gardeners; a few mechanics, and some male and female good domestic servants who really understand their business, and who are of good character. Opinion on Query the 4th.

The actual demand for labour at present seems not to be very urgent, but the universal opinion decidedly is, that should labour not continue to be regularly, and at short intervals supplied, to a certain amount, the price will most certainly, and that very soon, attain its former ruinous advance, with its usual attendants, insolence, disobedience, and reckless carelessness on the part of the employed towards the employers. Opinion on Query the 5th.

The late large importations of labour into the district has had the most beneficial effects; it has brought labour, or rather wages, down from their former oppressive price to a more equitable rate; it has made servants of every class more obedient to their employers, and more careful and diligent in their respective callings; and it has placed the proprietors of the soil in a position to cultivate and improve the land purchased from the Crown, and has thereby directed their attention more to agricultural pursuits.

The present rates of wages appear to be as follow: —

First class farm servants, 25 *l.* to 30 *l.* per annum, with rations; second class farm servants, from 20 *l.* to 25 *l*, per annum, with rations; shepherds, from 25 *l.* to 30 *l.* per annum, with rations; rough carpenters to be employed on a farm, from 30 *l.* to 50 *l.* per annum; female farm and dairy servants, from 15 *l.* to 20 *l.* per annum, with rations; and housemaids, from 10 *l.* to 15 *l.* with rations; good mechanics, such as carpenters, joiners, smiths, wheelwrights, &c., from 10 *s.* to 15 *s.* per diem, and find themselves. Opinion on Query the 6th.

If these mechanics are hired by the year, and rationed, they receive from 30 *l.* to 70 *l.* a year.

The general opinion of the best informed is much in favour of a loan, to be raised upon the security of the land revenue, for the purpose of immigration. Opinion on Query the 8th.

Emigration to these colonies has been heretofore conducted in two different modes, viz: by ships chartered by the Home Government, and by ships sent out by private individuals, each on the bounty system. We are not in possession of sufficient data whereby to form an opinion as to the relative merits of the two methods. Query the 9th, with general remarks.

As respects the question to what extent immigration may be required in future, we have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, which is also the decided opinion of all the gentlemen consulted on the subject, that during the next 12 months the wants of the district will require at the rate of 30 families, each not to have more than one child, or if more than one child to each family, the youngest of such family of children not to be less than 10 years of age; unmarried males, chiefly consisting of agricultural labourers and shepherds, and a few good house servants, at the least 60; unmarried females, good housemaids, not less than 30. The above proportions, if regularly introduced each month in the year, might meet the wants of the district. But many circumstances may occur meantime to require a much larger supply of labour. We beg further to observe, that during the last two years, too great a proportion of married people, with large families of children, have been brought out to the colony. The settlers would not engage this description of labour, on account of the children, who could not be of any use to them.

The consequence was, that hundreds of married men could not find employment in either town or country, and were thrown on the bounty of Government, who, to save them and their families from starvation, gave them employment in the public works.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A large proportion of single females, chiefly from the south and south-west of Ireland, have been imported into the colony during the last 18 months. These young women have been found so totally unqualified for the common wants of the colony, most of them having never been in service at home, and being utterly unacquainted with the duties of house-maids, could not find employment but with the greatest difficulty. They consequently became a heavy burden on Government, who has supplied them all along with rations and lodgings. The number of this description of females, we are happy to say, has been gradually reduced to 18 at the present time. It ought to be known that these helpless peasants have at all times been very desirous to obtain employment, and have generally shown virtuous dispositions.

Several single girls, most of them not exceeding 16 years of age, selected in large towns, such as London, Liverpool, Leith, and Bristol, generally turned out badly, and soon resumed their former abandoned habits. Therefore to obtain good, useful, and virtuous farm and domestic female servants, the country towns and rural districts in England, Scotland, and the north of Ireland, are to be preferred.

First rate useful mechanics and handicraftsmen are mostly to be procured in large towns.

We beg further to observe, that the regulation which requires that an equal number of single males and of single females be introduced into the colony might be modified with advantage. The single men on their arrival here obtain employment at once, and can engage to go any distance into the country, where they are chiefly required. The single females, on the contrary, are obliged to look for situations in the town or neighbourhood, where they can be under the protection of a mistress; consequently, the demand for their services is vastly less than that for single men. We give it as an opinion that the relative proportion of single females to single men ought to be as six of the former to 10 of the latter.

Opinion on Query the 2d.

Queries No. 2 and No. 7 were not submitted with the others for the opinions of the gentlemen, as it was considered that the public generally could not be informed on these subjects. But from what has fallen under our own notice, we beg to give the following opinions:

The arrangements made for the health and comfort of the immigrants have been in most cases satisfactory; in others, indifferent; and in others again, decidedly bad. In the indifferent class, one or more articles of provisions were found either bad in quality, or deficient in quantity to last the whole of the voyage. In the decidedly bad, several of the articles of provisions were not only bad in quality, but deficient in quantity for the consumption of the entire voyage. In two or three cases, the quantity of medical comforts sent on board for the voyage seemed deficient; and in one or two other instances, the surgeon-superintendent appeared to have acted with more regard to the interest of his employer, in the distribution of these comforts, than to the dictates of liberality and humanity.

Opinions on Query the 7th.

With regard to this question, we find it next to impossible to give any definite or satisfactory answer; but we may not be far wrong in concluding, that but a small and inadequate sum for the purposes of immigration can be calculated on within the next 12 months. The severe pressure of the times has so generally prevailed in these colonies for a considerable time back, that we think it can scarcely be removed within the above period; and unless a good many capitalists arrive on our shores, we are of opinion it would not be prudent to attempt making large sales of Crown lands.

We are, &c.

(signed) *John Patterson.*
W. Lonsdale.

His Honor C. J. La Trobe, Esq.
Superintendent of Port Phillip.

STATEMENT

(O.)

STATEMENT of the PORTS from which VESSELS sailed with EMIGRANTS for *New South Wales*, between the 1st of July 1841 and 30th of June 1842; showing the Number of Bounty Immigrants, classified according to their Religions Persuasions.

SAILED FROM.	Number of Vessels.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.				
		Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Freethinkers.	TOTAL.
London and Plymouth -	31	2,685	2,862	27	- -	5,574
Liverpool - - -	22	3,085	2,706	- -	3	5,794
Bristol - - - -	2	255	96	- -	- -	351
Greenock - - -	17	2,816	864	- -	- -	3,680
Leith - - - -	4	204	1	- -	- -	205
Dundee - - -	1	155	75	- -	- -	230
Cork - - - -	19	1,134	2,498	3	- -	3,635
Kingstown - - -	1	77	185	- -	- -	262
TOTALS - - -	97	10,411	9,287	30	3	19,731

Immigration Office, Sydney,
8 August 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

(P.)

RETURN showing the Number, classified according to their Religious Persuasions, of BOUNTY IMMIGRANTS landed at *Sydney* and *Port Phillip* respectively, between 1st July 1841 and 30th June 1842.

WHERE LANDED.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Freethinkers.	TOTAL.
Sydney - - -	6,410	5,906	27	3	12,346
Port Phillip - - -	4,001	3,381	3	- - -	7,385
TOTALS - - -	10,411	9,287	30	3	19,731

Immigration Office, Sydney,
8 August 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

(Q.)—NEW SOUTH WALES. - - - - - - - - - - -

RETURN of the Native Counties of the Bounty Immigrants, who arrived in the Colony between the 1st of January 1841 and 30th June 1842;

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.		Midland Counties.		Eastern Counties.		WALES.	
Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.
Northumberland -	77	Kent - - -	357	Cheshire - -	174	Lincoln - -	52	Caernarvonshire -	7
Cumberland - -	96	Sussex - - -	387	Derbyshire - -	55	Norfolk - -	55	Denbighshire -	20
Westmoreland - -	41	Surrey - -	187	Nottinghamshire -	86	Huntingdon - -	10	Flintshire - -	4
Durham - - -	29	Hampshire - -	100	Staffordshire - -	90	Cambridge - -	24	Merionethshire -	3
Yorkshire - -	461	Berkshire - -	31	Warwickshire -	75	Suffolk - -	16	Montgomeryshire -	9
Lancaster - -	1,292	Dorsetshire - -	45	Worcestershire -	41	Bedford - -	6	Cardiganshire -	3
Isle of man - -	27	Wiltshire - -	147	Leicestershire -	36	Hertford - -	35	Radnorshire - -	–
		Somersetshire -	303	Rutlandshire -	4	Essex - - -	87	Pembrokeshire -	57
		Devonshire - -	352	Northamptonshire -	30	Middlesex - -	657	Caermarthenshire -	3
		Cornwall - -	132	Buckinghamshire -	28			Brecknockshire -	1
		Alderney - -	18	Oxfordshire - -	27			Glamorganshire -	37
		Jersey - - -	1	Gloucestershire -	266			Anglesea - -	11
		Isle of Wight -	1	Monmouthshire -	26				
				Herefordshire -	40				
				Shropsiire - -	34				
Totals - -	2,023	- - - -	2,061	- - - -	1,012	- - - -	942	- - - - -	155

N.B.—The Total numbers from England, Scotland,

Immigration Office, Sydney,
8 August 1842.

(R.) (S.*)—NEW SOUTH WALES. - - - - - - - - - -

RETURN of the Ages, Native Countries, Religion, Education, &c. of the Bounty

AGE AND SEX.									NATIVE COUNTRY.		
ADULTS.		CHILDREN.						TOTAL.			
Males above 18.	Females above 15.	Males from 15 to 18.	From 7 to 15.		From 1 to 7.		Under 1 Year.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
9,293	9,719	200	1,232	1,086	1,579	1,418	411	392	25,330	6,193	2,245	16,892

* Return (S.) has been embodied in Return (R.)

Immigration Office, Sydney,
8 August 1842.

(Q.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

showing the Number from each County, and the aggregate Number from each of the grand Subdivisions of *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland.*

SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.							
Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.		ULSTER.		LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		MUNSTER.	
Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.
Caithness -	23	Edinburgh -	394	Donegall -	455	Longford -	117	Leitrim - -	81	Clare - -	1,001
Sutherland -	–	Haddington -	29	Londonderry -	461	West Meath -	242	Sligo - -	93	Kerry - -	82
Ross-shire -	33	Berwickshire -	25	Antrim - -	644	East Meath -	156	Mayo - -	93	Cork - -	1,131
Cromartie -	–	Roxburghshire	22	Fermanagh -	920	Louth - -	210	Galway -	1,024	Waterford -	121
Nairnshire -	9	Selkirkshire -	5	Tyrone - -	1,233	King's County	447	Roscommon -	399	Tipperary -	2,650
Inverness-shire	65	Peebles -	14	Down - -	511	Kildare -	309			Limerick -	1,182
Murray or Elgin	15	Lanarkshire -	383	Cavan - -	694	Dublin - -	777				
Banff - -	6	Dumfries-shire	78	Monaghan -	316	Queen's County	197				
Aberdeenshire	58	Galloway -	38	Armagh -	455	Carlow - -	119				
Kincardine -	11	Ayrshire -	125			Wicklow -	187				
Forfarshire -	129	Dumbarton -	56			Kilkenny -	382				
Fifeshire -	162	Argyleshire -	92			Wexford -	203				
Kinross -	9	Renfrewshire	179								
Clackmannan	9	Stirling - -	58								
Perthshire -	202	Linlithgow -	2								
Orkney & Shetland Isles -	7	Bute - -	7								
- - -	738	- - -	1,507	- - -	5,689	- - -	3,346	- - -	1,690	- - -	6,167

and Ireland respectively, are shown in Appendix (R.)

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

(R.) (S.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

Immigrants, who arrived in the Colony from 1st January 1841 to 30th June 1842.

RELIGION.				EDUCATION.			MARRIED OR SINGLE ADULTS.			
Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Free-thinkers.	NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO CAN			MARRIED.		SINGLE.	
				Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
13,498	11,792	37	3	11,361	3,798	3,853	4,431	4,387	4,862	5,332

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Agent for Immigration.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(T.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN of MORTALITY on board of IMMIGRANT SHIPS which arrived in *Port Jackson* between the 1st of July 1841 and the present Period.

No.	NAME OF SHIP.	DATE of ARRIVAL.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
		1841:					
1	Herald	15 July	1	2	7	6	16
2	Ellen	21 July	5	3	3	2	13
3	Queen Victoria	26 July	1	-	3	2	6
4	Burhampooter	7 August	-	1	-	1	2
5	Cadet	9 August	1	1	11	6	19
6	Pearl	17 August	-	1	1	-	2
7	Eleanor	22 August	2	2	5	4	13
8	Elizabeth	23 August	1	1	5	4	11
9	Forth	28 August	1	2	-	2	5
10	Percy	28 August	-	1	1	2	4
11	Runnymede	30 August	-	-	1	-	1
12	Adam Lodge	30 August	-	2	2	7	11
13	John Renwick	1 Sept.	3	3	4	1	11
14	China	7 Sept.	-	2	2	6	10
15	United Kingdom	7 Sept.	-	1	19	20	40
16	Gilbert Henderson	16 Sept.	-	-	-	2	2
17	Canton	18 Sept.	-	-	4	7	11
18	William Turner	5 October	1	-	1	2	4
19	Lady Kennaway	12 October	-	1	1	3	5
20	Livingstone	21 October	-	-	-	3	3
21	New York Packet	23 October	1	1	4	5	11
22	Ayrshire	25 October	2	3	12	5	22
23	Fairlie	5 Nov.	-	-	4	2	6
24	Larne	6 Nov.	3	1	3	3	10
25	Trinidad	6 Nov.	-	2	1	1	4
26	Joseph Cunard	28 Nov.	1	1	7	2	11
27	Albatross	30 Nov.	-	2	1	1	4
28	Comet	3 Dec.	-	-	1	2	3
29	Columbine	3 Dec.	1	-	1	2	4
30	William Jardine	23 Dec.	1	1	1	-	3
31	Emerald Isle	23 Dec.	-	1	1	1	3
32	Lalla Rookh	26 Dec.	-	-	1	-	1
33	Lady Clarke	26 Dec.	1	-	-	-	1
		1842:					
34	Marchioness of Bute	7 January	-	1	1	2	4
35	Wilson	7 January	-	1	1	1	3
36	Duke of Roxburgh	10 January	1	2	3	4	10
37	Anne Milne	17 January	1	1	9	8	19
38	Agnes Ewing	18 January	1	3	4	5	13
39	Margaret	24 January	-	-	11	12	23
40	Carthaginian	28 January	2	-	4	2	8
41	Hope	29 January	4	4	2	2	12
42	William Sharples	29 January	2	3	-	2	7
43	Alfred	29 January	1	1	2	-	4
44	Mathesis	30 January	1	1	1	3	6
45	Champion	13 February	2	1	4	5	12
46	Agnes	13 February	-	-	-	3	3
47	Broom	13 February	4	2	11	10	27
48	Sir Edward Paget	14 February	-	2	1	2	5
49	Sarah Botsford	15 February	1	1	2	1	5
50	Nabob	20 February	-	-	4	13	17
51	Palestine	6 March	-	-	1	-	1
52	Woodbridge	8 March	1	4	1	4	10
53	Sir Charles Napier	10 April	1	1	7	2	11
		TOTALS	48	63	176	185	472

Sydney, 21 June 1842.

Arthur Savage, Health Officer.

(U.)—RETURN of Ships placed in Quarantine, at *Port Jackson*, between the 1st of July 1841 and the present Period.

No.	NAME OF SHIP.	Date of Arrival.	DIED ON BOARD.					DIED IN QUARANTINE.				
			Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	Eleanor	22 Aug.	2	2	5	4	13	–	–	–	–	–
2	New York Packet	23 Oct.	1	1	4	5	11	4	4	1	–	9
3	Ayrshire	25 Oct.	2	3	12	5	22	–	1	1	–	2
	Totals		5	6	21	14	46	4	5	2	–	11

Sydney, 21 June 1842.

Arthur Savage, Health Officer.

(V.)—RETURN of the Amount of Quarantine Expenses charged against Parties importing Immigrants on Bounty into *New South Wales* between the 1st of January 1841 and the 30th of April 1842.

Name of Ship.	Name of Importer.	Name of Agent.	Date of Arrival.	Immigrants, where Landed.	Amount of Quarantine Expenses.	REMARKS.
					£. s. d.	
Eleanor	Messrs. Thomas Gore & Company.	Messrs. Carter & Bonus.	22 August	Sydney	355 – –	The quarantine expenses of the "Margaret" and "Ayrshire," amounting to 541*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* were defrayed by the Government, as in those cases the existence of disease was not considered to be attributable to neglect on the part of the importers or their officers.
New York Packet	John Miller	Messrs. Shepherd & Reid.	23 October	Sydney	932 2 5	
Agricola	Jonathan B. Were	Messrs. Carter & Bonus.	3 October	Port Phillip	264 13 8	
				Total £.	1,551 16 1	

Immigration Office, Sydney, 6 May 1842.

Francis L. S. Merewether, Agent for Immigration.

(W.)—ABSTRACT from the Returns of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, for the Half Year, from 1st January to 30th June 1841; showing the Number of Persons occupying Stations beyond the Limits of Location, the Population, the extent of Land under Cultivation, and the Number and Description of Live Stock.*

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Number of Acres under Cultivation.	Number of Persons in each District.					STOCK.			Assessment as calculated on the Number of Stock given.
			Free.		Bond.		Total.	Horses.	Cattle, including Calves above 6 Months Old.	Sheep, including weaned Lambs.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					£. s. d.
Port Macquarie	39	630	187	37	192	8	424	216	12,013	43,282	167 19 –½
New England	78	750	424	40	413	4	881	385	21,120	257,012	672 5 1
Liverpool Plains	135	313	617	83	536	6	1,242	1,325	121,452	293,484	1,387 1 3
Bligh	43	428½	286	41	197	–	524	220	24,903	135,344	440 7 2½
Wellington	67	610	512	56	295	–	863	531	30,409	187,538	587 7 11½
Lachlan	97	2,740½	503	137	251	3	894	1,109	36,632	105,714	463 1 –
Murrumbidgee	150	1,726	755	265	458	7	1,485	1,439	66,996	162,439	775 2 6½
Maneroo	152	2,563	873	213	452	6	1,544	2,398	84,691	212,656	1,002 6 6½
Totals	761	9,761	4,157	872	2,794	34	7,857	7,623	398,216	1,397,469	5,495 10 7½

Colonial Treasury, Sydney, 22 June 1842.

C. D. Riddell.

(X.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

ABSTRACT from the Returns of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, for the Half Year, from 1 July to 31 December 1841; showing the Number of Persons occupying Stations beyond the Limits of Location; the Population; the Extent of Land under Cultivation; and the Number and Description of Live Stock.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Number of Acres under Cultivation.	Number of Persons in each District.					STOCK.			Assessment as calculated on the Number of Stock given.
			Free.		Bond.		TOTAL.	Horses.	Cattle, including Calves above Six Months old.	Sheep, including weaned Lambs.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					£. s. d.
Port Macquarie - -	46	707	269	72	226	5	572	272	14,291	58,673	214 19 1
New England - -	85	884	519	74	516	3	1,112	454	26,277	353,417	906 3 10
Liverpool Plains -	154	455	778	106	542	6	1,432	1,501	143,972	339,033	1,624 18 1½
Bligh - - - -	47	232	307	29	163	- -	499	294	27,548	152,174	492 17 7
Wellington - -	69	538½	546	64	240	3	853	640	28,126	207,214	615 9 8
Lachlan - - -	102	2,087	550	154	217	15	936	1,170	36,362	111,452	474 1 7
Murrumbidgee - -	148	1,762	743	235	432	6	1,416	1,477	72,821	183,519	855 18 6
Maneroo - - -	155	2,647	938	239	361	15	1,553	2,860	87,859	242,266	1,089 11 9½
Totals - -	806	9,312½	4,650	973	2,697	53	8,373	8,668	437,256	1,647,748	6,274 - 2

Colonial Treasury,
Sydney, 22 June 1842.

C. D. Riddell.

(Y.)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

ABSTRACT from the Returns of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, for the Half Year, from 1 January to 30 June 1842; showing the Number of Persons occupying Stations beyond the Limits of Location; the Population; the Extent of Land under Cultivation; and the Number and Description of Live Stock.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Number of Acres under Cultivation.	Number of Persons in each District.					STOCK.			Assessment as calculated on the Number of Stock given.
			Free.		Bond.		TOTAL.	Horses.	Cattle, including Calves above Six Months old.	Sheep, including weaned Lambs.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					£. s. d.
Clarence River* -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Macquarie -	25	534	112	47	130	5	294	191	9,741	12,917	90 3 7
New England - -	76	1,046	560	126	428	7	1,121	432	26,030	286,034	763 19 10
Liverpool Plains -	144	459½	681	98	425	4	1,208	1,526	141,730	248,676	1,422 19 3
Bligh - - -	43	218½	309	56	104	2	471	301	24,372	118,860	403 14 3
Wellington - - -	62	607	490	73	235	1	799	619	26,966	182,649	556 15 10½
Lachlan - - - -	105	1,855	584	164	242	5	995	1,324	46,478	116,474	549 13 10
Murrumbidgee - -	155	1,516	547	250	254	6	1,057	1,650	70,929	234,950	953 8 2½
Maneroo - - -	146	2,727	992	268	375	13	1,648	2,826	86,522	219,168	1,032 13 9
Totals - -	756	8,963	4,275	1,082	2,193	43	7,593	8,869	432,768	1,419,728	5,773 8 7

* Return has not yet been furnished by the Commissioner for this district.

Colonial Treasury,
Sydney, 22 June 1842.

C. D. Riddell.

(Z.)

IMMIGRATION, 1842.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

F. L. S. Merewether, esq. p. 85	L. V. Dalhunty, esq. - p. 111	F. Ogilvie, esq. - - p. 132
A. Savage, esq. - - p. 92	G. Cox, esq. - - - p. 114	A. R. Denison, esq. - p. 134
J. L. Innes, esq. - - p. 95	H. O'Brien, esq. - - p. 116	Hon. C. D. Riddell, esq. p. 135
H. H. Browne, esq. - p. 98	G. M'Leay, esq. - - p. 118	L. Macalister, esq. - p. 137
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T. Icely, esq. - - p. 109	E. Mackenzie, esq. - p. 129	W. Miller, esq. D. C. G. - p. 142

The Right Reverend THE LORD BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA, in the Chair.

Wednesday, 25 May 1842.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

F. L. S. Merewether, Esq.

25 May 1842.

Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, esq. Agent for Immigration; called in, and Examined.

1. YOU are Agent for Immigration, and Chairman of the Immigration Board?—I am.
2. How long have you held these offices?—About ten months.
3. During that time, it has been your duty to examine the immigrants on arrival?—It has.
4. Have the immigrants introduced within that period been exclusively on the bounty system?—Yes.
5. Can you furnish the Committee with a Return of the immigrants introduced into this colony on whom bounty has been paid, or is now payable, from the date of the Returns in last year's Report up to the present period?—I can, and will prepare such a Return.
6. Does the principal business of examining into the qualifications of immigrants in their arrival, devolve upon you?—It does.
7. Are you sufficiently acquainted with the proceedings in previous years to institute a comparison between the immigration of those years and the present; and do you consider that the character of immigration has been kept up?—I am not so well acquainted with the conduct and character of Immigration previously of my taking charge of the department as to be able to institute a comparison between that of the past ten months, and that of any former period.
8. Can you speak, in a general way, as to the suitableness, to the general wants of the colony, of the immigrants introduced within the period over which your experience extends?—My general impression is, that they have been ill selected.
9. Do you mean to say you are of opinion, that the ill-selected immigrants outnumber the really useful?—The demand for labour has been such, that any man with a pair of hands would be found useful in this colony; I cannot therefore say, that those immigrants, who appear to me to have been ill selected, have not been really useful. What I mean to state is, that neither physically nor morally have they been of so good a description as might have been chosen, and as the colony had a right to expect. As regards the English, I feel myself competent to speak more positively; and of their eligibility generally, with the exception of the artificers, my opinion is anything but favourable. With regard to the Irish, I think that I shall be borne out by the testimony of better judges than myself, when I express my opinion, that a large proportion of those recently landed here have been far from favourable specimens of their country's peasantry. I speak with greater confidence on this subject than I should otherwise feel myself justified in doing, with so limited an experience as I possess, because I am aware that my opinion coincides with that of all the other members of the Immigration Board, who have had the opportunity of comparing the recent with the former Immigration. I am also the more convinced of the correctness of my judgment, by the opinion of an officer of the Government in England, resident at a port from which a large number of the most ineligible immigrants have been shipped. His opinion, formed on or before the embarkation of the emigrants, I will take the liberty of submitting to the Committee in support of that formed by myself on their arrival here. The remarks to which I refer are as follows:—"If I had anything to do with the selection of the candidates, it strikes me, that a goodly number of those gone from hence would have lost their passage. You pay liberally, and have therefore a right to expect a good article; but I fear some will be found burdens instead of benefits."
10. In what respect do you consider them ill selected?—Many of the single women have been proved to be of notoriously bad characters; and many also to have been of a class much above that prescribed by the regulations, and in every way unsuited to the present demand in the colony. Amongst the men, the immigrants whom I characterize as ill-selected, have been a number of those imported under the description of "agricultural

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labourers," which appears to have borne in England a most comprehensive signification, and to have included every grade of persons not mentioned in the Bounty Regulations, from classical tutors down to "lumpers" and "hodmen." I do not think that one-third of the number calling themselves agricultural labourers, were really such. In many cases, where men have really been out-door manual labourers, though ignorant of agriculture, and have been so represented originally in their certificates, the bounty agents, aware that such persons were not properly eligible, appear to have supplied the deficiency, by prefixing "Agl." to their more correct description of themselves, given in the general term "labourer."

11. Do you consider those calling themselves shepherds to be of a better description than the agricultural labourers?—Their number was very small, and they were, I think, decidedly of a better, and the greatest part of them of a good description.

12. If the immigrants designated "agricultural labourers" were not such, why were they recommended by the board for bounty?—Many were not recommended by the Board for bounties; others were recommended from want of proof, or from absence of well-grounded suspicion at the time, that the individuals were of other callings than that represented. In some cases of this latter description, the amount paid to the importers has been charged against them out of sums payable to them on account of immigrants subsequently introduced. In very many instances, individuals professing to be agricultural labourers, have proved to be utterly unacquainted with the ordinary work of a farm servant, though evidently country people; as in the case of many of the Irish, whose experience has been found not to extend beyond potatoe culture. It was, however, considered by the Board, that such men, though ignorant of agriculture, would be serviceable as shepherds.

13. But in point of fact, bounty was refused on a considerable number from want of qualification?—Yes, I hand in a Return of the number. (*Return put in.*)

14. How much per cent. has been deducted for disqualification from the total amount of bounties claimed?—Abour four and a half.

15. Have you had reason to suppose that the regulations, established by the Commissioners, for the examination of the certificates of intending emigrants, have been found insufficient to prevent imposition?—I have been informed that a very large number of certificates have been rejected by the Commissioners as unsatisfactory documents, but in very many instances the vigilance of those officers has been eluded.

16. Can you state what precautions are established by the regulations of the Commissioners to prevent unsuitable persons from emigrating to this colony?—Every emigrant is required to furnish himself with a certificate of health, age, character, and other requisite particulars, signed by a medical practitioner, and by two householders of repute, which signatures are certified by either a clergyman or a magistrate, or both. These certificates, when duly prepared, are transmitted to the office of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and there examined; or in case any deficiency in the number of persons embarking occurs on the eve of the sailing of a vessel, the Government agent, at the port of embarkation, has the power of examining and passing these certificates. It is the duty of this last-mentioned officer to inspect the emigrants before their departure, and to compare their appearance and their own representations of themselves, with the statements on the face of their certificates. If satisfied that the individuals are such as they are represented to be, he allows them to embark, but not otherwise.

17. Notwithstanding these precautions, deceptions still take place?—Yes.

18. Can you offer an opinion as to the particulars in which these deceptions are practised?—As the most satisfactory mode of answering this question, I beg to quote from my official records, a few cases of attempted or intended frauds which have been brought within the knowledge of the Immigration Board.

(1.) Bounty refused on—— ——, a single man, in consequence of the following statement made by the party presented for examination under that name:—He said that he was a merried man; that he had heard before his embarkation that his wife was dead, but he was not sure of the fact, and that he had left a child of four years old living with his wife's mother; his real name was —— ——, but he had been induced by Mr. ——, a sub-agent employed by the importers, to embark under the name above mentioned; he had left his native place, ——, from inability to obtain employment, and was working at ——, at the time when the —— was on the point of sailing from that port; he saw Mr. ——, who was also then in ——, and applied to him for a passage; Mr. —— told him that a certificate would be necessary, which it was then too late to obtain, but that he had one in his possession in favour of one —— —— who did not intend to embark, and if he, ——, would assume that name, all difficulty would be removed. So the matter was arranged. —— appeared before —— the Commissioners' agent at ——, with —— ——'s certificate, and the bounty sub-agent was by "to put words into his mouth."

(2.) —— —— was represented in her certificate as a single woman, 29 years of age; she was presented as such to the Board, though her appearance would bespeak at least 50 years; from an application for a free passage ineffectually made to the Commissioners in the year 1840, and from other documents which have been lodged in my hands, she has been shown to be more than 40; to have been married, and to have a daughter in the colony 16 years old. In this case, an alteration in the figures marking her age appears to have been made subsequently to the original preparation of the document.

(3.) It appears from her own evidence, and the evidence of a party present at the time, that —— ——, at the suggestion of a clerk, in the office of Mr. ——, a sub-agent, employed by the importer to collect immigrants for him, and with the sanction of the sub-agent

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agent himself, passed herself off as the wife of her own son, in order to obtain a free passage; and that to herself and her son one berth was appropriated, as man and wife.

(4.) —— ——, in his examination before the Board, stated, "I arrived in the colony under the name of —— ——, but my real name is —— ——; I came out as a married man, but I am a single man; the woman who came out as my wife had five children on board, who passed as my children; one of them, —— ——, is a married man. The agent of —— in ——, was well aware of the circumstances of the case, and also was aware that —— —— was to have come out as the husband of his own mother, but that he had married subsequently in ——, when I was asked by her to represent her husband."

(5.) —— ——, a single female, reported by the surgeon superintendent to have been delivered of a son on board, produced no separate certificate in her own favour, being included in that of —— ——, who stated that the child was his, and that he was not the brother of this woman, though represented to be so in the certificate. The surgeon superintendent informed the Board that this woman's real name was —— ——; that she was married, and that her husband had been transported to this colony for murder.

(6.) —— ——, represented in her certificate to be single, stated that she was the wife of a man named —— ——, a prisoner of the Crown; and that a boy, called —— ——, represented in the certificate of a man named —— —— to be his son, was her son. The surgeon superintendent informed the Board that this woman's name was —— ——, and that she was no relation of —— ——, although he was stated to be her brother.

(7.) —— ——, speaking of the single females who came out in the same vessel with him, stated, "I know —— ——; I do not think her a correct girl; I have seen —— ——, a sailor on board, * * * * *; the constable on board took no steps to prevent this conduct, as she had an apartment of her own partitioned off from the other emigrants, for which accommodation she paid the agent in ——; her uncle told me she was a married woman; that her husband had 500 *l.* per annum in Ireland; that he was obliged to separate from her, owing to her conduct, and grant her an allowance of 30 *l.* per year; she was at that time living on the bounty of this sailor."

(8.) —— —— stated, "the —— ——, the —— ——, and the —— —— had a girl each, while the vessel was at ——, out of the emigrants; their names were —— ——, —— ——, and —— ——. They had these girls * * * * * * Two of these girls, —— ——, and —— ——, were brought on board at ——, by an officer of a poor-house."

(9.) Mr. —— stated, "I came out to this colony in the ——; I am son of ——; I first intended to have come out as a bounty emigrant, and I applied to Mr. ——, the agent in ——, for that purpose. He told me a ship was to sail in about a week, and that he would have a certificate filled up for me, if I would let him have 6*d.* for the doctor. I do not know who the medical man was, but I heard he used to attend at the —— inn, for the purpose of signing certificates for persons desirous of emigrating. The agent at the same time said he would prefer that I should sail from ——. I refused to go to the —— church to get a clergyman's signature, as I thought the clergyman would know me. The agent replied, he was an old man, and probably would not recollect me; I then left Mr. ——, and went down to ——; I went to Mr. ——'s office, and saw Mr. ——, his clerk; who got a certificate signed for me, in the name of ——; and in the same certificate were entered four other names, who were represented to be brothers and sisters. We were then taken before Mr. ——, the commissioners' agent in ——, for the purpose of being passed by him. I had been previously prepared for this interview by the selecting agent's clerk, who directed me to give the following account of myself: 'That my father was dead, and that my mother had sailed for Australia in the ——.' The commissioners' agent asked Mr. —— if my mother had sailed, as was stated by me, and Mr. said, 'she had, he believed.' In the evening the selecting agent's clerk, Mr. ——, came after office-hours to the place where the intended emigrants were lodging, and a conversation passed between him and me, with some others, relative to the characters required by Mr. ——. I declined procuring any character. The clerk then addressed himself to a young woman, and asked her if she had lived no where. She replied she had lived with ——, but that she could not get a character from him, as he would not permit her to start for Australia, if he knew such was her intention. He then requested me to write a character for this girl in her late master's name; which I refused to do, saying it would be forgery. He then asked a young gentleman standing near me to write it for her. The young gentleman refused to write a character in another's name, but consented to write a copy of one according to the clerk's dictation, which he (the clerk) said he would transmit to ——, to the address of Mr. ——, the selecting agent there, in order that it might be put into the post-office of that town. The clerk said, the one character would answer all (meaning me and the four others included in the same certificate), and therefore required 13*s.* from me for the selecting agent in ——, as a reward for posting the character; adding, he could not be expected to endanger himself without obtaining some remuneration. I also gave him 2 *l.* to purchase things he said I would require on the passage. I paid him 6 *l.* for the perfecting of the certificates, including my own name and that of the other four.

These few instances will show the nature of the deceptions practised, and also how difficult it must be for officers of the Government to cope with the artifices of such unscrupulous traders. I feel it however right to remark, that none of the instances of fraud cited, nor any similar instances, occurred in the case of emigrants sent out by London agents.

19. On arrival here, the immigrants have to undergo a strict examination?—Yes, and in consequence of the numerous attempts at imposition upon the Government and the colonial public, which have latterly been discovered, the Board have felt it their duty to make

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much stricter inquiry than, under ordinary circumstances, they might have considered necessary.

20. The strictness of that inquiry, it is to be presumed, secures the colony against bounty being paid on unsuitable immigrants?—It does, to a certain extent; but many instances have been brought, even officially, within my knowledge, in which the Board have been deceived, and have recommended ths payment of bounties on ineligible persons. I could add from my private knowledge, and so, I am persuaded, could every member of the Board, many other instances.

21. What cause exists to prevent the Board from exercising such vigilance as would prevent the practice alluded to?—The surgeon superintendent being in the interest of the bounty agents, and not in that of the Government, the Board has, in almost all cases, to contend with every artifice which the merchant's self interest, assisted by the surgeon superintendent's knowledge of the parties, can suggest, to cloak any ineligibility in the immigrants brought under inspection.

22. Have you discovered, generally, whether their ineligibility has been in point of age, character, or ability as useful labourers?—Some few have been rejected as above the prescribed age; and of the females, a considerable number have been rejected on the score of character. Of the males, the greater number have been refused in consequence of their real occupation not being one of those mentioned in the regulations, or in accordance with the description given of them in their certificates.

23. Are you aware whether the form to be filled up by persons desirous of obtaining a passage on bounty, and submitted to the agent for Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, contains any statement of the trade or calling of the applicant?—It does.

24. Then how do you conceive it to be possible that, with the certificate appended, parties can pass themselves as of a trade or calling which they really are not?—In some cases alterations have evidently been made on the face of the certificates, subsequently to their original preparation, and probably to their examination by the Commissioners; as ineligibility in this respect, under the colonial regulations, would not form a ground of objection with those officers. Many instances have also been brought within the knowledge of the Board, in which the signatures of "respectable householders" have been attached to the certificates, without any knowledge on the part of the householders of the persons in whose favour they signed. Of such instances I will cite two; the first of which carries with it unusual weight, from the circumstance of the statement having been made on oath before a magistrate.

(1.) —— ——, whose certificate states him to be a blacksmith, is a ladies' shoemaker, and is employed as a shoemaker in Sydney; he has stated upon oath that the certificate produced in his favour was filled up by a clerk in the selecting agent's office; that he knew nothing of the signatures attached to the document; and that the signature, purporting to be his own, was not written by him.

(2.) —— —— states, "I went, accompanied by my brother, to Mr. ——, the agent in ——; he told us we could go out as agricultural labourers on payment of 1 *l.* each; we got certificates from him, to which we signed our names; we then asked him if we were to get the other signatures to the certificates: he said not; there was no use in putting us to that trouble, as he would do all if we paid 6*d.* for each signature; Mr. —— put his own name down as one of the respectable householders. The Thursday before we left ——, I went, accompanied by my mother, brother, and sister, to Mr. ——, the commissioners' agent; on our way Mr. ——, the clerk of the selecting agent in ——, asked us if we knew the names which were signed to our certificates; we replied we did not; he then handed the certificates to us, and desired us to see, as Mr. ——, the commissioners' agent might ask us. I never was an agricultural labourer. I was a clerk in a shipping office in ——. My brother is a draper. My sister was never in service; she left school to come out here as a bounty immigrant."

25. Are those certificates placed in possession of the parties to whom they relate?—They are generally placed in the hands, not of the emigrants themselves, but of the bounty agents through whom they have been provided with a passage.

26. Are you of opinion, if strict correctness in these certificates could be ensured, together with the examination of the Board here, that that would correct the abuses which it appears have crept into the bounty system?—If that were possible; but I am of opinion that correctness in these documents can only be ensured by the vigilant superintendence of disinterested officers, having opportunity of personal communication on the spot with the intending emigrants, and with the parties signing in their favour.

27. Do you mean to state it as your opinion, that no regulation established by the Commissioners in England, could prevent the practice of such positive and wilful deceptions as appear to have been practised in a great number of instances?—I think not without double expense; as I am of opinion that a local agency under the direction of the Government, for the examination of the intending emigrants, would be requisite, besides the agency established by the contracting merchant for their selection.

28. Do you not think that much must always depend on the character of the contracting merchants?—Certainly; but the merchants must necessarily be greatly dependent upon the local agents employed by them to select the emigrants; and on the respectability of these sub-agents, more than on that of the merchant, would depend the faithful execution of the bounty order. For instance, some of the grossest frauds lately brought under our notice

have

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have been practised in the office of the selecting agent of one of the most respectable mercantile houses in Sydney. His employers have, in the most honourable manner repudiated his acts, but the evil has not been the less for their abhorrence of it.

29. Does it appear to you, that any advantage would arise from requiring all persons acting in the capacity of bounty agents, to obtain a license from the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration, which should be granted to persons only of good character, and be revocable on proof of misconduct or deception having occurred with their knowledge?—If the future conduct of emigration is left to mercantile speculation, I am of opinion that such a check would be highly desirable.

30. You have stated that the bounties have been refused on a considerable proportion of the whole number claimed for; setting aside those cases, and confining yourself to those on whom the bounty has been paid, do you think that the immigrants, taken as a class, afford a fair sample of the persons whom it would be desirable to introduce into this colony?—I think not.

31. Do you think, then, that so long as emigration is conducted as a mere mercantile speculation, the profit or loss of the transaction will be considered, rather than the benefit to the colony by the introduction of a moral and industrious class of immigrants?—I do. A considerable proportion of the English, called "agricultural labourers," and many of the Irish, who have lately arrived, appear to have been discontented idlers, or men employed in casual labour in or about the seaport towns where the emigrants embarked. These men were doubtless shipped because they came ready to hand, and were obtained without expense; and thus I think it would ever be. So long as men of a description sufficiently within the terms of his contract to make his payment safe, would seek him in his office, the agent would assuredly not give himself the trouble to inquire whether he might not obtain a better class of persons from the rural population; much less would he think of incurring additional expense for the sake of obtaining a better description of emigrants than he was bound to furnish.

32. Do you not think that the experience they have had of the penalty they are liable to, by withholding the bounty on parties not suitable, will render the agents for the future much more cautious in the selection of those whom they send out?—It will probably make the contractor more cautious, but I do not think it will have the effect of securing to the colony the best description of persons within its reach.

33. May not the perseverance of Government, in the strict application of the regulations, at length convince the agents that it will be their best policy to send out none but such as are truly what they are represented to be?—The agents will find it their policy to send out such persons only as would make their payment sure, but no better; at least if any additional expense would be entailed on them by the selection of a superior description.

34. Do you imagine, that under such a rigid interpretation, persons would be found willing to engage in such an occupation?—I think that in order to secure, through a mercantile agency, the best description of labourers within the reach of the colony, it would be necessary to give so closely defined a description of the persons wanted, and to enforce so rigid an adherance to the rules laid down, as would render the contract a most embarrassing, if not an unprofitable one; and would also be injurious to the colony, by excluding many persons who might be allowed free passages under the greater latitude of choice, which might safely be allowed to agents less influenced by considerations of self interest.

35. Do you consider that such disallowances would have the effect of raising the character of immigration generally, or merely prevent the introduction of such parties as are not of the character required by the regulations?—I think that the contractor would, as a matter of course, still execute his order in the manner most profitable to himself, and send the cheapest description which he could furnish without risking the loss of payment.

36. The point which the committee wish to ascertain is, your opinion whether by a strict, yet not unjustly rigorous application of the regulations, it might not be possible so to discriminate the different classes, as to confirm the allowance of bounty to such individuals only among the immigrants as should be truly worth to the colony the expense incurred by their introduction?—I think that the rejection of decidedly ineligible immigrants might generally be ensured; but I am of opinion that the selection made would still not be as good as might be made if the question of cheapness did not enter into the consideraaion of the parties entrusted with it.

37. Do you think then, that by another system, a more valuable class of immigrants could be obtained at the same cost?—I do.

38. Will you be so good as to explain your views as to the manner in which such a system is to be provided?—The cheapness of the bounty system must consist almost entirely in the lower rate at which merchants are able to fit-out and victual their ships; and this cheapness may be secured by still leaving this part of the management of the immigration business (and it is his legitimate business, which the selection of the emigrants is not) in the hands of the merchant. I would propose that the Commissioners should contract with the merchants for shipping and provisions, at so much per head for each emigrant embarked; that the surgeon superintendent should be an officer appointed by the Government, and devoted to the interests of the Government; that upon his report, together with that of the Immigration Board in the colony, should depend the full payment of the merchant or shipowner, as well as of the officers appointed to select the emigrants; these officers, I would propose, should be appointed by the Commissioners, and act under their

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general control, but should be paid by the colony in the way of head-money on each immigrant pronounced to be of an eligible description, according, as now, to some fixed standard.

39. You think, judging from past experience, that that would be as cheap a plan?—A nearly similar plan has, I believe, been pursued by some of the holders of bounty orders during the past season, and has left them a considerable profit. They have contracted for the selection, conveyance, and victualling of the emigrants, by giving up to the shipowner and emigrant broker their claim to the government bounties, with the exception of a percentage reserved as their own share in the profits of the speculation. The selecting agency which I propose, wauld probably be somewhat more costly than that employed by these merchants, but the increased expense would be met by the sum which now forms the merchant's profit, or, in other words, the value of the order which he holds.

40. Has proof been afforded that parties have come out under the bounty system who would otherwise have paid their own passages?—One instance has been brought within my knowledge in the last examination before the Immigration Board; and it naturally raises a suspicion that such may have been the case in other instances, where individuals have appeared to be of a description above the class to which they represented themselves to belong.

41. Will you furnish the committee with the particulars of the case you have alluded to? The case, as stated by the immigrant himself, is as follows:—"I went to Mr. —— ——'s office, and saw his clerk, Mr. —— ——; he asked me if I intended to pay my passage; I said I did; he said I was a great fool, and if I gave him 5 *l.* he would send me and my wife out free of expense. I said I would give him 5 *l.* if he ensured me a passage out; he wanted the money then, but I said I would not give it until I saw my passage secured. I gave him 10 *s.*, and he handed me a blank certificate to get filled up. He asked me what I was; I replied, I was overseer of a manufacturing mill; he said I should put myself down as an agricultural labourer. After keeping the certificate for about a week, I returned it (not filled up) by post to this same clerk; my reason for not getting it filled up was, I did not wish to ask any one in my own neighbourhood to sign what I knew to be false. A few days after I sent him the certificate, I received a note from him, saying that he had submitted my certificate, and directing me to come to ——, to pass the Commissioners' agent. I accordingly did go, and called at the office of Mr. ——, the selecting agent, where I again saw this clerk. Next day I was taken by him before the Commissioners' agent. This same clerk asked me for a doctor's certificate; I got a note certifying to my health, which I gave him, and he copied the doctor's name into the certificate; when I had my passage secured to me I paid him the 5 *l.* I promised."

42. Can you furnish the committee with a return of the number of ships which have arrived from the 1st of January 1841, up to the latest period; shewing the ports from whence they sailed?—I can. (*Return handed in.*)

43. Can you furnish the committee with a return of the number of immigrants arrived during the same period from the various parts of the United Kingdom?—I can. (*Return put in.*)

44. Looking at these returns, do you think that the effect of the present system has been to bring a due proportion of emigrants from the various parts of the United Kingdom, according to the population?—I am of opinion, that regard only has been had to the degree of cheapness with which emigrants could be procured, and their means of paying the sums required from them by the bounty agents. These two considerations have, I think, much restricted the selection of emigrants, and the latter more particularly. On this point I will beg leave to quote from the report of the Board, remarks which were suggested by the evidence of a very intelligent immigrant, who stated, "that many useful people were deterred from emigrating, by the charges exacted by the selecting agents at home:" "Our observations during the past six months, has led us to form the same conclusion as that stated by ——, that many respectable and efficient labourers are thus deterred from emigrating, and that less suitable people who are in the possession of the means of making the payment required, usurp the place of good, and useful, and honest labourers, who though in such distress as would induce them to seize with thankfulness the opportunity held out by emigration of bettering their condition, yet are not sufficiently troublesome or burdensome to their neighbours to make their riddance worth paying for. To this cause we attribute the selection of a number of persons who have latterly emigrated under the description of agricultural labourers and female domestic servants, though evidently of a superior class; and also the number of persons encumbered with large families. The former class are able to pay the bounty agent from their own resources, or those of their relatives; the latter are provided probably with the requisite funds by the parishes in England, and in Ireland by the landlords anxious to clear their estates, and glad, therefore, to remit a quarter's or half-year's rent to any of the small holders under them who may be disposed to emigrate. It is also to be observed, that the usual payment of the 3 *l.* per head on children, in addition to the bounty, makes a large family rather an object of preference with the selecting agent." And I would here observe, with reference to a former answer, that in comparing the expense of the system proposed by me with that of the system now in operation, I have considered that portion only of the cost of the selecting agency which is charged upon the bounties, and have not included that charged upon the emigrants themselves. Should the bounty system be continued, I am decidedly of opinion that the practice prevalent amongst the holders of bounty orders, of taking money from the emigrants shipped by them, should be absolutely prohibited, its tendency being, as is represented in the extract from the report just quoted, to cause the introduction of a superior class,

class, and also of an inferior class to that which it is the intention of the Government and the interest of the colonists to import at the public expense.

45. Do you consider such a system of agency as is now in operation, calculated to overcome the repugnance which the agricultural population of England has to emigrate?—I do not think that in such an agency, the rural population would feel so great a degree of confidence as would induce them to emigrate; still less, that such an agency would be influential enough to remove the indisposition which they feel to leave their homes in quest of employment in so distant a country as this; and one, too, which they are inclined to view with some degree of dread, as a place set apart for the punishment of evildoers. The agency to be desired is a local one under the immediate superintendence of the Government; and one in which the parochial clergy, who would probably be themselves the actual and the best selectors of emigrants, would feel confidence, and with which they could cordially co-operate. I will here remark, that if the parochial clergy can be enlisted in our service, the class of persons which they might be most instrumental in sending out, is precisely the class wanted by the colonists. I mean, young married couples. Instead of discouraging, as they now frequently do, early marriages, they might consider it rather their duty to promote them, wherever, by emigrating, parties would place themselves in a position to maintain any offspring which might be the issue of their union.

46. Have the surgeons superintendent under the bounty system been generally properly qualified persons, both as regards their medical skill, and their general fitness for the charge of so many persons?—As regards medical skill, they have been, generally speaking, competent. In the qualifications requisite for the management of the emigrants, they have been in too many instances, deficient. They have also been generally much too young for such a charge.

47. According to the regulations, a gratuity of 10*s.* 6*d.* per head is allowed to the surgeon superintendent?—Yes.

48. Has that answered the purpose intended; of obtaining a superior class of persons, with an interest in the proper performance of their duty?—Certainly not.

49. In what respect has it failed?—The gratuities, which were intended as an increased payment to the surgeon, and thus a means of obtaining a more efficient superintendence of the emigrants, have been turned into a source of profit to the bounty agents, who, in very many instances, are known to have required from the surgeons a guarantee that they would pay a sum out of their expected receipts from the Colonial Government, for their own passage. The gratuities have thus relieved the merchant from the payment of surgeons, which, under a lower rate of bounties, they were compelled to make out of their own funds.

50. Do you know of instances of the kind, and how many?—Three instances have been officially brought under the notice of the Government, and I have been made aware of others.

51. Do you think the arrangements on board emigrant ships have been such as to ensure order, morality, and discipline, as well as the health and comfort of the emigrants during the passage, as far as they have come under your observation?—Several cases have been brought under the knowledge of the Immigration Board, in which gross immorality and want of order have been shown to have existed in emigrant ships.

52. Have these cases formed the subject of official investigation?—Most of them.

53. What was the result of these investigations?—In these cases, bounty has been refused on such of the emigrants as were shown to have misconducted themselves; and the gratuities have been withheld from the surgeon and officers, when any neglect of duty or misbehaviour on their part has been shown.

54. Have the ships been generally of a suitable class?—Decidedly.

55. Is any examination made of the provisions after arrival here?—Yes.

56. Have they been found of suitable quantity and quality, with reference to the number of emigrants embarked?—With scarcely any exception.

57. Have proper arrangements been made for the separation of the unmarried females from the bulk of the emigrants, and also for their being placed under proper protection, as required by the regulations?—A large number of single females have been found by the Board not to have been under the required protection, and the bounties have been withheld in consequence. The ships have been differently partitioned, according to the opinions of different officers entrusted with their inspection. In some, the passengers' deck was not divided at all; in others, the single males were kept apart from the families and single females; and in others, there have been three partitions. To the latter plan I am inclined to give decided preference, as the one most conducive to morality and decency; and when the partition is formed, from top to bottom, of grating, the current of air cannot be much obstructed.

58. By the regulations, the same number of single young women must be introduced as of single young men; and if the bounty were withheld from the one, it would be withheld from the other also?—It has been so decided by the Government.

NEW SOUTH WALES,

Arthur Savage, Esq.

26 May 1842.

Thursday, 26 May 1842.

Arthur Savage, Esq. Surgeon, R. N. called in; and Examined.

1. YOU are health officer, and have held that situation for about two years?—Yes.

2. You are also a member of the Immigration Board?—Yes.

3. In your capacity as a member of that board, you examine the bounty immigrants on arrival?—Yes.

4. Of what description of persons have you usually found them during the last year?—They have been infinitely worse as a whole, during that period, than previously.

5. In what respect?—In general character, and efficiency as labourers, both physically and morally; and in many instances being of a description superior to the class of labourers, and consequently unsuited to the wants of the colony. There has been a gradual deterioration during the last eight months.

6. Is there any circumstance to which you would attribute this deterioration?—I ascribe it to the great number of persons who have now entered into the business of bounty agents, and to the emigrants being hastily collected in seaport or other large towns, instead of being selected from the country districts. Formerly, the agency was confined to one person—Mr. Marshall, of London, whose Irish agent, Mr. Besnard, of Cork, had a good opportunity of selecting the class of emigrants suited to the wants of the colony. Some ships, however, have brought an unexceptionable selection of people during the period I allude to.

7. Then a number of inexperienced persons, you think, have engaged in the business of sending out bounty emigrants?—Yes, and some of them not much interested in the welfare of the colony.

8. Have you reason to believe that there have been any cases of fraudulent attempts to pass improper persons for bounty?—Many persons have proved to be not what they were represented to be, and must, therefore, I am of opinion, have been sent out with a fraudulent intent on the part of the agents at home.

9. Then you consider that they have engaged themselves in the business with a view to the profit to be derived from it, rather than to benefit the colony?—Decidedly so.

10. Can you state what number of available labourers you have found in each hundred immigrants, on an average?—About 15 in every 100, men, women, and children.

11. That is in reference to the families, and not to the single men and single women?—Yes.

12. What has been the available amount of labour, taking an aggregate upon both classes?—About 20 to 25 per cent.

13. Have you had reason to be satisfied with the arrangements made for the health and comfort of the emigrants on board ship?—For health and comfort the arrangements were generally good.

14. Have you been equally satisfied with the arrangements made for the order and morality of the emigrants?—Sufficient precautions have not been taken to ensure order and morality on board; which may be attributed in many cases to the youth, inexperience, and general ineligibility of the captains and surgeons.

15. Was this the general character of the captains and surgeons, or were there exceptions?—Several ships arrived here well conducted in every sense; and, with scarcely an exception, the provisions and the ships were good, and suited for the service.

16. In respect to health, has there been less mortality than formerly?—Yes.

17. Were any complaints made by the emigrants in respect to the treatment they received during the voyage?—Yes, many.

18. Were those complaints more in reference to immorality than to comfort?—The most important were in reference to immorality.

19. When you say that the surgeons superintendent were unqualified, do you mean that they were deficient in medical skill, or incapable of undertaking so great a charge?—I mean that they were ineligible from want of the necessary acquirements for so important an undertaking; not that they were deficient in medical knowledge.

20. Were there many instances of misconduct on the part of officers of ships brought under the notice of the Board; and were the gratuities withheld in consequence?—The gratuities were withheld in three or four instances in consequence of misconduct.

21. Those cases formed matter of inquiry before the Board?—They did.

22. Then the gratuities have failed to produce the effect intended?—Yes, entirely failed, in my opinion; indeed the gratuity to the surgeon, in most cases, has been his only remuneration; and it has come to the knowledge of the Board, that the surgeon has even been required to pay 20 *l.* or more, out of that gratuity, as passage money, besides having had to submit to degrading compliances.

23. Do you consider that the gratuities to surgeons and officers have served the purpose of obtaining a better class of emigrants?—They have not.

24. What induces you to suppose that the gratuities have failed in that respect?—The surgeons and officers generally knew nothing of the emigrants before embarkation.

25. Then the gratuities granted have been virtually merely so much added to the amount of bounties?—The gratuities, I think, may be looked upon merely as a bonus to the importers.

26. Have they failed as well in the case of the masters and officers, as in that of the surgeons superintendent?—No; I think they have succeeded as regards the mates, in making them more attentive to the 'tween-deck duty.

27. Upon

27. Upon the whole, do you conceive that the arrangements for the general management of the ships, and the health of the passengers, have been inferior to what they were formerly?—The management of the ships, in point of the physical treatment of the emigrants, has been as good as in former years.

28. Will you define to what in particular you attribute the falling off you have mentioned in point of moral observance?—I attribute it to want of tact in the persons appointed to superintend the emigrants, as well as to the want of persons competent to frame the necessary regulations, and to see them carried into effect. The evils to which I refer, may be attributed generally to the want of proper order during the early part of the voyage.

29. You appear to state that there has been an inferior description of persons sent out; might not this have rendered proper arrangements more difficult?—Yes, in consequence of the emigrants being not only of an inferior description, but of a troublesome character also.

30. Have you seen the paper required to be filled up by every person desirous of a passage on bounty?—I have seen and perused a great many.

31. Can you account for the introduction of so large a number of unsuitable persons, in spite of the precautions taken by these certificates?—Some blame may be attributable to the Government agents at the ports of embarkation, whose duty it is to see that the qualifications of the emigrant embarking, judging from personal appearance, correspond with those given to him by his certificate; but where bold and well-concerted deception is practised, the agents cannot detect forgeries unless they have previously entertained suspicion.

32. Are you aware whether any means are adopted to ascertain that the householders who sign the certificates in question, are really the respectable persons they represent themselves to be?—I am not aware that there is any check in this respect, except that of requiring a clergyman or magistrate to certify to the respectability of the parties.

33. Your opinion then is, that these certificates are liable to great abuse, and are insufficient for the purposes intended?—That they are so has been proved, I think, by the many cases of deception discovered by the Board.

34. Are these certificates returned to the parties named in them, or to the affreighter?—To the affreighter, I believe.

35. Would it not tend to prevent alteration in these certificates, if they were transmitted to the colonial government, after being signed by the proper officer?—It would check alteration subsequently to their approval by the Commissioners.

36. Have you reason to believe that alterations have been made?—I have.

37. Do you consider that the instances in which you suspect deception to have been practised, are so numerous as to bear a large proportion to the whole number of immigrants introduced?—A very considerable proportion; I have no hesitation in saying that we have failed to detect a large number.

38. Then in fact, it is not a casual, but a standing defect?—Undoubtedly so, as was proved in evidence taken before the Board in the case of the "Sir Charles Napier."

39. Can you suggest any practical additional means of precaution, by which these abuses might be reduced in number, if not wholly eradicated?—Yes, I think they might be greatly reduced by having local travelling inspectors, whose duty it should be to examine personally the candidates for free passages, and make inquiry respecting their general character.

40. Do you propose that these local inspectors should be appointed by the Government, and held responsible for the efficient discharge of their duty?—Yes, they should be so appointed, and held strictly responsible to the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration.

41. Can you form an opinion as to the number of active agents which would be required to carry on that inspection, throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland?—Ten active men might be sufficient for England; four would, I think, answer for Ireland; but this the Commissioners would be able to determine more accurately.

42. Are you aware whether that mode of proceeding would answer for Ireland?—Yes; I filled the ship "Magistrate," in which I came out as surgeon superintendent, through the instrumentality of the clergymen, with whom I put myself in communication, and by visiting sundry places, at stated times, notice being previously given of my intent to do so; in this way, and by establishing depôts, I consider emigrants of the most eligible kind, and in sufficient number, could be procured.

43. Are you aware whether the practice of requiring from the emigrant himself a sum of money, independent of the bounty, has been productive of much injury?—Yes, I think it has; and that many objectionable persons have been embarked in consequence of their being able to pay the sums demanded, while unobjectionable persons may have been refused because they could not pay the sums required of them.

44. Does it appear to you that the agent would be more likely to require the sum from a person whose passing the Board here might be doubtful, than from a really useful person?—Certainly; but I am under the impression that many of the agents acted on the opinion that almost any person, of whatsoever age or character, would pass the Board here.

45. The effect of that must be to encourage the introduction of persons not likely to prove useful to the colony?—Yes.

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Arthur Savage, Esq.

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46. Do you not think, if it were printed in the certificates, as a warning to emigrants, that they were not to pay the additional sum, it would greatly check, if not wholly prevent this practice?—Decidedly.

47. Then you would recommend that such a condition should be printed in the certificates?—I would most strongly.

48. Would you recommend that the sums so taken by the agents at home, should be deducted from the amount of bounties, or that the bounty should be entirely forfeited?—I would recommend that the bounty, in each case satisfactorily proved, should be wholly forfeited.

49. Do you consider the bounty itself, without any addition, taking the average, if fairly fixed at 19*l.*, remunerative?—My opinion is, that the bounty, at the present rate of freight and cost of provisions, is fairly remunerative.

50. Supposing that all the persons introduced had been useful, would you consider the number introduced in 1840 excessive?—No; if those who arrived had been all useful people, they would have been immediately engaged, but numbers of them were burdened with large and helpless families, and ought not to have been allowed to embark.

51. Supposing that the system were acted upon, which would only admit of the introduction of grown-up children, does your observation extend to them, or to young children?—My observation extends to young children; I would not allow any family to emigrate with more than two young children; I mean those requiring the assistance of a mother.

52. What age would you fix for such children?—Their age should not be under four years.

53. You have stated objections to the bounty system; is there any other which you think could be adopted which would ensure a sufficient number of a better description of persons being introduced, and at a less expense?—Yes, and at a less cost, if the ships were fitted out in Government yards, and every person engaged in fitting them out were made answerable as a Government officer. Captains of private ships, more particularly the regular traders, might also be allowed to bring out small numbers.

54. Do you think it would be better for the Government to provision the private ships, or allow the captains to do so?—I would not propose this as a system, but merely as an auxiliary to an established system under the direction of the Government.

55. You have stated the arrangements on board the ships generally to have been satisfactory; there have been different arrangements: what one would you consider the best calculated to ensure morality and order among the emigrants?—That which would keep the young men apart from the women, by means of a latticed partition.

56. Have not the comforts of the emigrants been circumscribed by taking intermediate passengers?—Yes; I object to the admission of intermediate passengers; they detract materially from the comfort of the emigrants, by occupying the best part of the ship, and interrupting the current of air.

57. Can you state how many immigrants have arrived in any one week?—From the 24th to the 30th of January inclusive, 1,239 arrived.

58. The only ground of even so large a number not going off was, that the colonists did not like them?—Their not going off was owing to so large a number arriving at the same time, and some of them being of the character I have mentioned, and encumbered with large families.

59. Has the port of embarkation, or place of selection, operated to introduce an inferior description of persons?—In my opinion it has.

60. Has it been the practice on board the bounty ships to dispose of articles to the emigrants, including fermented and spirituous liquors?—Yes, both provisions and spirituous liquors; it is a practice which has been the source of evil, and ought to be discountenanced on every account.

61. Have any instances been brought under your notice, in which the emigrants have been charged exorbitant prices for those articles, and have so spent the money which would have been serviceable to them on arrival here?—Yes.

62. Is this countenanced by the officers?—It is done, I believe, with the knowledge of the captains.

63. For whose benefit are these articles sold?—For the benefit either of the captain or affreighter.

64. Was the disposal of such liquors with the knowledge or consent of the surgeons superintendent?—I believe not with their sanction.

65. How many cases of quarantine have there been?—Four; three of importance, the "Eleanor," "Ayrshire," and "New York Packet;" the last in particular.

66. Considering the amount of immigration, do you think that a large average?—No; it is less than the average of former years.

67. In the case of the "New York Packet," which you say was one of particular importance, to what cause would you attribute the illness on board that ship?—It was evidently attributable to the want of proper care on the part of the surgeon superintendent.

68. On what account was she placed in quarantine?—On account of small-pox in the first instance; but she was continued in quarantine on account of typhus fever.

69. Was the fever prevalent on board when she arrived?—Yes; but that circumstance was concealed, as was discovered in the course of an examination before the Immigration Board.

70. Was the fever of a severe type?—Yes; fever of a marked typhoid character was discovered

discovered by the naval surgeon, who was appointed to take charge of the healthy in quarantine.

71. How many deaths were there?—Nine deaths occurred subsequently to her arrival.

72. Was it necessary to place the sick as well as the healthy under care of a surgeon from the shore?—Yes.

73. What was the cause of appointing a surgeon from the shore when there was one on board?—He was appointed in consequence of a petition, signed by the best informed of the immigrants, stating their want of confidence in the surgeon of the ship.

74. Are there any precautions which you would recommend to be taken, on the arrival of immigrant ships, with reference to the health of the immigrants, and their better appearance, which might render them more fitted to enter at once into service?—I think it highly desirable that on arrival the immigrants should be landed on Garden Island, or some other suitable place, to afford them an opportunity of washing their clothes, &c.

75. Is there any similar practice in any other country?—I understand it is done in America, although the voyage there is much shorter than to this colony, and the climate is colder.

76. Would this be attended with any expense?—But very trifling, if any.

Friday, 27 May 1842.

Joseph Long Innes, Esq. J. P., Superintendent of Gangs and Assistant Police Magistrate, called in; and Examined.

1. You are a member of the Immigration Board?—Yes.

2. How long have you been a member of that Board?—About two years.

3. Is it your duty, in conjunction with the other members, to examine the immigrants on arrival?—I have taken very little part in this portion of the duties of the Board, on account of personal infirmity.

4. You have been engaged, however, in investigating complaints made by immigrants on arrival?—Yes; I have attended particularly to this branch of my duties.

5. Have there been many cases of complaint during the last 12 months?—About seven.

6. What was the nature of those complaints generally?—Complaints of the conduct of surgeons and of masters, of ill-treatment of immigrants by both, and of immorality on the part of the officers.

7. Did any of the cases you allude to appear to be well founded?—With two exceptions, the "Ayrshire," and, I think, the "Agnes;" and in almost every case, in addition to the immediate cause of complaint, various other irregularities were disclosed in the course of the investigation.

8. Would the latter cases have been undiscovered but for the former ones?—I am of opinion that they would; I am quite certain of it. In the case of the "Marchioness of Bute," irregularities were made known to me subsequently to the departure of the ship, which escaped detection at the time the immigrants were passed.

9. Will you state generally the nature of the irregularities or cases of immorality which were brought under your notice?—Complaints against the captains for ill treating the immigrants, as in the case of the "Carthaginian," which was brought before the supreme court.

10. In what way did the case of the "Carthaginian" transpire?—In the course of an investigation, in consequence of a complaint made by M. A. Bolton, before the Board, three of the members of the Board being magistrates, felt it to be their duty to issue a warrant against the captain and doctor, which was prepared and signed by me; they were thereupon committed to take their trial, admitted to bail, tried before the supreme court, found guilty, and sentenced each to a fine of 50*l.*, and to be imprisoned for six months. The immediate case of ill-treatment for which the captain and surgeon were tried, as proved on the trial, was their having, one night in the month of December, brought M. A. Bolton on deck, about ten o'clock, with six other females; she was then handcuffed with her hands behind her back, and buckets of water were thrown over her by the surgeon and captain, varying in number from two to seven, as stated by the different witnesses. This case, in which a verdict was found against the parties, was not the only case proved against them before the Immigration Board. It was proved to the Board that, some weeks previously to this, in consequence of a trifling dispute about the cleaning of a mess kid, the captain and surgeon had handcuffed the same person, and thrown several buckets of water over her; and had kept her on the poop in her wet clothes so late as 11 o'clock at night, but how much later was not proved.

11. Was there any misconduct on the part of M. A. Bolton, which could lead to such unfeeling treatment?—Not at all; she appears to have been a correct but peevish girl; she was a very moral girl in her conduct.

12. Independently of the sentence passed on the surgeon and captain, did the government take any steps to mark their sense of the impropriety of such conduct?—Yes, their gratuities were withheld.

13. Were there not considerable deductions on the bounties on the immigrants by that ship?—Very considerable; many young women not having been under the protection

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required by the regulations, and many having been proved to have been women on the town, the bounties were disallowed on such, and on a corresponding number of young men.

14. In the course of your inquiries, were there any other improprieties brought under your notice?—Many of the immigrants presented fictitious certificates, and are said in some instances to have paid 6*d.* a signature. This system of fraud has appeared only in the case of a house in Liverpool.

15. How do you think they were able to deceive the agent of the Commissioners, who is obliged to countersign the certificate?—I am sorry to state it, but I can only attribute it to great neglect on his part.

16. Will you state the other subjects of inquiry brought under the notice of the Board?—There were several complaints, both against surgeons and captains.

17. Of what nature?—Immorality.

18. Were there any complaints as to the medical qualifications of the surgeons, or their unsuitableness to exercise the necessary control on board?—In the cases of the "New York Packet" and the "Mathesis," there were very serious complaints against the surgeon for incapacity.

19. In the case of the "New York Packet," the quarantine expenses were not paid?—They were not.

20. What were the reasons for withholding the bounties in the case of the "Mathesis?"—The misconduct of both surgeon and captain, and the insufficiency and bad quality of the provisions; but the reasons will be more clearly seen, as contained in an extract from the Report of the Board, approved by the governor, which, with permission, I will read to the Committee:

"It is our painful duty, therefore, to report that we are not satisfied that the immigrants have been supplied with a sufficiency of wholesome provisions and water, and with reasonably comfortable accommodation; and, we must add, that a want of order, regularity, and decency, appears to us to have existed in this ship, which is, in the highest degree, discreditable to all parties concerned. We cannot, therefore, recommend the payment of any portion of the bounties claimed."

21. Are there any other cases of irregularity than those to which you have already alluded?—The almost universal sale of wine and spirits to the immigrants.

22. For whose benefit?—I am not aware, but certainly with the concurrence of both captain and surgeon.

23. Did it appear that the immigrants had been charged high for such articles?—They were charged 16*s.* per gallon for rum.

24. Could they obtain any quantity they required?—It appears that, in some instances, they could. I have a case before me, which was reported on by the Board, in which a man bought 4*s.* worth on the 23d, 8*s.* worth on the 26th, and 4*s.* worth on the 27th of one month. In this case it appeared that the captain had a sum of money belonging to the immigrant in his hands, from which he took payment. In another case, it was distinctly proved, that an immigrant in the same vessel was allowed to purchase articles, confessed by the master and surgeon to have been unnecessary, even after his money was expended, on depositing his watch in the hands of the chief officer as security.

25. Although these complaints were numerous, yet they formed the exception rather than the rule?—Yes; but I am very much inclined to think that many irregularities occurred which never came to the ears of the Immigration Board.

26. Were these irregularities discovered to have existed in the ships recently arrived, or in those which arrived 12 months previously?—In the ships recently arrived.

27. Then you think there has been a falling off latterly?—Decidedly.

28. To what cause do you attribute these irregularities?—To the gross inattention of the shipping agents at home, whose only aim appears to have been to make as much money as they possibly could out of their bounty orders; to the incapacity of the persons put on board as surgeons; and, I must add, to the culpable neglect of the port agents of the government.

29. If the latter had done their duty in examining the certificates, these irregularities would not have occurred?—There would have been fewer irregularities.

30. Then, according to this system, it would appear that the business is carried on more as a mere mercantile speculation than with any regard to the wants or interests of the colony?—So it appears to me.

31. From your observation, have the immigrants who have arrived during the last 12 months been suited to the wants of the colony?—A large portion of the females have been of a good description, but a large number have been of a description which should never be allowed to embark, as will clearly appear from an extract which I will take the liberty to read from a Report of the Board:

"The manner in which unmarried females are represented to have been shipped, without reference to character or qualifications, by the person to whom Messrs. —— —— entrusted the selection of the immigrants imported by them during this season, is so disgraceful, that we should have been inclined to receive the statements made in the course of our inquiries as exaggerations, if not perversions of the truth, but for the affidavit of the

witness

witness —— ——; not that we are surprised to find that but little attention has been paid to character in the selection of females, for, of want of regard to the interests of the public here, in that particular, we have had but too frequent proof; but we could not have supposed that the evil found by us to exist was of so shameless and so base a character. The statements to which we refer will be found in the evidence of —— ——, —— ——, —— ——, and —— ——; and from their evidence we consider the following facts to be fully established:

"That the clerk of —— ——, agent, has been more than once heard to say, that, so long as he got his number of single women, he did not care if he took them from the streets.

"That the same clerk has encouraged women of the worst character to emigrate under Messrs. —— ——'s bounty permissions.

"That the same clerk was in the habit of getting certificates prepared in a manner nearly approaching to forgery. —— —— states, upon oath, that the certificate which was produced to us in his favour was filled up by this clerk; that he knew nothing of the signatures attached to the document, and that the signature purporting to be his own was not written by him. —— —— states, that 'all individuals had to do was to say that they would go, and this clerk would make it right for them.'

"And we are further of opinion, from the evidence given by —— ——, and from similar statements that have been made to us, in other instances, that the same clerk has been in the habit of directing single men, who applied for a passage, to obtain from the streets, or the brothels of ——, or whence mattered not, the requisite appendage of an unmarried female. It may be well to remark here, that we find a large number of the certificates of character, produced by emigrants embarked at ——, to be signed by this clerk."

32. Are these observations intended to apply generally to the system, or to the cases which have come under consideration of the Board?—Generally, as regards the parties in Liverpool. The London ships were better managed, and particularly those fitted out by Mr. Marshall.

33. Have you any suggestions to offer, tending to improve the system?—In reply to this question, I feel much diffidence in venturing upon any suggestions; the great length of time I have been absent from Europe, nearly 17 years, and the changes which have taken place during that period have been so important, that I fear I am but ill qualified to offer an opinion as to the best method of conducting emigration; but I may state generally, that the surgeon should, in all cases, be approved of by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, who would no doubt satisfy themselves, not only as regarded his professional capacity, but also as to his moral character and general capability for so grave a trust. A man may be a good surgeon, and at the same time altogether deficient in the other qualifications for the important duties of the superintendent of an immigrant ship. The surgeon should clearly understand that, as regards authority over the immigrants, he is the first person on board, and that he is the servant of the public, and not of the parties importing the immigrants. He should make himself acquainted, as far as possible, with every particular connected with the immigrants under his charge, so as to be able, on arrival in the colony, to afford the Board every information. I am also of opinion, if the salaries of the local agents of Government at the different ports, as also those of the selecting agents (should such be appointed), were made in some degree dependent on the final passing of the immigrants in the colony, it would have a beneficial effect. The sale of wines and spirits on board immigrant ships cannot be too strongly condemned; and (after due notice being given) I would not hesitate to recommend the bounty being withheld in any ship where it was proved to have been practised.

34. Have the gratuities to the surgeons and officers been attended with a proper selection of officers desirous of securing the comfort and morality of the immigrants?—Certainly not.

35. To what do you attribute this failure?—To the incapacity of the surgeons appointed. Had proper surgeons been appointed, nearly all the irregularities brought under the notice of the Board would have been prevented.

36. Can you state anything to the committee respecting the present demand for labour?—I cannot.

37. Do you think there has been an excess of supply within the last 12 months?—Certainly not.

38. Has the supply tended to reduce the rate of wages?—It has caused a considerable reduction on the rate of wages; it has brought them, so to speak, to a wholesome state.

39. Then a very copious supply of labour was necessary, in order to reduce wages to such a moderate rate as the settlers could afford to pay?—Certainly.

40. The effect of this reduction is, that the immigrants are not so prone to change their employers?—Yes, they are more settled, not having any inducement to hunt for higher wages.

41. Do you know whether there are many immigrants out of employment now?—I do not think there are many.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

J. L. Innes, Esq. J. P.

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42. Are there any so who are of a useful description?—I do not think that any useful man need now be without employment for a single day.

43. Conneted with your observations on the surgeon-superintendent, is it necessary, do you think, that they should be in the interests of the public rather than of the affreighters?—Certainly; they should consider themselves the servants of the public. There have been two instances only in which the surgeons have come forward to expose irregularities.

44. Have there not been written engagements, on the part of the surgeons, to assist the affreighters against the public?—There have.

45. What is the effect of the affreighters requiring from the emigrants a certain sum of money, in addition to the bounty?—A very bad one; the people are left penniless on their arrival here, and become discontented.

46. Has it not also the effect of inducing persons to come out on bounty, who are of a superior class, and likely on arrival here rather to employ labourers than become labourers themselves?—Certainly.

47. Do you consider that the parochial clergy might be beneficially employed in the selection of emigrants?—I am convinced that the agency of the parochial clergy would be the best that could be employed.

48. Do you think that the fines, and the withholding the bounties, in the cases you have spoken of, will have the effect of preventing or checking attempts at imposition in future?—I think there will be greater caution, and more honest dealing, on the part of the shippers, in future.

Friday, 27 May 1842.

Hutchinson Hothersall Browne, Esq., J. P., called in, and Examined.

H. H. Browne, Esq. J. P.

1. You are Water Police Magistrate?—I am.

2. You are also a member of the Immigration Board?—Yes.

3. Do you attend, in that capacity, the examinations of the immigrants on arrival?—I do, with few exceptions.

4. How long have you acted in that capacity?—About 20 months.

5. Have the immigrants been generally of a useful class, or has there been any deterioration during that period?—I think that they have not at all improved latterly; a large proportion of those who have arrived within the last eight months have been from the sea-port towns; I think that but a small proportion of those who have arrived during that period have been of a useful class, and few have been such as I should have sent up to my own station.

6. Can you state what the generality of them have been employed in at home?—I have found that several, as many as 60 of those who have arrived during the last few months, had been employed at home about the wharfs and shipping, and have gone to sea again.

7. Would you attribute this falling off to the fact of a greater number of persons embarking in the trade, without the experience necessary to conduct it properly?—I think that the principal cause is the reckless manner in which selections have been made at home. The best ships have come from London; the worst have come principally from Liverpool and Greenock, where no care seems to have been taken in the selection, the object being merely to fill up the ships.

8. Do you conceive then that the business has been conducted as a mere mercantile speculation, having regard to profit only, and without reference to the wants or interests of the colony?—I think it has been altogether a mercantile speculation, carried on with a view to profit only.

9. Have there been many instances of complaint that have formed the subject of investigation before the Immigration Board, and what has been their nature?—Very few cases of complaint were formerly made; most of the investigations which have taken place lately have arisen out of abuses accidentally discovered to the Board; in fact, the people are not willing to complain, even where just causes exist, provided they have been tolerably well treated by the captain and surgeon.

10. Have the arrangements in the ships, with respect to the separation of the married and unmarried females, been such as to insure morality on board?—The ships have been generally good, and well provisioned. The best arrangement for the observance of morality, has been the entire separation of the females from the males; the plan pursued by Mr. Marshall. Intercourse between the crew and the young women has been thus prevented. Neither morality nor decency can be insured on board vessels without partitions.

11. Have there been any complaints with regard to immorality on board the ships?—In most cases, where investigations have taken place, immorality has been found to have existed, though not previously complained of.

12. Have not the ships, on board which immorality has been proved to have existed, formed

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H. H. Browne, Esq. J. P.

27 May 1842.

formed a very small proportion to the whole number that have come out?—A very small proportion; but if we had been aware that abuses prevailed, such as have been discovered during the last eight months, we should probably have discovered more.

13. Then you have been put upon your guard by the discovery of abuses within the last eight months?—Yes; several abuses have come to light during that period.

14. Do you think Marshall's ships have been better conducted than any other?—They have been decidedly superior to any other ships. The only objectionable arrangement in his ships was the blocking up the after part of the between-decks, by berths for intermediate passengers, which prevented the free circulation of air.

15. Have the surgeons-superintendent in general been competent, both as regarded their medical skill, and their fitness to take charge of so large a number of people?—I think they have not generally been proper men; they have not been possessed of the moral qualities requisite for so responsible a situation.

16. Then, in your opinion, it is a matter of vital importance that the surgeons-superintendent should be not only skilful in their profession, but also possessed of the moral power requisite for the proper control of the people committed to their charge?—Certainly.

17. Have the gratuities to the surgeons answered the purposes for which they were granted?—I think not; they have been of benefit only to the importers, as relieving them from the payment of surgeons.

18. Then the only effect of granting the gratuities to surgeons has been to create a virtual addition to the bounties?—Yes; such has been their only effect.

19. In any future system, how would you have the surgeons appointed and remunerated?—I would recommend that their appointment should be subject to the approval of a competent Medical Board at home, and that they should be paid by gratuities.

20. Is it not absolutely necessary that they should be in the interest rather of the Government than of the affreighters?—Most certainly; they should be officers in the interest of the Government, and in no way connected with the affreighters.

21. Then they should hold their appointments from the Government?—Yes, and their gratuities should be subject to the approval of the Board here, to whom they should be bound to communicate all they know of the immigrants.

22. Being as at present appointed, it is the duty of the surgeons rather to withhold information from the Board than to come forward and expose any irregularity which may have taken place?—It has been proved to the Board that such is the case.

23. Have you known instances where young single females have come out without protection, and have been told off to protectors in harbour only, to insure payment of the bounties?—It is my impression that such a practice has been very general.

24. Have not the cases been numerous, in which the bounties have been withheld on young single females who have not come out under proper protection?—A great many bounties have been withheld on that account.

25. Will not this have the effect of checking the practice you have mentioned?—It will have a beneficial effect in checking it in future.

26. Do you think the withholding the bounties will have the effect of inducing the merchants to send out a better description of people; and are you of opinion that the amount paid by the Government for the importation of each immigrant is sufficient to enable the importers to send out such persons only as would be useful to the colony?—I certainly think such should be the effect; and from a calculation I have made, I am of opinion that the business might be conducted with advantage to the importers, with no other payment than that received from the Government, and yet with strict adherence to the regulations. In support of this opinion I will read an original charter-party, between —— ——, a holder of a bounty order, and —— ——, the owners of a suitable vessel for the conveyance of emigrants: "It is this day mutually agreed between Messrs. —— ——, owners of the ship ——, to be classed A. 1, at Lloyd's, and Messrs. —— ——, merchants. The said owners agree hereby to lay the vessel on the berth for Sydney, New South Wales, for cargo in the lower hold, and passengers in the 'tween-decks, they undertaking to victual the passengers, and equip the vessel in every respect to the satisfaction of the said —— ——, and the Government emigration agent. The said —— —— engage to procure as many passengers as the 'tween-decks will accommodate according to law, and to provide all who go out under the bounty regulations with certificates, approved of by the Colonial Emigration Commissioners, or their agents, in England; and for others not going under the bounty regulations, to pay the said owners 16*l.* nett for each adult. The said owners agree to address the vessel to Messrs. ——, of Sydney, for collection of the bounties, under authority from the colonial government, and to pay them for recovering the same a commission of four per cent. on the amount, together with the usual commission on sales of surplus stores, or freight collected, and on disbursements. The said owners agree to pay Messrs. —— ——, on clearing out at the Custom-house, 20*s.* for every adult bounty passenger put on board as aforesaid, and 10*s.* for each young person under fifteen years of age, and 10 per cent. on cabin passage-money. The owners paying all expenses of advertisements, and the ship being in every respect sent out on owners' account. The vessel to be ready to sail by the 25th of ——; the owners to detain the ship two or three days in the River, for the purpose of mustering the passengers, as may be required."

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27. Is there any other system you would propose by which a better class of immigrants could be obtained at a less expense to the public? If agents at home were appointed by Government to select the Emigrants, and payment of the bounties were made to depend on the approval of the Board here, of each person selected, I think a better class of people might be obtained on cheaper terms.

28. You mean that the selecting agents should be appointed by the Government?—I do.

29. How would you provide for the passage of the emigrants in such case?—If the Government would enter into contracts with shipowners, such as I have read to the Committee, they might charter vessels, and send them out fully as cheap as merchants.

30. Then the selecting agents should obtain the emigrants from the country districts, and not, as at present, from the sea-ports?—Certainly, from the inland counties and agricultural districts.

31. Might not a better selection be obtained through the medium of the parochial clergy?—I think, perhaps, that if the parochial clergy were actively employed in the selection of emigrants, they might be disposed to send persons whom they might wish to get rid of, rather than persons useful to the colony.

32. Has the practice which has obtained of the parish authorities paying a portion of the bounty to the agents been beneficial or otherwise?—I think that any payments to the agents other than the legitimate bounties, tend to the introduction of persons whom the parish authorities, or others, are glad to get rid of, and to prevent the introduction of those of a more suitable description.

33. These are not the parties who would be most beneficial to the colony?—No.

34. Has not the practice of requiring certain sums of money from the emigrants themselves been instrumental in introduciug a superior class of persons, who, on arrival here, would be more likely to employ labour, than to engage as labourers themselves?—It has.

35. Have the masters in command of immigrant ships been generally of suitable character?—The Scotch and Liverpool ships have been the worst commanded. The masters have not been at all fitted for the charge of immigrant ships during a long voyage. I think it of great importance that the master of an immigrant ship should be of a superior class, and one who would co-operate with the surgeon. I think also, that the mate should be competent to take charge of tbe ship, in case of any accident to or illness of the master, which has generally not been the case.

36. Would you say that the ships have been well conducted?—Yes, the generality have been so.

37. Do you think that the gratuities to the master and officers have had the desired effect?—I do.

38. They have rather tended to induce them to be more attentive?—Certainly.

39. If immigration were in the hands of the Government, do you not think it would insure a certain supply of labour arriving in the colony at the seasons when it would be most required, and also insure a better description of people?—Under a government system the supply would be more regular, and the conduct of the ships better.

40. Have you had any reason to believe that the certificates furnished by the parties have been falsified?—A great number have been proved to the Board to be false.

41. Have the Board had direct evidence of that?—I think they have.

42. Do you know what is the course with respect to these certificates, after they are signed by the Government agents?—They are sent, I believe to the bounty agents.

43. Would it not be better if they were sent direct to the local government here?—Certainly.

44. Has the system of selling spirits on board ship to the emigrants been carried to any extent?—I think the sale of spirits and wines has been encouraged, as an addition to the profits of the importers.

45. For whose benefit have the sales been made?—Generally for the benefit either of the master or the owners.

46. Can you give an instance?—Several instances have come under the notice of the Board.

47. Have you any means of knowing what the present demand for labour is?—I have not.

48. Do you think, from your own observation, that there has been an excess of supply during the last 18 months?—I think that there may have been an excess, in so far as that the whole did not find immediate employment, although a demand existed for them in the colony.

49. If they had been of suitable callings they would all have been employed?—Yes.

50. Are there many now out of employment, and are they useful people?—I do not think that there are any useful men now out of employment.

51. Have the rates of wages much diminished?—I have not known shepherds engaged for less than 18*l.*, whilst they are generally engaged at from 20*l.* to 25*l.* with rations.

52. This

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52. This is as much as the colonists can afford to give?—Quite as much.

53. Then but for the very copious supply which arrived within the last 12 months, wages would have been so very exorbitant as to have caused great distress amongst the employers?—Before the supply arrived wages were at an exorbitant rate; I myself had been paying 50 *l.* to a shepherd, in order to save my sheep.

54. That must have entailed an absolute loss on you?—I considered it much too high, but had no alternative.

55. The importation of labour has been attended with very great advantage to the colony?—*It* has been attended with inestimable advantage.

Friday, 27 May 1842.

William Harvie Christie, Esq., J. P., a Member of the Immigration Board; called in, and Examined.

W. H. Christie, Esq. J. P.

1. How long have you been a member of the Immigration Board?—Since January 1841.

2. In that capacity you visit the immigrant ships, for the purpose of examining the bounty immigrants?—Yes.

3. Have you attended pretty regularly?—Yes.

4. According to your observation, have the immigrants been generally of a useful class?—I think they have deteriorated lately.

5. From what cause?—I think that the importers have been less careful in their selection, in Liverpool particularly; and that a very bad description of people, and many prostitutes, have been shipped in consequence of the employment of a lower description of agents.

6. Have not the cases you allude to been detected by the Immigration Board, and the bounty withheld in consequence?—Very generally, but not in all cases; many escape detection from an indisposition on the part of the immigrants to make complaints.

7. Then, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Board, you think ineligible parties have been passed for bounty without detection?—I think so.

8. Has not the bounty been withheld on a considerable number of young women, who were not brought out under proper protection?—Yes, on a great many.

9. Do you consider these cases as likely to cause stricter adherence to the regulations in future, so as to ensure a better description of people?—Decidedly; but I think the most efficient check would be to appoint naval surgeons to take charge of the immigrants.

10. Have not the gratuities to the surgeons superintendent, established by the regulations, been attended with the good effects anticipated from them?—I think the gratuities have not had the effect of securing a better class of surgeons, and that they have frequently been turned to the profit of the shippers only.

11. Then the gratuities have been virtually merely an addition to the bounties?—All affreighters may not have made this the case, but I am aware that some have done so.

12. Have the gratuities to the officers been attended with better results?—I think that the gratuities to the masters and other officers have had a good effect.

13. Do you think, that under what is called the bounty system, the most useful and moral class of immigrants is likely to be obtained?—I think not, as at present constituted.

14. Is it conducted as a mereantile speculation, so as to afford a profit to the parties engaged in it, without reference to the interests of the colony?—I am of that opinion.

15. Is the result of this, that the emigrants are selected from seaport towns, rather than from the country parts likely to afford the description of people required by the colony?—I think so.

16. Is there any other system that you could propose, by which a better class of immigrants might be obtained at the same cost to the colony?—I think that the appointment of naval surgeons to the emigrant ships, with the power of rejecting ineligible persons, would be attended with a beneficial result to the colony; and I consider that the selecting agents should be persons of established character.

17. How would you, in case the selecting agents were appointed by Government, provide for the passage of the emigrants?—I am not prepared to say that the affreighters should not appoint their own selecting agents; but in every instance the appointment should be confirmed by Government, and the agents should be subject to dismissal on frauds being detected.

18. Do you not think that ships could be obtained for the conveyance of emigrants, upon equally advantageous terms, if chartered by the Government?—I think that ships might be chartered by Government upon as advantageous terms, but individual enterprise has effected much towards inducing emigration.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

W. H. Christie, Esq. J. P.

27 May 1842.

19. Have there been many cases of complaint investigated by the Immigration Board?—Yes, several.

20. Of what nature?—Chiefly immorality and want of order.

21. Have those investigations led to the stoppage of the bounties or gratuities?—The gratuities have been refused to the surgeons and officers, and bounties have been stopped, according to the specific case.

22. Do the cases you allude to, form rather the exception than the rule?—In almost every investigation, the complaints brought forward have been substantiated, and I have very little doubt that there have been many cases of complaint that have never come under the notice of the Board.

23. Does the proportion of bad ships increase?—Decidedly so.

24. Do you think it essential that the surgeons superintendent should be in the interest of the public, and not in that of the affreighter?—The surgeon should be in the interest of the public; at present it is his interest to pass and admit every person, whether eligible or not.

25. Are you enabled to state the present demand for labour?—I am not; but, having been lately up the country, I am enabled to say, that though wages are reduced, there is still a demand for labour.

26. Have wages been reduced below an adequate remuneration to the immigrant?—No; wages are still remunerative, being from 16 *l.* to 18 *l.* per annum.

27. Unless a copious supply of immigrants had been obtained during the last 12 months, would much inconvenience have been experienced by the colonists in obtaining labour at a price which they could afford to pay for it?—Yes, the very greatest inconvenience. The flockholders would have been obliged to destroy their lambs, and the harvest could not have been got in.

28. Are you aware whether there are many immigrants at present unemployed?—I believe not many.

29. Are there any useful people remaining unemployed?—I think that every useful man in the country can now find employment at remunerating wages.

Wednesday, 8 June 1842.

William Augustus Miles, Esq., J. P., Superintendent of Police, called in; and Examined.

W. A. Miles, Esq. J. P.

1. You are a member of the Immigration Board?—I am.

2. How long have you been so?—Since September last.

3. In your capacity of superintendent of police, have you become acquainted with the general condition of the working classes, in the town of Sydney?—During the short time I have been in the colony, I have endeavoured as much as my duties would allow me, to obtain a knowledge of the working classes.

4. Will you have the goodness to afford the Committee such information as you possess as to the existing demand for labour in the town?—At present the demand for labour is not so brisk as it has been, owing, not so much to the imported masses of people, as to recent monetary depression. By a return of wages from 1830 to the present period, which, together with a return of the prices of rent, provisions, and clothing, during the same period I will read to the committee, I find that since 1839 the aggregate of wages paid to 21 different classes of working tradespeople has not decreased. In some few trades there has been a steady increase; in others, a slight depression; but in all, a great increase since 1830. The depression is among those classes requiring little skill in the trade or calling, and to which those of lazy dispositions, or who are fit for nothing else, may occasionally turn to seek employment, in order to meet the wants of the day; such as lumpers, day labourers, sawyers, plasterers, and common bricklayers. The wages of these classes will be subject to fluctuations, but there are some which will not be so easily disturbed in the rates of wages.

RETURN of WEEKLY WAGES or WEEKLY EARNINGS, without Board and Lodging (unless otherwise expressed), of various Trades or Callings in *Sydney*, in the Years 1830, 1833, 1836, 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, together with Remarks on various of the Trades.

Years.	TRADES OR CALLINGS.																			
	Bakers, with board, &c.	Bootmakers.	Bricklayers.	Brickmakers.	Butchers, with board, &c.	Cabinetmakers.	Carpenters.	Coopers.	Gardeners (labouring).	Labourers.	Millers.	Millwrights.	Plasterers.	Quarrymen.	Saddlers.	Sawyers.	Shoemakers.	Stonemasons.	Tailors.	Tinsmiths.
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
1830	– 15	2 –	1 19	1 7	– 15	– –	1 19	2 4	1 4	– 18	1 15	2 2	1 19	1 10	1 5	3 –	1 10	2 –	2 –	1 13
1833	– 15	2 –	1 19	1 7	– 18	2 2	1 19	2 8	1 8	18 –	1 15	2 2	1 19	1 10	1 5	3 –	1 10	2 –	2 –	1 13
1836	1 –	2 5	2 2	2 –	– 18	2 –	1 19	2 8	1 8	1 1	1 15	2 5	1 19	1 10	1 10	3 –	1 10	2 5	2 5	1 16
1839	1 5	2 5	2 2	2 13	– 18	2 2	1 19	2 2	1 8	1 4	2 –	2 8	1 19	1 16	2 –	6 5	1 10	2 8	2 5	2 –
1840	1 5	2 10	2 2	3 6	1 –	2 5	2 5	2 2	1 8	1 10	2 –	2 14	2 11	1 19	1 5	6 5	1 15	2 14	2 8	2 2
1841	1 5	2 10	2 11	3 6	1 5	2 2	2 11	2 8	1 8	1 10	2 –	2 14	2 11	2 2	1 5	4 15	1 15	2 14	2 10	2 –
1842	1 10	2 10	2 8	3 –	1 5	2 2	2 5	2 8	1 2	1 4	2 –	2 14	2 8	2 2	1 5	3 10	1 15	2 14	2 10	1 15

Sydney, 8 June 1842.

William Augustus Miles, J. P.,
Superintendent of Police.

REMARKS CONCERNING VARIOUS TRADES.

REMARKS.	INFORMANT.
Bakers.—Plenty of inferior men; good hands can always get employment.	Mr. Smith, Hunter-street.
Boot and Shoemakers.—Every man is employed; wages more likely to rise than fall.	Mr. Hamilton, Hunter-street.
Bricklayers, Carpenters, and Plasterers.—Many out of work since commencement of last year, but not likely to continue so long.	Mr. Cowlishaw.
Butchers.—Plenty of employment - - - -	Mr. Charles Smith.
Cabinetmakers.—Employment has been difficult to obtain since December 1841.	Mr. Hunt, Jamison-street.
Carpenters.—*See* Bricklayers.	—
Coopers.—Trade dull, and some hands out of employment.	Mr. John Hall, Cooper.
Gardeners.—Since 1840 informant has numerous applications for employment; sometimes six or seven of a week.	Mr. Bird, Market-street.
Millers.—Only a few out of employment; some labourers get employed as millers, and undersell the more experienced workmen.	Mr. Blair, Sussex-street.
Millwrights.—It is said that increase of hands and decrease of trade render employment scarce.	Mr. Struth, engineer.
Plasterers.—*See* Bricklayers.	—
Quarrymen.—Immigrants get work for a short time in a quarry, then engage themselves as quarrymen; trade dull, said to be overstocked with labour.	Mr. John Harris.
	Saddlers.—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REMARKS.	INFORMANT.
Saddlers.—Overstocked with labour, in consequence of English goods; several good working men have gone into service.	-- Mr. Giblett, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Griffiths.
Shoemakers.—*See* Bootmakers.	—
Tailors.—In consequence of the depression of the times many journeymen are out of work.	Mr. John Coyle, George-street.
Tinsmiths.—Trade improving fast; dull however since 1840; if it continue favourable for two months all hands will be employed.	Mr. F. Robinson, George-street.

Sydney, 8 June 1842.

William Augustus Miles, J. P.,
Superintendent of Police.

RETURN of the Prices of RENT, PROVISIONS, and CLOTHING, in the Years 1830, 1833, 1836, 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842.

YEARS.	RENT.	PROVISIONS.								
	Two Rooms per Week.	Wheat per Bushel.	Fine Flour per lb.	Second Flour per lb.	Ration Flour per lb.	Beef and Mutton per lb.	Tea per lb.	Sugar per lb.	Tobacco per lb.	Soap per lb.
	s. d.	*£. s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1830 - -	4 -	- 10 -	- 5	- 4½	- 4	- 1½	2 6	- 3½	3 3	- 4½
1833 - -	4 -	- 6 -	- 4	- 3½	- 3	- 1½	2 6	- 3½	3 3	- 4½
1836 - -	5 -	1 4 -	- 2	- 1½	- 1	- 1½	2 6	- 3½	3 3	- 4½
1839 - -	6 -	2 10 -	- 3	- 2½	- 2	- 3	2 6	- 3½	3 3	- 4½
1840 - -	7 -	- 6 6	- 3	- 2½	- 2	- 4½	2 6	- 3½	3 3	- 4½
1841 - -	8 -	- 5 6	- 2½	- 2	- 1½	- 4½	2 6	- 3½	3 3	- 4½
1842 - -	10 -	- 5 6	- 2½	- 2	- 1½	- 3½	2 6	- 3½	3 3	- 4½

YEARS.	CLOTHING.							
	Fustian Jackets.	Fustian Trowsers.	Shepherds' Coats.	Shirts per dozen.	Lace Boots per pair.	Thick Shoes per pair.	Blankets per pair.	Sheeting per yard.
	s d.	*s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*s. d.*
1830 - -	9 -	9 -	1 10 -	1 16 -	12 -	8 -	1 - -	1 1
1833 - -	9 -	9 -	1 10 -	1 16 -	12 -	8 -	1 - -	1 1
1836 - -	8 -	8 -	1 8 -	1 16 -	12 -	8 -	1 - -	1 1
1839 - -	7 6	7 6	1 6 -	1 16 -	11 -	8 -	- 19 -	- 11
1840 - -	7 6	7 6	1 4 -	1 4 -	10 -	8 -	- 19 -	- 9
1841 - -	7 -	7 -	1 - -	- 18 -	9 -	7 -	- 18 -	- 8
1842 - -	7 -	7 -	- 18 -	- 18 -	8 -	7 -	- 16 -	- 7

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5. What description of labourers do you allude to as being less likely to be disturbed?—I allude to those men whose trade requires a greater degree of skill, and who, by reason of a higher rate of wages, can be esteemed among the employers of labour as good and respectable men, such as coopers, millwrights, tailors, shoemakers or stonemasons, who all earn respectable wages. I might include saddlers, but many of these working tradespeople are out of employment, not on account of an excess of labour, but on account of an excess of imported saddlery from England. The returns, which I have read to the Committee, will show the relative conditions of wages, and the demand for labour in many of the trades.

6. Do you not think that the decrease you have mentioned in the rates of wages is to be attributed, in a great degree, to the indisposition of parties to leave the town?—In many cases it is so. I have now, under my surveillance, upwards of 400 immigrants who employ themselves in the town; many as labourers, &c. These people live in small houses, renting small rooms, adopting, in this hot country, the Irish plan of herding together; so common, and which I have frequently witnessed in the low crowded cities of Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol and London. There a man hires a room, which he sub-lets to different families, till he contrives to live rent free.

7. Do you mean to say that this custom is confined to the Irish people here?—Perhaps not confined exclusively to the Irish people here. My inspectors have given me some returns relative to immigrants, which I beg to hand in. [*Put in.*]

8. The returns which you have handed in, and which purport to be from the different inspectors of police in the town of Sydney, show that there is an increase of more than 400 immigrants lingering in this district within the last nine months; do you mean that any greater number are out of employment here than might be expected, or than is usual in places having an equal population?—Certainly not.

9. Have you means of knowing whether those who are disengaged are such as would be likely to prove useful if taken into service?—Yes, if they are not too lazy. Some immigrants prefer to remain in Sydney, either on account of being near their relatives, whom they came out to join, or else on account of their lazy disposition, preferring chance employment to the harder labours of the bush; they are the dregs, the sediment of importation. Two men, one married to the sister of the other, arrived in the ship Palestine; they went into service for a month, but left, saying to a fellow servant, that they never intended to do any work, as they could do very well by conjuring; and these people are now performing feats of "hocus pocus." I have observed with regret, that many able-bodied men prefer the lazy occupations of selling fruit, or hawking about the streets; and as I consider their labour could be better employed both to themselves and the colony, I have desired the constabulary not to allow them to put their baskets on the pavement, and I intend to enforce the penalty for hawking without a license.

10. Do you think that the number of useless and unemployed persons of the labouring class in Sydney exceeds that of any other places?—Certainly not; it would be difficult to find a spot where greater acuteness and energy prevail than in Sydney.

11. Then you do not think that there is any marked excess beyond what might be expected?—I do not.

12. Do you infer from the returns furnished by the inspectors of your force that there is an excess of labour in the market?—Decidedly not; there is no excess, but merely a balance in the supply and demand in Sydney; I am led to conclude that labour must be less in demand than heretofore, because I find robberies are increasing; as it becomes difficult to obtain the same amount of money which has been hitherto easily obtained, so in proportion will crime increase. As long as wages were high it was a man's interest to be honest, though he may have heretofore been a thief; deprive him of this inducement, by a reduction of wages, so that he cannot honestly indulge in any of his propensities, and it is more than probable that he will thieve again to make up the deficiency of wages. This is now partly the case in Sydney.

13. By what class of persons do you think these robberies are committed?—They are frequently committed or planned by men, who, though now free, have been convicts, or by assigned servants, but more especially by men who have returned from Norfolk Island or other penal settlements; these men are lost and debased by the severest punishment, as well as corrupted by the foulest contamination; there is a sad fellowship of crime and a recklessness in their character. There are a few exceptions, but, in general, those men who have been to Norfolk Island are the blots of the population. With regard to the convict admixture with the immigrants, I cannot too strongly advert to the injury caused by contamination. It may be said that the convict population is decaying, but the germs of crime are deeply implanted. The result of the intercourse of convicts with immigrants is to render them cautious, insolent and suspicious, if not worse.

14. With reference to the last question, the Committee observe that the inspectors, in their Reports, state they are not aware that there is any increase of thieving; can you explain this?—The Report only relates to recent immigrants.

15.—Are the persons you allude to as the planners of robberies, the prisoners who have been sent up from Norfolk Island under the provisions of the Commutation Act?—I am endeavouring to ascertain this point, but at present I cannot give a definitive answer. I do not believe we have any men from Norfolk Island who have been under the new discipline of Captain Maconochie.

16. Does it appear from this circumstance that the effect of immigration has been to throw out of employment persons of bad habits and character?—It has; and the "old hands," as they are termed, cordially hate the immigrants on that account.

17. As, then, the number of immigrants unemployed has not exceeded what you consider the ordinary average among the labouring classes, and as they are generally well conducted persons, does your experience lead you to conclude, either that immigration has been excessive,

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sive, or that there has been a preponderating number of immigrants of bad character?—I do not consider immigration to have been excessive, nor do I consider the character of the people to have been preponderatingly bad, although they appeared to lack the energy and aptitude so requisite for this colony. I have noticed a great stupidity in many of the immigrants, and some of them I consider to be as bad as any convict; the females have been badly selected, and picked up at random, I should say, to make the required number; it has, however, been a matter of astonishment to me to observe how rapidly labour has been absorbed.

18. Have you had means, as a member of the Immigration Board, of ascertaining whether the immigrants generally come fairly within the descriptions required by the regulations?—I have not; nor indeed have I turned my attention to the subject; my attention and my efforts have been to ascertain the demand for labour and prices of wages in the districts, so that the immigrant may be informed on landing what are the wages, and in what district he can find a market for his industry. I have prepared, and beg to hand in, a series of tables from information afforded me by various magistrates; and although in a few cases the detail may not be so minute as it is desirable it should be, yet as a mass, I think it may prove a useful document. There are many persons of respectable connexions at home, driven to great distress in Sydney at this time; men who have exhausted the few score of pounds they may have brought to this "El Dorado," and who are fit for nothing except a clerkship. I have had repeated applications from such persons to be admitted in the police. [*Tables put in.*]

19. Taking the town of Sydney generally, do you think it can be fairly said that there is a want of employment?—Labourers' wages have decreased; and as I before observed, I think the supply and demand in the labour market are nearly balanced in the town of Sydney.

20. Have you held any appointments in England, which have enabled you to become acquainted with the labouring classes?—I have. I was one of the Assistant Commissioners of Inquiry on the Poor Law, on the Rural Police, on the Hand-loom Weavers, and I was a Commissioner of Public Charities; in all of which my inquiries were directed to the condition of the working classes.

21. Did you receive the impression, so far as you had been brought into contact with the labouring classes, that the means of occupation were generally sufficient for the support of the population?—In the agricultural districts in England, I do not consider labour to be redundant in a degree to meet the wants of this colony. In the manufacturing districts, where the services of the artisan are displaced by the introduction of machinery, there is great privation and distress; and these persons, by changing their occupations, would be useful in the colony.

22. Your opinion then is, generally speaking, that agricultural labourers are earning sufficient wages, and therefore feel a repugnance to emigrate?—Generally speaking, the agricultural labourer earns such wages that he is not induced to overcome the repugnance to emigrate; he is a steady settled character, and would rather linger in his native parish than seek the adventure of a distant colony. The class of persons likely to come out in numbers are the hand-loom weavers. In my Report to the House of Commons upon the subject of emigration, as a means of relief to the hand-loom weavers, I state, p. 527—

> "There is a great desire for emigration at this time (1839) among the working classes in Gloucestershire; but unfortunately for the weavers they are not a class of persons in request; yet there are many of them fully capable of following rural occupations, and would prove useful members in a colony."

The opinion I entertained in England has been confirmed by my residence here; and I quote a letter, which I published in my Report to the House of Commons, from a weaver who had emigrated here. He dates from Parramatta, June 1838, and writes to the clergyman of his parish of Kingswood,—

> "I have 40 *l.* a year, with house, food and firing. Provisions are much cheaper than at home; clothing somewhat dearer. The privileges held out to immigrants are extremely good. We were free the moment we landed, and were provided with a comfortable house and victuals at no expense, until we got situations; but the greatest number were engaged the first day. A mechanic can earn from 35*s.* to 50*s.* a week; a labouring man gets 25*s.* a week. If any persons are desirous of emigrating to New South Wales, I would recommend them to come out immediately, for with industry people can do extremely well, and maintain their families respectably. They will find employment directly, and good wages for their labour; they will soon be masters of many pounds; and if we choose to return to England, we can save money enough in two years to pay our passage back."

The Rev. W. Cockin, of Hampton, county Gloucester, in reference to the condition of the weaver, states—

> "The distress of the entire district is beyond the conception of any one who has not witnessed it. It was not mere want, but actual starvation, that was endured last winter (1838)."

I inquired into the condition of 250 weavers' families, and found the average to be about five in each family, and that their entire earnings amounted to 10*s.* a week, out of which they had to pay—

	s.	*d.*
Rent	1	8¾
Rates	—	1½
Fuel, soap and candles	1	7½

Leaving only 6*s.* 6¼*d.* a week to feed and clothe the family of five persons.

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23. The weavers would make good shepherds, but would they, accustomed as they have been to the atmosphere of towns, be willing to go into the interior?—Yes, and very glad of the change; I consider that they would make excellent shepherds. The occupation of a weaver at his loom is silent and sedentary, and the loneliness of the bush would be less irksome to him than it would be to many other callings. The weavers in Yorkshire, and at Bisley, and Chalford in Gloucestershire, have been employed weaving a peculiar cloth for the China market, called "stripe cloth," and by the introduction of these labourers, this colony may ultimately become exporters of cloth to China. I beg leave to quote from my Report a few remarks upon the general character of the hand-loom weavers:—

> "Relative to the general habits of the weavers, as to diligence, providence, frugality, honesty, and temperance, they rank in common with their fellow workmen. Low wages tend to destroy the energy requisite for active diligence; the earnings of the out-door weaver are too low to afford a surplus for provident savings, therefore, frugality and temperance are the results of necessity. It might be presumed, that persons in so low a condition would sink into a low moral state; the weavers, however, are not a class addicted to daring crime or hardened theft; their pilferings are confined to vegetables, or to obtain a little wood for firing, and to minor offences, emanating from extreme distress; they commit no offences in order to obtain the means of riot or debauchery, and in many cases, hunger is the sole and only cause."

In further reference to the weavers, I found, that in the prison at Horsley, 782 persons had been confined in the term of two years, and that only 27 of that number had been weavers, 11 of whom had deserted their families through distress, six for assault, and four only for stealing; the rest for vagrancy and minor offences.

24. What means do you conceive it would be proper to employ, to encourage the emigration, from England, of a proper class of persons?—By communicating with the Poor Law Commissioners, who would, I am sure, afford every facility in promoting the emigration of a useful class of persons.

25. Would that be the only means you would recommend?—I should especially recommend a careful selection of the emigrants, by an agent to be named by the local government, but paid for his services by the colony; he should be a person known to the colonists, and have a thorough knowledge of the working classes, both here and at home.

26. Might not the applying to the Poor Law Commissioners expose the colony to the danger of obtaining the services of only the least effective, whom it might be thought desirable in England to get rid of?—The appointment of an agent, as I have suggested, would partly prevent this; some check would be absolutely essential, or the colony would be made a poor-house for England.

27. Would you propose that the agent so appointed should have a positive veto upon those persons who might be proposed?—Most decidedly; otherwise his appointment would be stultified and nugatory.

28. Is it to be expected that an individual holding an appointment on these terms would be of sufficient standing, or possess sufficient firmness, to oppose such influence as might be used to get inefficient persons sent out?—That depends upon two things—the man you choose, and the salary he receives.

29. Do you suppose, then, that any one individual holding such an office could undertake to execute those powers to the full extent necessary for the whole emigration required, supposing it to amount to 10,000 persons per annum?—A man might inspect and pass 50 persons per diem, and he would have 19 weeks out of the year for other purposes, such as travelling, &c.

30. Are you aware that the Land and Emigration Commissioners have already agents employed whose duty it is to inspect the intending emigrants?—Yes; at the ports, I believe.

31. You appear to be acquainted with the county of Gloucester; have you perused the Return now before the Committee, which sets forth the number of persons who emigrated from that county?—I have; and the number is rather more than 200.

32. Do you consider this the fair number that might have been expected if due diligence had been used?—Probably it is; but if machinery has been more introduced since I held my commission, there will be an unemployed population.

33. Have you a general acquaintance with the inland counties of England?—Yes, I know a little of Cambridge.

34. You are acquainted with Cambridge, you say?—I am.

35. It appears from the Return that the number from Cambridge was 23; do you think that a fair number?—I do, and for this reason—the population are all employed, and at fair wages, in cultivating low land which has been recently drained.

36. Do you conceive, then, there is disposition to emigrate from Cambridge?—There might be from towns and districts of the higher land of that county; but I should doubt it.

37. Are there any other counties in England from which you think it more practicable to obtain labour than Cambridge?—Yes, from Lancashire, Warwickshire, and from Yorkshire.

38. Your expectations then, it would appear, are principally fixed on the manufacturing districts?—Yes, because I think in those districts you will find a greater redundance of population; and if it be objected that they have lived in towns, necessity will force them to a change of habit and occupation.

39. What degree of assistance do you think it possible to obtain from the Poor Law Commissioners, in aid of emigration?—For information, every assistance; for monetary assistance, I cannot say; but I remember having proposed some time ago in England, that the parishes should pay a portion of emigration charges; and now that I touch upon that point, I should wish to observe, that as all aid from the Boards of Guardians is lent, and recoverable when

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the man gets work, (it is a fundamental principle of the new Poor Law,) so I think that the emigrant who comes out here should repay or refund a portion of his passage out of wages; there may be some serious difficulties in the way, but I am anxious to make the suggestion.

40. Are you not aware, that although there be no marked superabundance of labour in the agricultural districts, yet it often is the case, that the wages of the labouring classes are barely sufficient for mere subsistence?—I am aware of it, but an agricultural labourer is almost as a serf upon the soil, and is loth to leave his home. I find that the labourer, in the time of Edward III., could obtain in exchange for his labour, just or nearly the same quantity of wheat as he can in the present day; and this is a class whose wages I find to have always been just sufficient, or little more than a mere subsistence.

41. Do you not think that many persons, whose means are so limited, might be induced to better their condition by emigrating to this colony?—I do not think the landed interest could spare the labour in large quantities; if restrictions as to age could be much extended, parents might come over with good sized children, and I think it would be advisable to offer inducements for transplanting the young shoots.

42. Do you consider that much advantage would arise from communication being opened with the parochial clergy in England, with a view to obtain a desirable class of emigrants?—I think the best persons would be the guardians of the parishes, assuming a check in the shape of an agent for the colony; the clergymen could render great assistance, and the agent should be in communication with them; I always applied to the clergy during my official investigations.

43. Do you not think that the influence of the clergy, among the young people who would wish to marry, and cannot do so at home, might be useful?—I do.

44. Does not the reluctance of the peasantry to emigrate arise from their ignorance of this country, and some apprehension that they may be deceived by false representations?—The geographical knowledge of the English peasant seldom extends beyond his parish.

45. Have you any acquaintance with Scotland or Ireland?—I have not; but from information afforded me by my brother Commissioners, I think a large supply of labour might be had from the manufacturing towns of Scotland, Paisley and others; and I may also add, from Yorkshire.

46. Do you think a suitable class of persons could be obtained from the weavers of Manchester?—I think they might make good shepherds.

47. Do you think, generally speaking, that they would be persons of good character, and such as it would be desirable to introduce into the colony?—I do; because the poor weavers are a depressed and harmless set of men; I have seen them much emaciated.

48. Are they emaciated from distress or dissipation?—Some few perhaps from dissipation, but mostly from distress and confinement in small unhealthy rooms at their sedentary occupations; nevertheless, I think it a place from which much labour might be procured.

49. Might not their addiction to combination render them undesirable as emigrants?—All trades are given to combination, and in Sydney there is a great tendency to it; I am aware that combinations in Sydney have, since my arrival, subscribed to send newly-arrived immigrants to New Zealand, in order to keep up wages. I am also of opinion, that statements emanate from these societies injurious to immigration.

50. Have you any documents which you would put in, and which you think would be serviceable?—I have compiled Returns in a tabular form, which relate to the state of labour, wages, food and clothing in Sydney, and throughout the colony, and which I have already read to the Committee and laid upon the table; and I will now also hand in answers from the police magistrates of different districts, relative to labour. [*Put in.*]

51. As a member of the Immigration Board, can you offer any suggestion for the improvement of the present system of immigration—as to the selection of the immigrants, the conduct of the ships, or the appointment of the officers taking charge of them?—When I became a member of the Immigration Board, I suggested to Mr. Merewether the expediency of communicating throughout the districts, relative to the prices of provisions and clothing, as well as rates of wages, and the prospective demand for labour, in order that the newly-arrived immigrant might be furnished with the most accurate knowledge of the rates of wages, and where labour was in demand. I was induced to make this recommendation, because I saw that many immigrants had left England in expectation of much higher wages than the colony could afford, and that for want of authentic information, they were loth to accept fair and reasonable tenders of engagement. To obviate this, I circulated, under sanction of his Excellency, a series of inquiries, from which I compiled the Returns and the remarks handed in; and although these tables may be useful, they are not so valuable as I could wish, owing to the desultory manner in which some of the information has been afforded me. I should further suggest, that the appointed agent should select due and fit persons to act as superintendents and surgeons of the ships; men of experience and of character, who have already acted in similar situations, might be selected. Surgeons of the navy might be found well fitted for the duties. I am induced to make these suggestions in consequence of my knowledge, that improper persons have come out in authority on board of emigrant ships; in one case, a notorious housebreaker and bank robber came here as a surgeon. Some of the surgeons, who have come out in immigrant ships, have been left destitute, and committed suicide; others have gone home as ship stewards. It is, therefore, desirable that respectable and responsible persons should be appointed to the important task of attending immigrants to the colony.

Thursday,

Thursday, 9 June 1842.

Thomas Icely, Esq., called in, and Examined.

1. You are a proprietor of land and stock in the district of Bathurst?—I am.
2. Do you also hold stations beyond the boundaries?—I do.
3. Do you employ labour to a considerable extent?—I do; I employ from 100 to 120 working men, of whom about two-thirds are free; the others are bond; part of the latter are assigned to myself; and part to my partner, and the remainder have been transferred to me with estates which I have purchased from persons who had convicts assigned to them.
4. Have you had any difficulty in obtaining free labour lately, and at a reduced rate of wages?—I have not.
5. Will you state the average rate of wages you are now giving?—To shepherds I am now giving from 18*l.* to 20*l.* per annum.
6. What do you think is the average cost to you of each free man's rations?—I generally give a ration and a half between a man and his wife, the cost of which I would state to be about 6*s.* per week.
7. You have been absent from the colony; will you state for what period?—From the beginning of 1840 to the commencement of 1842.
8. Did you observe that any great difference had taken place in the circumstances of the colony between the periods of your departure and return?—A marked difference.
9. Will you state in what respect?—About the time of my departure from the colony, the demand for labour was much greater than the supply; and shepherds' wages were at least 50 per cent. higher than they are at present; indeed the difficulty of obtaining shepherds on any terms was very great.
10. Were your profits as great when you paid the higher rate of wages you have spoken of, as they now are on the lower rate?—They were then remunerative, whilst there are not any profits at all now, even at the present lower rate of wages, in consequence of the absence of all demand for surplus stock.
11. You say your profits were remunerative when you left the colony; do you mean that at that time you could effect sales for actual cash, or did you give credit?—Sales could then be effected for actual money.
12. By what description of persons were purchases then generally made?—By settlers who had realised money, and also by persons who had embarked in the business of supplying the South Australian and other markets, which latter outlets for our surplus stock no longer exist.
13. Does the clip of wool pay the annual expenses incident on the management of the sheep?—Yes, it does.
14. If there were a ready market for the surplus stock, would sheep farming be profitable now?—It would.
15. From your long residence in the colony and extended experience, do you not think that in the present condition of the colony, considering the cheapness of land and the low price of stock, there is a very great inducement to capitalists to come here?—I do not consider the present minimum price of land cheap; but from the very low and easy rate at which stock can now be obtained, no time could be better for capitalists to arrive.
16. What then, in your opinion, is the reason that capitalists do not come, when they might so profitably invest their money?—This colony suffers greatly by the reports which are circulated at home of the distressed state of our money market, which induces a want of confidence on the part of the English capitalists, who will not emigrate hither in the present doubtful circumstances of the colony. Indeed I find that little, if any, of the money already in the colony is invested in the purchase of either land or stock.
17. Can you state any other circumstances which, in your opinion, have operated to prevent capitalists from coming to the colony?—Yes; I think the raising the minimum price of land has had that effect, as no person can profitably farm sheep on land purchased at the present price.
18. Would the reduction of the minimum price of land to its old standard, of 5*s.* per acre, have the effect of inducing capitalists to come to the colony?—I have no doubt it would.
19. Will you have the goodness to state what you consider to have been the effect of raising the minimum price of land from 5*s.* to 12*s.* an acre upon the land fund and the general interests of the colony?—I consider it has had the effect of totally annihilating the land fund, in consequence of its having prevented the capitalist from investing his capital in the purchase of land, and thereby deprived the settler of all opportunity of effecting sales of his surplus stock, and thus put it out of his power to purchase fresh land from Government; I was consulted by several capitalists when in England, who were desirous of embarking in the purchase of stock and land in this country, as to their prospects of profit if they purchased at the increased price of land, and my Report confirming the opinions they had themselves previously entertained, they were deterred from doing so; whereas, if the minimum price had been lower, they would have had no doubts on the subject; I feel satisfied that it has had the effect, not only in these cases, but generally, of preventing capitalists from emigrating.
20. Have you ever turned your attention to, and can you state what, in your own mind, should be fixed as the minimum price of land of fair average quality in this colony, so as to make the purchase of it profitable for grazing purposes?—I should say that 2*s.* 6*d.* per

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acre would be quite as much as the sheep farmer could afford to give for land, if he were confined to his purchased land; but I am of opinion that land of a better description would always find ready sale at a price proportioned to its quality.

21. How many acres of land does it take on an average to support one sheep?—About three acres.

22. Do you mean selected land, or land of average quality?—Land of average quality.

23. You are an extensive holder of purchased land?—I am; I hold upwards of 40,000 acres of purchased land.

24. Will you state what effect the change in the minimum price of land has had on the value of your own property?—Its effect has been to depreciate it so much in value, that it does not now pay expenses.

25. You have spoken of the diminished means of the settlers to purchase land; do you not think that labour being more expensive now than it was five years ago, is the chief cause of this decrease of means?—It has undoubtedly had some tendency to decrease the settlers' means.

26. You have stated your opinion, that the increase of the minimum price of land has prevented capital from being brought out to the colony; do you not think that if a loan had been effected for immigration purposes, at the time such a measure was recommended by the committee, it would have had the effect of retaining in the colony all the money that has since been expended in the importation of labourers, and of furnishing the colonists at the same time with an abundant supply of labour, and thus have enabled them to pay the higher price since demanded for land?—I certainly think that one of the causes of the present depression of the monetary affairs of the colony has been the immense sums sent out of the country for the introduction of labour; and I am satisfied that had a loan been effected, much of the evil would have been prevented; if we could sell our surplus stock, as in former years, we should continue to purchase land, if it was to be obtained at a remunerative price, beyond which no prudent man will embark his capital, either in land or any other commodity.

27. But are you satisfied or prepared to show that the want of a market for your surplus stock is the consequence of the increase in the minimum price of land?—I am satisfied that such is the case.

28. When was the minimum price increased?—About three years and a half ago; the beginning of the year 1839.

29. Are you aware of the comparative sums of money which have been laid out upon land since the increase in the minimum price?—I have no knowledge of the comparative sums which have been received by Government under the old and new systems, but I believe that the present price has caused a very great reduction of the land fund, if indeed it has not totally annihilated it.

30. Supposing that to have been occasioned by the increase in the minimum price, ought it not to have immediately begun to show itself?—*I think it did; from the commencement,* applications for land, in the older settlements, became less frequent.

31. Taking the colony generally, and speaking of country lands, not of town allotments, are you aware that the money invested in land in 1838, amounted to 100,000 *l.*?—I know the amount was very considerable.

32. That was about the time of the rise in the minimum price of land?—It was about that time, and before the effect of the rise had been felt.

33. When do you think the effect began to be felt?—I think, in the older settlements, immediately.

34. Are you aware that in 1839, upwards of 141,000 *l.* was put in circulation by the price of country lands?—Yes; but the greater portion of those lands had been applied for at 5 *s.* and had not been surveyed.

35. Was the effect, do you conceive, more felt in 1840?—In the latter part of 1840, the effects of the change began to be materially and practically felt.

36. Are you aware that in the year 1840, upwards of 198,000 *l.* were invested in the purchase of country lands in the colony at large?—I am aware that a very large sum of money was so invested; the greater part by speculators at Port Phillip, and the recently opened country to the south.

37. Are you aware that in that year, there were no country lands whatever sold for so low an average price as 12 *s.*?—I am.

38. Do you think that if the sum of money invested in these purchases, and spent in the introduction of labour, had been retained in the colony, the rise in the price of land would seriously have affected the price of stock, and the general interests of the settlers?—I think it would have injuriously affected both, but the effect would certainly not have been so serious.

39. Are you aware that a very large proportion of these sums was laid out in 1839 and 1840?—I am.

40. Are you not also aware that the people knew that the price was about to be raised?—That was the general impression.

41. Do you not think that that knowledge induced persons to speculate in land with a view to profit by the anticipated rise?—The general impression was that the price of land would be raised throughout the colony.

42. Are you not also aware that a very large amount of capital was brought into the colony by the English Banks at that time, and that that also tended to induce speculation in land?—I am, and that the introduction of that capital afforded increased facilities to parties to raise money.

43. What

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Thomas Icely, Esq.

9 June 1842.

43. What is the present state of the parties who so speculated?—Many of them are ruined.

44. Do you think that the raising the minimum price of land has had the effect of sustaining the value of your land at what you paid for it, or has it depressed it?—It has diminished the value of my land; I was offered 15*s.* per acre for my land when the minimum price was 5*s.*, but I could not now obtain that sum, although many thousands of pounds have since been expended on the property.

45. Do you not think that it is more probable now, than it was in 1839, that the minimum price will be raised to 20*s.*?—I do not think it probable, but should it be so, nothing can be more *fatal* to the welfare of this country.

Friday, 10 June 1842.

Lawrence V. Dalhunty, Esq., called in, and Examined.

L. V. Dalhunty, Esq.

10 June 1842.

1. In what part of the colony are you settled?—In the Wellington district.

2. As an owner of purchased land, or an occupier under a depasturing license?—As an occupier under a depasturing license.

3. Can you state to the Committee what you suppose to be the extent of the land you occupy?—I cannot, my stations are so unconnected.

4. Can you say what may be the area of your head station?—About 6,000 acres.

5. What descirption of stock have you there?—Principally sheep, with some few head of cattle.

6. What number of sheep might 6,000 acres be considered generally adequate to keep?—That depends principally on the seasons, and the description of the land; the seasons latterly have been very bad, but in ordinary seasons, I might keep with advantage from about 1,800 to 2,000 sheep.

7. With cattle besides?—The run is scarcely of sufficient extent for depasturing cattle also.

8. Supposing you had a cattle station of the same extent, and adapted for cattle or horses, what number could you keep on it?—It would require about 8,000 acres for 1,000 head of cattle.

9. What do you consider ought to be the extent of a cattle station?—From 8,000 to 10,000 acres, provided the country was well watered, with a rich description of soil.

10. Would horses take as great an extent?—Horses are never kept in the same numbers, and would not consequently require such an extent.

11. Do you consider that the country is pretty nearly as fully occupied as it can be, or is there still room for other stations?—The occupied country is overstocked; many persons' flocks, in consequence, have suffered from being too much confined.

12. What extent westward is this the case?—As far as Mount Harris.

13. What number of depasturing licenses do you suppose are issued for the country you are now alluding to?—About 100 licenses are issued for the district of Wellington.

14. Do you venture with much confidence to make improvements at your head station, considering that you have only a yearly license?—I make only such rude improvements as are absolutely necessary.

15. Would you venture to make what might be considered permanent improvements, such as a house for a respectable family?—No, I should not.

16. Does this mode of life engender carelessness, idleness and uncivilized habits among the population?—I think not; the people are generally industrious, and well-behaved; I attribute the regularity amongst them principally to the absence of public-houses, and the circumstance of most of my shepherds being married, and their wives acting as hut-keepers, a duty they perform well.

17. Would you conceive it desirable to improve the condition of your buildings, so as to make them suitable for more permanent purposes, if you had a longer license?—I should think it very desirable.

18. Do you not think it would be desirable if some system were adopted which would secure to the settler the value of any improvements he might make on his station, and warrant the erection of such permanent buildings as would induce him to reside there?—I do, and should probably make a residence for myself on my own station, as I consider that an absentee cannot expect that his property could be so well managed as if he were on the spot.

19. Would it not be more advantageous to you, to obtain possession of the run itself, for a term of years, than to take out an annual license?—It would be much more advantageous, because I should then hold my stations with some degree of certainty; my improvements would not be wrested from me, and I could carry on my operations with greater advantage, and might eventually become the purchaser of the land.

20. Suppose it were possible to purchase a small quantity, sufficient to secure the buildings, would you purchase?—I do not think I should be inclined to do so, unless I could purchase or secure to myself the whole of my stations; the one being useless without the other.

21. You at present hold your station under a yearly license only; suppose you could obtain a small portion, by purchase, to secure your buildings, would you not do so rather than remain under your present uncertainty?—I should rather not purchase at all, than purchase only a small portion.

22. By purchase it might be more desirable to secure your station for a certain number of years?—I do not see what benefit I should derive from it, except it would give me an additional security as to possession.

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L. V. Dalhunty, Esq.

10 June 1842.

23. By enabling you to lay out capital, would it not be beneficial?—It would be so if I should have the advantage of securing the original possession of all the stations I now occupy.

24. Suppose the purchase-money were converted into a rent for a certain number of years?—An annual rent would be more beneficial.

25. Suppose a proposal of this kind were made, that by paying a certain annual rent for 14 years, at the termination of that period you should have the option, either to retain the land with the improvements, or to receive back the value of the improvements, would that not be advantageous?—I think that this would be a very fair arrangement, as it would not subject me to the loss of my outlay.

26. Do you conceive that a plan of that kind might induce stockholders to reside at their stations?—I think that such a plan might lead settlers to reside on their stations instead of committing them to the charge of overseers.

27. What security do you think you could give to the government that the rent would be paid, or what remedy would you give the government in case of non-payment?—If a party fail to pay, the rent might be levied by distress, and his goods and chattels sold for the amount.

28. Do you think the government ought to insist on a certain sum being laid out in improvements, as a security that the rent would be paid?—I should think that a respectable person would voluntarily make such improvements as would afford adequate security to the government.

29. Then you do not think that a respectable man would have any objection to be required to lay out a moderate sum in improvements, by way of security to government?—I do not think any respectable man would see a ground of objection to his being required to make such improvements as would afford security to the government; in fact, to occupy the land with advantage he must of necessity do so.

30. Would the institution of such a system be beneficial to you even now?—I think it would.

31. What is the utmost sum per annum that a settler could afford to pay, to obtain a section or 640 acres of land on the terms mentioned?—If it were optional with him to select his station in one block, and he were, as proposed, to have a lease of it for 14 years, I think about 40*l.* per annum would be as much as a settler could afford to give in the district of Wellington.

32. Do you not conceive it would be a very difficult undertaking to fix upon the value of the improvements at the expiration of the 14 years?—A public auction would probably best show their value.

33. Do you not think a higher sum than you have mentioned could be afforded by individuals?—The district I allude to, being a grazing country, and not suited to agriculture, I do not think more could be given with reasonable advantage to the occupant.

34. Do you think the land you speak of is fit for any other purpose than grazing?—I do not think any grain could be grown on it with advantage, owing entirely to the prevalent want of rain; it is this dryness of the climate, however, which so peculiarly adapts the district to sheep farming.

35. Do you see any prospect of its ever being fit for any other purpose?—I do not.

36. At the present prices of sheep, wool and land, what could the settlers afford to pay for licenses to occupy land?—In the present state of the country, no man could afford to give more than he is at present required to pay for his license and assessment.

37. All you want, then, is a tolerable certainty of occupying it, and that you might acquire, by merely paying the rent, and so securing to yourself your run and the improvements?—A settler could afford to pay rent for his station, in order to secure his occupancy, but he could not afford to buy an extent of land sufficient for grazing purposes.

38. But the district you allude to, being so well adapted for sheep, though not for agriculture, do you not think, that obtaining the certain occupation for 14 years of the extent of land you have named, besides the permanent tenure, if you wished it, of the selected section, would make the whole together worth more than 40*l.* per annum above what it is worth now?—I do not mean to say that it may not be worth more, but I think that in their present circumstances, settlers could not afford to pay more.

39. Do you not think that this system might have a tendency to bring about a better state of things, by disposing persons to purchase stock when they had the means?—I do not think that persons would be willing to buy on any terms, unless they had cheap labour, and could rent land on easy terms.

40. What rate of wages would you consider you could afford to pay?—The wages should not be higher than 15*l.* per annum, which, with 15*l.* for rations, including tea, sugar and tobacco, would be quite as high a sum as the settler can afford to give for one man's labour, under present circumstances.

41. Suppose the wages were 20*l.* per annum?—If the luxuries of tobacco, tea and sugar were not allowed, 5*l.* could be added to the wages.

42. Do you think there would be any difficulty on the part of government to regain possession of the leased land, after the expiration of the 14 years?—I should think that the government would have no difficulty in recovering possession at the expiration of the 14 years.

43. Do you think this system better than the system of sale?—I think it is; sale under present circumstances being impossible.

44. Do you think no portion of land would be sold even at 5*s.* per acre?—I do not think that any person could afford to buy land even at that price, except for the purpose I have already stated—to secure the head station, with its improvements.

45. Would

45. Would such persons not probably also purchase the water frontage, so as to secure the runs permanently for their own use?—They might buy small portions for head stations, but they could not afford to buy the whole extent required at that or any other price; but I think they most probably would buy the water frontage, as they would thereby secure to themselves the occupancy of three or four other sections behind.

46. The government would, of course, be as capable of guarding against such an occurrence under that system, as any other that might be devised; it would not be peculiarly felt under that system?—I think it would be less so, because a settler would buy the land where he had already placed himself with advantage.

47. Do you think such a system would induce a desirable class of emigrants with capital to come out to this colony?—I do not think it would have that effect.

48. Would you not think it a preferable system at once to put up the lease for sale for the term of 14 years?—The land would in that case require survey, which could scarcely be done.

49. Do you think that 5*s*. per acre, paid down in cash, to be employed in bringing labour into the colony, would be more or less beneficial to the colony, than the price of about 16*s*. an acre, to be paid during a period of 14 years, and to be annually laid out for the same purpose?—I should think that paying the 16*s*. per acre, and expending it yearly, according to the plan proposed, would be more beneficial to the colony, as it would immediately create a fund.

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50. Then you think it would be better to expend in that manner 25 per cent. annually, than the 100 per cent. at once?—Yes.

51. To what do you attribute the present distress of the settlers?—To various causes, particularly the want of labour, and the absence of new settlers to purchase the surplus stock.

52. Do you find any want of labour yourself?—The want has latterly been less felt, and wages have in consequence been reduced from 25*l*. to 20*l*.

53. Do you consider that the present low rate of wages would continue, if immigration were to cease?—The fall in wages is to be attributed wholly to a prospect of continued immigration, and if immigration were to cease, an immediate rise in wages, would, I think, take place.

54. Have you found the immigrant labourers of a suitable class for shepherds?—I have, after they gain a little experience.

55. Have you found them as useful, upon an average, as the prisoners were?—I do not consider them so available as the prisoners, in consequence of their not being so much under control.

56. Have you not an advantage in being able to reimburse yourself for any loss that may be occasioned through their negligence or misconduct?—Their wages are so paltry, that they would not be sufficient to compensate proprietors for losses, and it is not to be supposed a servant would serve his master with advantage if his wages were withheld; the only remedy a proprietor would have would be to send them to gaol, in case the losses were occasioned by their neglect or carelessness.

57. Do you know what class of persons those immigrants have been at home?—Those that I have hired have generally been Highlanders, and persons accustomed to a country life; and therefore I have not experienced many losses.

58. Have you not found that the immigrant shepherds have been more careful than the convicts?—I have.

59. Have you ever had any immigrants from towns, and employed them as shepherds?—Yes.

60. Have they proved good shepherds?—After a little teaching they have made quite as good shepherds as any other class of men.

61. Then you have no doubt that from emigrant labourers, from the United Kingdom, a good class of persons can be obtained as shepherds?—Certainly; the immigrants can be made shepherds without any difficulty.

62. Do any practical means suggest themselves to you, for restoring the colony to its former prosperity?—Cheap labour and an influx of capital are the only means which occur to me as being likely to bring about that result.

63. Do you think the clip of wool at present pays for the management of the sheep?—It depends wholly upon the management; with good management, the wool at its present price would pay all expenses attendant on sheep farming, but would not pay for luxuries.

64. If there were a ready market for the surplus, would sheep-farming be a profitable pursuit?—Certainly; we only require to get rid of our surplus stock to make our business profitable.

65. Then do you think that if there were an abundant supply of labour, capitalists would be induced to invest their money in the purchase of your surplus stock?—Yes, a continued supply of labour would certainly be the most effectual restorative of the prosperity of the colony.

66. Are there any unemployed labourers in your district?—There are no persons constantly out of employment; as soon as a man is out of one service he can find employment in another.

67. To what cause do you principally attribute the non-investment of capital in the purchase of stock?—Principally to the want of labour; the rate of wages being still too high to induce capitalists to invest their money in stock.

68. What means would you propose to adopt, to reduce wages to what the settler could afford to pay?—I would propose that immigration should be carried on to an equal extent with that of the last two years.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

L. V. Dalhunty, Esq.

10 June 1842.

69. What do you consider has occasioned the cessation of immigration?—The want of funds.

70. To what do you attribute the want of funds?—The government not having been able to raise a land fund.

71. To what do you attribute the fact of the government not being able to raise a land fund?—One of the priucipal reasons is, the price the government have fixed for land being too high to allow persons to buy it for sheep farming.

72. What effect has the rise in the minimum price of land had on your own property?—It has had the effect of increasing the rate of wages, and thereby preventing the sale of surplus stock.

73. Then it has depreciated the value of your stock?—It has.

Tuesday, 14 June 1842.

Laurence V. Dalhunty, Esq., re-called, and further Examined.

L. V. Dalhunty, Esq.

14 June 1842.

1. HAVE you ever known the price of grazing land and of stock so cheap in the colony as at this moment?—In the years 1828 and 1829, stock was as cheap or cheaper than it is now, owing to the depressed state of the colony during that period.

2. Have you ever considered the possibility of reducing the money wages of shepherds, or labourers generally, by giving them an interest in your sheep or stock establishments, or by commuting sheep or stock for money wages?—I have in several instances paid part of wages in cattle, instead of money; I have found that some of the immigrants, particularly the Scotch, prefer this mode of remuneration.

3. Would not that system, where the sale of cattle is so restricted as at present, afford great relief to the settlers?—It would be paying wages in property instead of money, and would so far be beneficial.

4. Would it not assist materially in removing the present difficulties of the settlers?—It would certainly, in some measure, assist in the removal of present difficulties.

5. If it were shown to your servants, that by persevering in such a system for a few years, they might themselves become capitalists, do you not think they would generally prefer that mode of payment to any other?—I think they are even now anxious to obtain property in this manner.

6. Are you aware of any objections which might be urged against this system?—There are objections to the system; the principal of which is, the confusion that would ensue were it generally acted on between the master's stock, and that of his servants, which would too often lead to the suspicion, that the servant had appropriated his master's stock.

7. Might not a resident master, with due vigilance, guard against that?—Yes, provided the servant's stock was not permitted to increase on his station beyond a certain number.

8. Would you venture to allow your men to possess as many as 100 head of cattle; supposing them to be good men?—*I should not like to do so; If I did, I should grant it* as an indulgence only to trustworthy servants. It is only by management such as this that an estate can now be made to pay; but I would remark, that it is a plan which can only be pursued where the master resides on his property, and only by an experienced person.

9. Do you suppose when 20*l.* or 25*l.* wages are spoken of, that they are generally, or in many cases, paid in cattle?—No; I do not think that wages are generally paid in produce, although I am aware they are frequently so.

10. How is the price at which the cattle are estimated settled between you and your servants?—I generally put such a price on the cattle as the servants are ready to admit as reasonable, and will at once give for them.

Thursday, 16 June 1842.

George Cox, of Winboure, Penrith, Esq., called in, and Examined.

George Cox, Esq.

16 June 1842.

1. Do you find the supply of labour more adequate to your wants at present than in former years?—I do.

2. Have wages in consequence been considerably reduced?—They have been reduced, but not very considerably; in respect to rations, however, we have been enabled to do away with tea and sugar in most cases, which has much reduced our expenses.

3. Do you consider that at the present rate of wages, the growth of wool is remunerative to the settler?—Taking the growth of wool, and the sale of stock together, *I think it* hardly is; and therefore, the growth of wool alone, certainly will not pay the expenditure; but with the wool, and a ready remunerating market for stock, sheep-farming would pay in most seasons. At present, I feel it impossible to pay my servants' wages.

4. What is the state of the market for surplus stock at the present time?—There is no demand at a remunerating price. I have sheep now ready for sale, and which I must sell, but I have not yet been able to obtain an offer for them, although they are butchers' meat.

5. Have you formed any calculation of what the actual consumption of sheep is in the colony, for the purposes of food?—I have not.

6. Is there any exportation of sheep at the present time to other colonies?—Not that I am aware of.

7. Do your remarks apply in an equal degree to horned cattle as well as sheep?—Yes, they do.

8. Will you inform the Committee to what you attribute the present depression?—It has principally arisen since the rise in the minimum price of land, which has placed it beyond the

the power of parties to purchase land with any prospect of profitably breeding stock; and to this circumstance I attribute the depression.

9. At what rate do you think it would answer a newly arrived colonist to purchase land for grazing purposes, supposing wool to remain at its present price?—Before determining this price, it would be necessary to ascertain the price of stock—the one being dependent on the other. At the present time, it would not answer an old colonist, much less a new comer, to purchase land even at 1*s.* per acre. There is no demand for stock, except amongst the butchers, and they have screwed down the breeders to the very lowest possible price. The returns from stock are at present so reduced to the grazier that they will produce no profit, but on the contrary, a loss. Breeders are obliged to kill female stock, and thus the profits are still further reduced. I have killed this season more than the increase of my female sheep.

10. In your opinion, would it effect the removal of those difficulties, if the price of land were again reduced?—I think it would, if it caused speculation in stock, and thus created for us a market for sheep, which at present we have not.

11. It would no doubt relieve the present holder of stock, in so far as it would put the purchaser in his position, but would it relieve the colony generally, by the creation of a permanent demand for the surplus stock?—I should think it would relieve the colony generally, inasmuch as it would increase the annual export of wool, by inducing capitalists to come to the colony and invest their capital in sheep.

12. Would not this increase the annual income of the colony, and give the old settlers the means of improving their establishments, and of employing additional labour?—If we had a permanent and fixed sale for stock, it would enable us to keep more servants, and carry on improvements which we cannot now do.

13. It is very evident that this would follow, if a permanent demand for sheep were created, but the question is, in what manner this change would be brought about by the reduction of the minimum price of land to 5*s.*?—I can only say, I suppose it would be brought about in this way; capitalists would come if it appeared to be to their advantage.

14. What was the state of the colony, with respect to the interests of the graziers, when the minimum price was 5*s.*?—The state of the graziers was then prosperous beyond measure.

15. Do you think that prosperity was owing entirely to the minimum price being at 5*s.*?—I conclude it was to a considerable extent; it induced parties to purchase stock; they felt that they could afford to purchase; and the sale of the stock of the old settlers enabled them to purchase land from the government, and thus increase the fund for the importation of labour, which to a young colony is most valuable if it can be employed.

16. Did not that enable and induce the old settlers to give a price for land far beyond 5*s.* per acre?—In some instances old settlers would give a higher price for land in particular situations rather than lose it, although they might feel assured that they were giving more than the actual value of that spot of land. I myself was induced to give as much as 13*s.* per acre, which I knew was much more than the land was worth; but I was unwilling that any other party should purchase it.

17. You think then, that the minimum price of 12*s.* per acre is beyond the present value of grazing land, and that this causes the newly arrived immigrant to hesitate as to the outlay of his capital in live stock?—I am quite sure it is; the old settlers themselves could not afford to give 12*s*, per acre for grazing laud, and the newly arrived immigrant, perceiving this, refrains from the purchase of either land or stock, and puts out his capital at interest, as affording the most certain return.

18. Has not this the effect then of leaving the unsold land in the occupation of the old settlers without purchase?—It has, to a trifling extent; the unsold lands, adjoining the old settlers' purchased lands, are left for his benefit. He is not interfered with in any way, while he refrains from establishing stations on them.

19. So far then the raising the minimum price is an advantage to the old settlers?—So far it is, because no one will purchase at the increased rate; but this advantage is more than counterbalanced by its having prevented the purchase of such.

20. Can the old settler, under the existing depressed circumstances of the colony, avail himself of that advantage?—He cannot avail himself of it in the present extremely depressed state of the colony, and for this reason; finding he has no sale for his stock at a remunerating price, he cannot afford to hire servants to look after an increased number of sheep, and even if he could, he would not be able to sell any portion of that increased number; therefore waste lands within the boundaries are almost valueless to him in the present circumstances of the colony.

21. Was there more land sold at 5*s.* per acre, than is actually occupied for grazing purposes; that is, is there any land purchased at that price now lying waste?—I do not know of any purchased land in my district which is unoccupied, and I know of none which is allowed to lie waste; I have not enough of land for my stock.

22. Is that the case generally with the settlers, even the large purchasers of land?—I do not think there is an individual in the colony who has purchased land enough to graze his stock upon.

23. If you had a market for your surplus stock, would you purchase land at the present price?—If I had sale for my surplus stock, and land was at a reasonably remunerating price, I should purchase every year.

24. Are you a purchaser to a considerable extent at present?—I have purchased about 16,000 acres.

25. Is that land fit for any other purpose than grazing?—Some is, but generally speaking it is only suited for grazing.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

George Cox, Esq.

16 June 1842.

26. What proportion of it may be fit for agricultural purposes?—I can hardly say; a great deal might be fit for agriculture, but from want of a market for the produce, or its great distance from a market, it would be of no use to put it under cultivation.

27. Does the climate in the district you allude to, admit of agricultural pursuits?—I think the climate is favourable to the growth of wheat; we suffer from drought, but the crops are heavy, and the wheat keeps well; we have found that it has kept for two years perfectly well.

28. Do you consider the value of your land depreciated lately, as well as your stock?—In the present depressed state of the colony, I do not think that there would be a purchaser for grazing land at all, if it was put up in any quantity.

29. To what do you attribute this depreciation in the value of your land?—I attribute it to the minimum price of land being raised by government to more than the real value of the land.

30. Then you do not think the keeping up the government minimum price of land has had the effect of keeping up the value of land generally in the colony?—I think not, but rather the reverse; it certainly appears that ever since the raising of the minimum price by government, the sale of land for grazing purposes has come to an end.

31. Do you include the land at Port Phillip in your observations?—I speak in reference only to lands in this part of the colony, and such as are required for grazing purposes, not to lands in the district of Port Phillip.

32. The value of your property then generally has depreciated, and you are thereby deprived of that means of engaging labour, which you have been in the habit of employing?—Such is the case; and I am reducing my establishment every day, and must continue to do so. I have not the means of paying the wages of the servants at present employed on my establishment.

33. Do you think the general distress now prevailing will cause a reduction of wages?—It must cause a reduction of wages; we cannot afford to employ our present number of hands at the present rate of wages, and therefore we must discharge our servants, unless wages come down.

34. Do you not think the present low price of stock affords an excellent opportunity for capitalists to invest their money?—I have been much suprised that capitalists have not invested capital in stock, as they could not fail to derive a large profit from purchases made at the very low and ruinous rate to the seller for which stock may at present be obtained.

Thursday, 16 June 1842.

Henry O'Brien, Esq., J. P., called in, and Examined.

H. O'Brien, Esq.

16 June 1842.

1. ARE you in the occupation of a large extent of government land beyond the boundaries of location?—I am.

2. Can you state the number of sheep or cattle which you generally have on such land?—I have at present, I think, about 12,000 sheep; I have no cattle under my own management on the government lands.

3. What extent of land do you occupy in that way?—From about 20,000 to 25,000 acres; I am not certain as to the exact quantity.

4. Do you consider that the uncertain tenure of such land exposes the occupier to any disadvantages, in the event of any change of system on the part of government, tending to cut up his land?—Not under the present state of the colony; but by a change of system on the part of the government, at a time when sales could be effected to a great extent, stockholders might be subjected to very ruinous consequences.

5. Would you upon any fair and moderate terms avail yourself of an opportunity to ensure the possession of the land you speak of for a term of years; and do you think that such would be the disposition of the settlers generally?—I should certainly avail myself of such an offer, and, as far as I am able to judge, other settlers would do so too.

6. Suppose you were secured in the occupation of that land for a reasonable number of years, and on the same terms, would you think it advisable to purchase any portion of the run, in order to form your head station upon it, and to carry improvements into effect?—Much would of course depend upon the conditions of purchase, and extension of the lease.

7. Suppose, for example, that the lease was granted for 14 years?—Then I should be very glad to purchase, on being allowed time for the payment of the purchase-money; it could be paid with ease by the purchaser, by annual instalments during the lease.

8. Can you make any calculation as to what it would be worth while paying annually, during the 14 years, to secure the occupation of the whole run, and the *fee simple* of the head station?—I should say that the present minimum price of 12 *s.* per acre could be paid with advantage. The land to be occupied with each section so purchased, I suppose to be sufficient to support 10,000 sheep in all seasons, making allowance, of course, for the great proportion of perfectly useless land annexed to the grazing grounds now occupied by stockholders throughout the colony; some parts being so from their utter worthlessness, and others from either the total or occasional absence of water.

9. Do you think such a plan would encourage parties to embark capital in stock and sheep farming, and so bring about a demand, which does not exist at present, for your surplus stock?—I think it would induce parties to invest their capital in that way, and thus of course create a demand for stock; I feel persuaded that even under present circumstances large sums would be invested in stock, but for the high rate of interest allowed on deposits in the colonial banks, which if withheld, would at once induce investment to a large

large amount in stock, to the great benefit of our banking companies themselves, as well as of all other classes.

10. Can you form any opinion as to whether this would be as great an inducement to persons to invest their capital in sheep farming, as a general reduction in the price of land would be?—I think it would be a greater inducement than a reduction in the minimum price of land. Even if the price of land were reduced to the lowest possible amount, I do not think persons could afford to purchase it, as their capital would be much more advantageously invested in the purchase of stock, and few have the means to invest in both stock and land to any great extent.

11. Does it appear to you, if persons had such an occupation of these lands as would enable them to derive a profit from them, that they would be disposed to become purchasers of land?—I think it would be a very natural consequence.

12. If it should be productive of a demand for land in that way, would it not advance the value of landed property generally?—I think it would certainly have that tendency, both within and without the boundaries of location.

13. Does your experience satisfy you that the landed interest is at this moment in a very depressed state, and that it requires some such measure as that alluded to to relieve it?—I do not think that it has ever been so much depressed, as at the present time, or so much in want of support.

14. What practical measure can you suggest to relieve that distress?—The only measure I can recommend is a loan, which, however, I fear is beyond the reach of the government.

15. To what purpose would you propose that that loan should be applied?—I would propose that it should be lent in sums to individuals, on mortgage, for three years, at bank interest.

16. If the government had a large sum of money to lend to persons wishing to mortgage their lands, do you think it would have a beneficial effect?—I certainly think it would.

17. Would the borrowing of money in that way have any effect in increasing general profits?—I should think so; there are many persons who, if they had the present means of carrying on their operations, must eventually make profits.

18. To what causes do you attribute the present unexampled depression of the grazing and landed interests of the colony?—The want of a market for the surplus sheep and cattle, the high rate of wages paid for labour, and the low prices obtained for wool both in the colonial and English markets, during the past three years.

19. Can you explain how it arises, that whilst there is no market for surplus stock, the import of provisions from foreign countries should be so great?—I should imagine that it is the result of speculation from foreign markets.

20. Can you suggest any means of creating a market for surplus stock?—Not any.

21. Would not the arrival of men of capital, as formerly, be likely to revive the demand?—It might, and most assuredly would have that effect, were the banks to discontinue interest on deposits, a system which must injure even themselves eventually.

22. To what cause do you attribute the falling off in the number of capitalists coming to the colony?—It is probably owing to the unfavourable accounts which they have received of the state of our affairs, which in many instances has been exaggerated by writers in the public prints of the colony.

23. From what time do you date the present depression, and to what do you particularly attribute it?—I think the depression commenced about three years ago, and was occasioned in a great measure by a fall in the price of wool, and the high price of labour at that period.

24. Is not the price of labour falling very fast?—Not now.

25. Have you any difficulty in procuring labour in your neighbourhood?—Not at present.

26. What is the average wages now given in the country you allude to?—From 25 *l.* to 30 *l.* per annum, with rations, in the Murrumbidgee district. I have discharged some men, to whom I was paying 25 *l.* each per annum, owing to their demanding 30 *l.*, and have been compelled in consequence, to instruct my superintendent to put two flocks of sheep in one, rather than subject myself to the payment of such high rates of wages.

27. What do you reckon to be the value of the ration?—At the lowest estimate 14 *l.*; the meat and flour are produced on the station, the tea and sugar are taken at the Sydney prices, allowing for the cost of carriage to the interior, and for waste in the issuing.

28. Will the profits of your establishment enable you to continue these wages?—Certainly not.

29. Are you a large holder of land by purchase?—I have purchased about 9,000 acres.

30. Do you find the value of that land depreciated as well as your stock?—I cannot say, as I have not offered any of my land for sale.

31. What effect has the raising of the government minimum price of land had on the interests of the colony?—I have not given this matter sufficient consideration to be able to afford any information to the Committee on the subject.

32. Do you think it calculated to prevent men of capital coming to the colony?—I should say that persons at home would be much more likely to come out with capital, if they could purchase land at 5 *s.*, particularly when they know that the return to be obtained from land purchased at the increased minimum rate is but small, if indeed any.

33. If men of capital had been induced to come out by the low price of land, would not that have afforded a considerable market for the surplus stock of the settlers?—Most assuredly.

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34. Would that not have tended in a great measure to relieve the colony from its present state of depression?—Certainly.

35. If there was a sale for the surplus stock, would not there be considerable profits to the sheepholder in this colony, supposing that the price of the wool would cover all the expenses attendant upon sheep farming?—Most assuredly; and at no time within my recollection has there been a more favourable opportunity than the present, owing to the low price of stock, for persons of capital to invest money in stock with a certainty of realizing large profits.

36. So far as the price of stock is concerned, do you not consider the present a very favourable opportunity for newly arrived capitalists to invest money in the colony?—At the present low price of stock, I know of no more certain source of profit than the investment of capital in stock. Some years ago stock was very high, and persons newly arrived purchased largely; the sudden fall in the price of stock, which took place shortly afterwards, caused embarrassment to some of these purchasers, and total ruin, it is said, to others.

37. What was the state of the graziers when the minimum price of land was 5 *s.* per acre?—Very good.

38. Did it remain so during the whole of that period, or was there any interruption to their prosperity?—There was no interruption to the prosperous state of their affairs, so far as I can recollect.

39. Were there any other circumstances which, in your opinion, contributed to that prosperity?—Yes, we had a large influx of immigrants at that time, which considerably reduced the price of labour; wool brought a high price both in England and in the colony; and the government took about 500 tons of salted meat from the settlers annually, for some years, but do not do so now, owing to the diminished numbers of convicts whom they have to provide for.

40. Did not this enable the old settlers to purchase lands in the neighbourhood of their establishments, and to give a much higher price than 5 *s.* per acre for them?—It did in many instances; I have known so much as 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre to have been paid for crown lands put up for sale at the then minimum price of 5 *s.*; indeed, crown lands would, in my opinion, bring their real value in nine cases out of ten, even if put up for sale at the low price of 1 *s.* per acre; whilst few, if any, bidders have been found since the price has been raised to 12 *s.*

41. You have already stated, that the colony was in a prosperous state when the minimum price of land was 5 *s.*;—what do you think would have been the state of the colony now, if that price had remained unchanged?—If persons of capital would have been induced to come out, and purchase land at 5 *s.*, the circumstance of its having been raised to 12 *s.* must have materially injured the colony, by having prevented the investment not only of English but colonial funds in the purchase of crown lands, the intrinsic value of which, taking them as a whole, is most assuredly not more than three shillings, owing to the utter worthlessness of a great portion of them, and the total or occasional absence of water in some otherwise desirable portions.

42. In what way do you think, the giving greater facilities to squatters beyond the boundaries, would operate as an inducement to purchase land within the boundaries?—It would induce men of capital to invest their money in stock, to be depastured on lands leased from the government on moderate terms, for a certain number of years, and place the settlers residing within the limits in a condition, by means of such sales, to improve their purchased lands, or to extend their purchases.

43. Would it not have a tendency to prevent the present holders of such lands from becoming purchasers, if they could obtain a certain tenure of them for a number of years on the terms alluded to?—I think it would not, inasmuch as their purchase on the leased lands would only extend to a section, out of 30,000 acres, or a sufficiency to support 10,000 sheep.

44. Then they would purchase only about the 47th part of the run in that case?—They are limited in their purchase, I understand, to a section only.

45. Do you think if they were allowed to purchase to a larger extent, purchases would be made at the present minimum price?—I think so, with a credit of 14 years, or 21 years in case of the purchase of 4 sections, which I think would be still more desirable;—the purchase-money to be paid by instalments within those periods.

46. Do you think it would be judicious to bind up 30,000 acres for 14 years, for the sake of selling a single section of that property?—I think not; the settler should have liberty to extend his purchase beyond the one section, and in case of a purchase of four sections, the time should be extended from 14 to 21 years.

47. Are you aware that it is intended that the land shall be put up to auction at the expiration of the 14 years, paying to the occupier the then value of the improvements he may have made, taking them at the estimated value of the day?—I have heard that such was intended.

Wednesday, 22 June 1842.

George M'Leay, Esq., of Brownlow Hill, called in, and Examined.

G. M'Leay, Esq.

22 June 1842.

1. You are a good deal concerned in agriculture and in sheep farming?—I am.

2. Can you inform the Committee what may be the present state of those interests?—With respect to sheep farming, nothing can be in a more depressed state; as to agriculture, it too is declining every year, and will continue to do so, in my opinion, until some enactment is passed against the introduction of foreign grain. I have found it to my advantage

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advantage to put the greater part of my arable land under lucerne—a permanent grass, and have thus been enabled to keep a dairy establishment on a large scale; as I live at no great distance from Sydney, I find in this way I can get some return for the capital invested, whereas had the land remained under the plough a very considerable loss must have accrued.

3. What observation would you make with respect to the profits on cattle generally? Where there is no dairy, and the cattle are at a distance from market, horned stock are scarcely at present more profitable than sheep.

4. If a market could be found for the surplus cattle even at the present prices, would cattle establishments be profitable?—Not at the present prices, which are ruinously low, in consequence, I have reason to believe, amongst other causes, of the large number of stolen cattle that are brought into the various markets, and which can of course be disposed of to the butchers at a much lower rate than that at which the owners of cattle establishments can sell without loss.

5. Can you suggest any manner in which that may be prevented?—Some check might be given to the practice, by making it imperative upon parties having fat stock to dispose of, to make a report to the nearest police magistrate of the number and brands of the cattle they are about to remove, some weeks previous to their being driven away; and by establishing stations for the inspection of all such cattle, on all the principal roads; but in a country like this, it is obvious that though such a system might check, it could not altogether prevent the evil.

6. Supposing all cattle that come to market were the property of the real grazier, and not of the cattle stealer, do you think there would be a market for all the surplus stock so as to make cattle establishments profitable?—In good seasons certainly not; we require capitalists to salt down meat for exportation. Some of the large stockholders are about to commence this, but it is not the proper business of the stockholder.

7. Have you enquired into the details of that plan, and do you think it likely to be profitable?—I am not acquainted with the details, or the expenses of such a business; I know that it has hitherto been considered profitable to salt down meat for consumption in the colony, but we have now to contend with a large quantity of imported meat, sufficient it is said for a year's consumption, and have consequently to look out for a foreign market; and I here may be permitted to observe, that if such a market were discovered, the quantity of beef withdrawn from colonial use, would make room for an increased consumption of mutton, and a new impetus would thus be given to sheep farming.

8. Do you know what price would pay a grazier to rear cattle for salting down?—No price under 7*l.* per head would pay for really good cattle, that is to say, 20*s.* per cwt.

9. What do you reckon into the price, as constituting the price?—The interest upon the value of the land occupied, upon that of the original stock, the costs of servants, horses, and a respectable superintendent to check depredations, which, under the best management, are but too frequent. Few stockholders realize more than 60 per cent. increase, and it must be borne in mind that cattle are not disposable for slaughter before they are four years old. I may add the expense of bringing down to market, which forms a very considerable item in the cost.

10. Would not the difficulty last mentioned be much diminished, if not removed, if ports to the north or south of Sydney could be fixed upon, from which the exports of beef could take place?—No doubt, very considerably, even if the meat were afterwards sent to Sydney for exportation.

11. But you would fix upon other ports than Sydney?—Certainly, because the less cattle are driven the better; by long journeys the quality of meat is much deteriorated, more particularly for salting down.

12. In what degree do you conceive the present depressed condition of the colony is attributable to the mode in which immigration is carried on, or to the extent of immigration?—Immigration, *per se*, most assuredly has not had a bad tendency, but much of the present distress may be attributed to the very large sums of money drained from the colony to pay for immigration.

13. Should you not think likewise, that the preventing an accumulation of capital would in effect, have the same influence as the expending it?—Decidedly.

14. Do you conceive that immigration to the same extent would be prejudicial?—Certainly not; we do not however, I think, require for the immediate years, a greater number than we have received during the two past; the present depression cannot be attributed to scarcity of labour; most persons have, it is true, reduced their establishments; many have begun to slaughter their female stock, and others have ceased to allow them to breed; but this is owing to there being no demand whatever for this kind of stock, and if labour were as cheap again as it is, the large proprietors would be compelled, under present circumstances, to curtail their establishments.

15. Do you apprehend that, by any means, the consumption of animal food could be increased in the colony itself?—I do not think that a larger quantity of animal food could be consumed; even if no foreign meat had been imported into the colony, we should sooner or later have had to look elsewhere for a market.

16. With respect to cattle, is it not observable, that the want of a market is the true cause of the present depression?—In a great measure it is the cause; but were it not that people are frightened at the present aspect of the colony, I think that even now breeding stock might be sold. Many capitalists who came here with the intention of embarking in pastoral pursuits, were originally deterred from so doing by the high price of land, and

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the enormous rate of wages; and though the last cause is comparatively removed, the general stagnation in all farming occupations induces them to keep their money invested in other ways.

17. If the general profits of the colony are not increasing, do you think it possible that those persons should continue permanently to obtain the interest on the money they have laid out?—Certainly not.

18. If by the improvement of markets, any profit, however small, were ensured upon sheep and cattle, would not that be the means of obtaining purchasers, and making the cattle profitable?—No doubt; I believe that almost all immigrants of capital come here with the intention of becoming farmers or graziers, and that a great many have been diverted from their original design by the causes I have before mentioned.

19. Do you not consider the present a favourable opportunity for investing money in agricultural and pastoral pursuits?—This would be the very best time to purchase stock of all kinds, on account of their extremely low price. With respect to agriculture, my belief is, that it will ruin all those who embark in it, unless some check is given to the importation of foreign grain.

20. Has it ever occurred to you, that by an alteration or improvement in the system of location beyond the boundaries, a greater inducement would be held out to persons to go there, and so create a market for stock?—In the present state of the markets, I do not conceive that any greater number could be induced to locate themselves beyond the boundaries; the present minimum price of land makes those so located, feel as secure in the runs they occupy, as if they possessed leases of them; but there can be no doubt when the very great importance of the wool grown beyond the boundaries is taken into consideration, that every possible protection and encouragement should be given to the squatter. It is so essential for the health and improvement of stock that they should not be limited within range, that on that account these districts are preferred by many of the old settlers, as well as by parties who have lately arrived.

21. Is it then your opinion, taking things as they now are, that the occupiers beyond the boundaries are doing well?—I think that they are doing better, in proportion, than those who bought their land, but only in that respect; the superior condition of their stock, in the present state of the market, is counterbalanced by the higher wages they have to give, and their greater distance from a market; the squatters just now must find it difficult to pay their assessments, and the sums required for licenses.

22. Do you think it probable, if the price of government land were reduced to its former rate, that purchasers would be found so as to create another land fund?—After public confidence is again restored, I think that by degrees there would; though I am of opinion that no person would purchase land for sheep farming at that rate; the pastures most in request for sheep are dry hills and downs, unfit for any other purpose whatever, so far as we yet know; and the value of such land can clearly only be tested by the quantity of wool and mutton it can produce. Just now, when the expense of keep absorbs the whole proceeds of sheep farming, such land could not be sold at any price; if the government should attempt to force the purchaser by threats of ejectment, the only export of the colony would be all but destroyed. Much of the land sold at the sums which caused such an extravagant notion of the value of our lands to obtain, secured to the purchasers ten times the quantity purchased; much was bought for the sake of the convict labour to which it gave a title; for the sake of keeping out bad neighbours, for making properties complete, and for other reasons unconnected with its intrinsic value. Many of these causes will of course still operate in enhancement of the value of land, but should not be taken into consideration in determining a minimum price.

23. After consideration of this subject, do you think, if the land fund could be replenished, it would be advantageous to send the money out of the colony as formerly?—Decidedly not; I am of opinion that the colony has been injured by so much money having been sent out of it, and that it will suffer still more were the system to be continued.

24. Then as a means of preventing that great abstraction of capital, would you be favourable to the measure of a loan?—Certainly; I should have been so on another ground as well, which is this; of the immigrants we are now introducing, a very considerable number consist of children, who will hereafter be a valuable addition to the labour of the colony, but are of no present service; the expense of their importation ought therefore to fall upon those who will hereafter enjoy the benefit of their labour; I also think that raising money in England, might increase the interest already felt there for the colony.

25. Do you think, with the present prospects of the land fund, a sufficient security could be given for such a loan as 1,000,000*l.*, to be raised in eight years, by annual instalments, in sums of 125,000*l.* at 5 per cent interest?—I believe that there are about 14,000,000 acres of unalienated land in the 19 counties within the boundaries, of which 1,000,000 at least may be said to be of a certain value; these lands, together with the extensive districts beyond the northern and southern limits, would, I think, afford ample security. The value of these lands, I would beg to observe, would be enhanced tenfold at least, if convict labour were to be employed in laying them open by roads, and forming new lines of communication with the coast. Indeed, in my opinion, upon the continuance of this species of labour, for such purposes, depends, in a very great measure, the prosperity of the colony.

26. Could you suggest any means by which the present general depression might be relieved?—I think if the price of land were reduced, that in due time there would be a reaction.

27. How would that reaction be brought about?—It is natural for every one to wish to possess.

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possess land, which is after all the only safe and true property. There are many in the colony, I have reason to believe, ready to purchase whenever land shall be put up at a fair price; having land, they will purchase stock; and whenever there is any true value assignable to stock, instead of its present nominal value, confidence will return, and by degrees, things will flow on in a more favourable channel; with the knowledge of an improvement in our affairs, and of the price of land having been reduced, immigrants of capital would again flock to our shores, and give new impulse to the progression.

28. Unless a better market were provided than at present, would those purchases of land and stock benefit the purchasers?—Certainly not for any great length of time; but I think that there is a prospect of a market being found—at any rate it will be sought—I mean for our beef, which, if exported, as I said before, will leave a better market for our mutton.

29. Do you not think it might be still more advantageous if, by means of leases, persons were enabled to settle without purchase of land, and so have their money for the purchase of stock?—There can be no doubt of it; instead of going at once into the treasury, the capital introduced would be put into the hands of the stockholder, and thus create a wholesome circulation; ultimately it would be spent in land, no doubt.

30. Would you obtain by such means a permanent class of settlers?—I think I may say that such a class of settlers would be obtained, provided such leases were for a period not less than 10 years, and the lessees had a prospect of being entitled at the end of that time to a right of pre-emption, or of being indemnified by the purchaser of the lands leased for their improvements.

Wednesday, 22 June 1842.

Robert Scott, Esq., of Glendon, called in, and Examined.

Robert Scott, Esq.

22 June 1842.

1. You have been more than once examined before the Immigration Committee?—Yes, either twice or thrice.

2. Last year was one of these occasions?—It was.

3. With reference to the evidence then given by you, will you have the goodness to say, whether your subsequent experience has confirmed the opinions you then expressed, or whether they have undergone any change, and if so, in what particulars?—I think my opinions are the same now as then. In many points they have been strongly confirmed, particularly respecting the "Squatting Act." I am, however, able to hire as many servants now as I please; then I could not; but the immigrants have not been of so good a description as they ought to have been, considering the cost of their introduction, and that the money was supplied by this colony. Indeed, if the parochial authorities, or others in England, had sent out such people as they were desirous of getting rid of, I think we could not have been worse supplied, as to the class of persons, than we have lately been. I do not think we could have a worse description of people than the immigrants sent us recently.

4. Why did not those who desired a better description of imigrants avail themselves of the services of their friends in England, to select for them such as they required?—I will answer that personally. I sent to an old friend of mine at Higham Ferrers, the clergyman of the parish, and he engaged for me 20 persons, after considerable trouble; but when the day for starting arrived, only one lad would consent to come out. Another reason is, because the servants, if good, are very soon inveigled away by one's neighbours; and the labour and expense of introducing them are thus lost to the importer for the benefit of some worthless person; and again, the indentures under which servants must be introduced are not sufficiently defined or recognized by the law.

5. If there be no possibility, even with such care and diligence, to obtain a better class of people, what then is our remedy?—Removing the ignorance at present existing in England with reference to the colony; the persons to whom I have alluded as refusing to come out, said that they would have no objection to follow if the lad would send home good accounts of the country. I have written to other friends in England, and they have experienced the same difficulty, in inducing good people to emigrate to this colony. They feel a great repugnance to come here. I hired some very good men from the Immigrant Barracks some time ago, and they are in my employ still.

6. Are the good men you speak of from one of the counties of England, and which?—I do not know the county, but they are Englishmen.

7. What is your opinion as to the present state of the pastoral and agricultural interests of the colony?—Both are in a very depressed state.

8. Have you ever known them more so?—I have; in the years 1828 and 1829 they were much worse.

9. In what respect?—The bankruptcies were more numerous than amongst those engaged in agricultural and pastoral occupations, in proportion to the population; and the price of stock was lower than it is now, or quite as low, and we then fed our stock over lands for nothing, great part of which we have now bought, and have to contend against the interest on the capital; labour then was both cheap and abundant.

10. There was no outgoing for labour then comparatively to what there is now?—No; labour was not paid for by money-wages as now, nor had we then to pay for its introduction as we have now; not for ourselves only, but for the whole colony. Every class of the community employs labour, and it seems unfair, therefore, that the land-owners only should pay for its introduction.

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11. Was there abundance of labour in the colony at that time?—There were then assigned men to be obtained as shepherds.

12. To what causes do you attribute the present embarrassment of the colony?—I think the present depression amongst agriculturists is attributable to many causes; one has been the scarcity of labour, and the difficulty of obtaining it even at a high rate of wages. It appears to me, however, to be a not unnatural reaction. The state of the settlers a year or two ago was, I think, quite as unnatural as it is now; the feverish height of the one state was quite as unhealthy as the depression of the other. Another great cause is the application of the land fund to other purposes than the introduction of labour; by the amount of that abstraction the land-owners have paid too high for their property, and they have not had value for their money.

13. Do you think the high price of labour for the last two years is one cause of the present depression?—Certainly, we are now suffering from that cause; the high rate of wages running away with all profits, no man would enter into pastoral pursuits, and in consequence there has been no sale for our surplus stock. This has, as a natural consequence, deteriorated the price of land; as the less the produce derived from land, of the less value that land becomes; whereas, in the face of this, the Government have increased the price of their land from 5*s.* to 12*s.* an acre, and thereby, I am of opinion, disorganized the agricultural system, and the relation between land and produce. The squatting system also has materially contributed to these effects, as it has deteriorated the price of land, and prevented its sale; I may here say I am an extensive squatter myself.

14. Then you attribute the present depression of the agricultural interests to the high price of labour for the last two years, and to the Government raising the minimum price of land?—Yes, and whilst they raised the price of land on the one hand, they lowered it on the other, by charging the squatters so small a sum for occupation licenses; the squatters, too, have considerably raised the price of labour, by employing a large portion of persons brought out at the expense of the land fund, whilst they have not contributed to the increase of that fund. I must, however, at the same time admit, that the squatters are the thews and sinews of the country.

15. Then while you would lower the price of land to the purchaser within the boundaries, you would raise it to the squatter?—Undoubtedly, and in just proportion, though that proportion may not be very easy to determine; I would weigh his advantages with his disadvantages, and fix the price accordingly. I would induce him to purchase land by every means in my power, and thereby render his interests identical with those of the community, which certainly is not the case, so long as he continues a squatter only, as at present.

16. Then you would recommend some system should be adopted which would give the squatter a more permanent lien upon the land he occupies?—I would strongly recommend such a system to be adopted; I would not permit any man to dispossess him at any time, except by purchase at auction. Indeed, I am so anxious that squatters should be held to consider themselves as denizens of this colony, that I would even abandon my most favourite system of sale by auction, and give them the right of pre-emption; but sale by auction, at a fair upset price, is undoubtedly the best, and I would give the squatter compensation for all improvements which he had made, to be paid by the person purchasing the station, or by the Government if they resumed the land, leaving the value of such improvements to be settled by arbitration.

17. Do you not think that the existence of a good market for all the produce of the colony would be the best mode of relieving the present distress?—Unquestionably; a good and steady market; I look upon a steady market as much better than a high one.

18. With respect to wool, do you not think there is a steady market in England for what can be raised in the colony, although at rather a low price?—I do; a fair market; but I think its management capable of improvement.

19. To what cause, then, do you attribute the circumstance, that a sufficient number of capitalists is not found to embark in that trade, or which is the same thing, to purchase the surplus stock?—Because it is a losing business at present.

20. Will you have the goodness to favour the committee with your opinion as to the means which might be adopted to prevent its being a losing concern?—I think it hinges on the labour question; the price of land will adjust itself, for no man will buy land at a ruinous price; and so far as sheep farming is concerned, its future existence depends on Coolie labour, of the expediency of introducing which I am becoming daily more and more convinced; and I would beg, with the deepest earnestness, to impress upon the attention of his Excellency the Governor and the Honourable the Legislative Council this most vital subject.

21. Do you mean to state it, as your opinion, that it is impossible to obtain European labour in this colony at such a rate as would make it profitable to the settler to employ it?—I do not mean to say that; but I hope that good European labour in this colony will never be so badly rewarded. I consider the employment of European labour in sheep-farming to be a misapplication; it is using a giant's strength where that of a child would suffice.

22. With respect to the other great branch, that of cattle, will you state what steps have been taken to provide for the disposal of the increase every year?—I am not aware of any steps having been taken; but they will naturally follow the depreciation of stock. We shall have recurrence to salting down and exporting, so soon as the price will enable us to enter into competition with other countries. Yet here again the price of labour will interfere. The wages of coopers will eat up all profits. The price, in America, of a beef barrel is 4*s.*, whereas it would be esteemed cheap at 8*s.* in Sydney.

23. Do

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23. Do you not think, that with the steady market for wool which you have spoken of, and a market which might be created for the salt provisions, together with an improvement in the supply of labour, the colony need not despair?—I have never despaired of its return to prosperity, nor do I now; I have no doubt of its recovery, but I tremble at the cost; and there is no knowing who will fall sacrifices, and how long it may last; these three are the main points from which returning prosperity is to be looked for; with labour at a moderate rate, and a steady supply of it, we could raise many articles for ourselves, which are now imported, to the value of hundreds of thousands of pounds yearly.

24. With reference to the present depressed price of land and stock, do you not consider this a favourable opportunity for investing money in agricultural and pastoral pursuits?—I could not answer that question, unless I could foresee the future; the prices of stock are now far below their real value; if labour could be had at a reasonable rate, then it would; but, on the contrary, if labour becomes dearer than it now is, pastoral pursuits must be destroyed. In either case, stock cannot possibly be profitably depastured on bought lands, at the exorbitant price of the day; indeed the old rate is too high, unless a return to the high prices of stock could also be ensured.

25. Unless there is a market for the surplus stock, do you consider that the demand for labour will continue, keeping in view the large number of labourers lately imported?—If our concerns are to fail, we cannot employ labour at all; unless we have a profitable market for our stock, which we have not now, we must be ruined, and of course discharge our servants; I myself have reduced my establishments to some extent; I should be glad to have at least 100 more men in my employ than I have at present, if I could obtain a good return; in consequence of the extreme depression, there is now no encouragement to go to any expense in improving the breed of stock; those of an inferior description, and reared at a lower cost, will now sell equally as well as the best breeds.

26. If the price of labour were to fall, would not that probably create a new demand for stock, tending to make it comparatively profitable?—The moment that labour fell to such an extent, that care of stock would pay, many persons would undoubtedly engage in that pursuit.

27. What are the ingredients that enter into the expense of keeping stock?—Cost of provisions, the expense of bringing cattle to market, and the price of labour; the risk of loss by drought also has great weight.

28. Is there not another material ingredient, the price of land?—Certainly, this is an essential ingredient in the maintenance of stock; but I do not think that any stock, except the most improved, and consequently the highest priced, can be profitably bred upon bought land, even at 5*s.* per acre, and interest at 10 per cent.

29. You have stated, that you have thought it desirable to raise the terms of the tenure of land beyond the boundaries; what is the highest amount that a squatter could afford to pay, to make it profitable to him?—Under present circumstances he can do nothing; all his operations would be at a loss; in other circumstances, much would depend upon distance; he should have a lease; the name of assessment is odious; that of rent is not; nothing but a permanent lease will do.

30. What do you mean by a permanent lease?—I have already said that he should not be ejected, except by the sale of the land.

31. You have stated that he should be paid for his improvements; do you mean that he should be paid to the extent of his outlay, or the estimated value of the improvements at the time?—I mean the estimated value of the improvements at the time when the land is sold—the in-coming possessor to have full value for his money.

32. If greater facilities were given to squatters, and greater securities to the occupiers of land beyond the boundaries, would not that, do you think, prevent, in a proportionate degree, the sale of Crown lands?—I am of opinion that there would not be a single squatter but would purchase his head station at least, when an opportunity might be afforded him to do so, and he had the means of paying for it; and that the sales of land within the boundaries would not be affected by such advantages being allowed to squatters; I myself would purchase land of no value to any body else, in order to make my estate complete.

33. Do you assume that the plan proposed would involve permission from the Government to purchase land beyond the boundaries?—Yes; I would present every inducement, and afford every facility to the purchase of land; the squatters should have the power to buy whenever they choose and are able, but at auction, that the public may have the fair value, and the squatters would then pay their fair quota to the labour fund.

34. You think, then, if people had permanent security of land beyond the boundaries, that it would not affect the sale of land within the boundaries?—I think that squatters generally would do what I myself have done; from my profits made by feeding over unoccupied land free of expense, I have yearly laid out the money so made in the purchase of land, and thus added to my estate, and returned to the public what I otherwise should have been wholly unable to do.

35. You have an opportunity of doing so now; why do you not do so?—Because the price now fixed by the Government is far too high.

36. Is it not probable that this land would sell to other parties at the present price, within a reasonable time?—I do not think it would sell to any person, even at 5*s.* an acre, as I have picked all the good land out of that to which I refer at that price, and very dear it has been; for when I bought it, it was under the distinct understanding that with the land I bought labour also.

37. Do you not obtain an advantage, then, by the price being fixed beyond what could

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be given by other parties, inasmuch as you are thereby secured in the possession of the land without purchase?—Under these circumstances, I undoubtedly do obtain an advantage, being secured without purchase; unoccupied lands are often beneficial to an individual, but at the expense of the community; and that private benefit is very precarious, from the liability to intrusion from any quarter.

38. You are aware that a measure for raising a loan in England, for the purpose of obtaining funds for the introduction of labour into the colony, has been under the consideration of the committee for a number of years past?—I am.

39. Do you consider such a measure advisable?—I look upon it as indispensable, though I cannot but regard it in some measure as an evil.

40. Why is it indispensable?—Because I think labour will be scarcer, and consequently at a higher rate, during the present year, than at any former period, unless immigration is continued; immigration being indispensable, I consider a loan also indispensable, as it is impossible to look for any fund from the sale of Crown lands. I look forward with hope to the scheme of a general system of emigration mooted in England; this will be our preservation; I consider that a great change must take place in the management of property in the colony; stockholders will no longer be able to carry on the extensive operations which they have hitherto done; their large establishments must be split into small stations.

41. As the land fund is destroyed, upon what security is the loan to be raised?—The land, and not the fund, will be the proper security for the loan; but it is to be hoped that the land fund will be revived when we understand the subject better.

42. Has not the system of paying immediately in cash to the British merchant for the introduction of immigrants been attended with great disadvantage to the colony, by the rapid abstraction of so large an amount of capital?—No doubt; but even that is a less evil than the want of labour, which, but for the expenditure of that capital, would have existed.

43. Had that capital remained in the colony, is it not probable that there would have been a demand for the surplus stock?—The evil would not have been so great, but the keeping of the funds here would not have altogether prevented the evil.

44. Are you aware that during the last four years, 800,000*l.* have been expended on immigration, and that a great portion of the labour introduced has been unavailable?—I am aware that that sum has been expended, and that a large portion of the labour introduced has not been immediately available, because of the great number of women and children; and, with rare exceptions, the women will not do any field-work.

45. Must there not be a great difference, as to amount, between a land fund sufficient to provide security for a loan, principal and interest, and a land fund which should be sufficient, *per se*, to bear the entire expenses of immigration?—A very great difference.

46. May it not be possible to provide a land fund sufficient for the former purpose, although it may be impracticable to raise the latter amount?—I look forward to the land fund being again raised to something like what it has been in former years.

47. Do you think, then, that the land fund may be relied on as the means of paying principal and interest on such a sum as it might be thought advisable to raise by way of loan, to be expended in the introduction of labour?—I question whether it would be beneficial to expend the land fund, because I think that the demand for labour will so increase, as prosperity returns, that it will be our interest to lay out the entire land fund in the introduction of labour, and to leave the debt standing. Indeed I am disposed to think that no land should be virtually sold, but only the quit-rent, so that the Government would have a perpetual revenue from this source, and be unable to touch the principal.

48. Does not all that has now been said turn upon the expectation that there will be a profitable market created to the settler?—Certainly, all must depend upon a profitable employment of the settler's capital, which cannot exist without the creation of markets for his produce.

Wednesday, 20 July 1842.

Matthew Henry Marsh, Esq., of New England, called in, and Examined.

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1. The Committee understand that you are engaged in sheep farming in this colony?—I am so engaged beyond the boundaries of location.

2. How long have you been so engaged?—For nearly two years.

3. In what district?—In New England.

4. Have you experienced any difficulty in carrying on your operations, from want of labour, or otherwise?—When first I commenced my operations, I experienced considerable difficulty, owing to the ill-behaviour of my men, and my inability to discharge them, in consequence of the then scarcity of labour. Labour now is more plentiful; and being able to supply their place without much difficulty, I discharge men who behave ill, and give additional wages, according to agreement, to those who behave well, which I find promotes good conduct.

5. What do you consider the total expense of a shepherd at this time?—I give generally 25*l.* a-year and rations, and 5*l.* extra to men who behave well, besides presents at the lambing season and on other occasions. The rations which I give consist of ten pounds meat, ten pounds flour, two pounds sugar, one quarter pound of tea, and two ounces of negro-head tobacco, a week. I generally allow married men half a ration for their wives, and there is a deduction, not however equal to the half value of the ration, in their wages, where the women cannot make themselves useful by washing; and where a man has a son who can shepherd, two rations are amply sufficient for the family, even should there be another child, as where a woman cooks, the waste must be very much less than is generally the case. What their

cost

cost is I cannot easily calculate, as I grow my own wheat; and in making an estimate of the cost, I must take into account various expenses attendant on wear and tear of ploughs, bullocks, fencing of fields, reaping, thrashing, grinding, &c. My actual yearly expenditure in money for the purchased articles, tea, sugar, and tobacco, does not, I should say, exceed 4*l.* per man. The meat issued is of course produced on the establishment; there is a further expense incurred in providing the men with pots, pans, buckets, &c., which, although apparently trifling, amount in the aggregate to a very considerable item, chiefly owing to the great carelessness and waste of the men, which was a natural consequence of the late convict system, and is not yet entirely eradicated.

6. What would you consider the additional expense incurred in raising wheat?—I have one man grinding wheat about four days a week; reaping is a considerable expense. In grinding and thrashing I employ the labour of about one man per annum, besides a horse at the mill. The wear and tear of the horse, mill, &c., must be taken into consideration. I am now building a windmill to grind for others as well as myself, which I calculate, when completed, will save the labour of about twenty men in the district.

7. Since you have resided in the district you speak of, have the seasons been such as to enable you to grow wheat, and do you intend to continue the growth of wheat?—With proper management, a crop of wheat would never fail; I have had this year five different crops sown at different times, and all succeeded; there was about six weeks' difference in the time of their ripening.

8. Do you consider that as applicable to your own station, or to the colony generally?—I am speaking only of the district of New England; I know no other part of the colony where it is at all applicable; and in that district I am aware that many crops failed during the present year. These failures were, however, in my opinion, entirely owing to bad management. There are only about three of the settlers in the district who have grown enough wheat this year for their own consumption.

9. In engaging labour, have you found any difficulty in procuring agricultural labourers?—I have found no difficulty whatever in getting agricultural labourers from among the immigrants; but it is difficult to get them from among the ticket-of-leave holders, or expirees, few of the latter classes being able to plough, thrash, &c. I have no convicts on my establishments.

10. Do you consider the occupation of land, under a yearly lease, long enough?—I do not consider it long enough, in consideration of the large outlay upon buildings which it is necessary to make, and also the expense and risk of running stock to a new station. I have a station, the buildings on which cost my predecessors and myself near 1,000*l.*

11. Were those buildings so essential to the welfare of your station, as to induce you to lay out so large a sum on their erection?—I do not say that so large an outlay would be absolutely necessary. The buildings of which I speak could have been built good enough to answer the purpose for 600*l.* or 700*l.*

12. Then you would be satisfied if you had such a tenure of your station, as to length of time, as would enable you to retrieve this outlay?—A great many things are to be considered besides this outlay; it would be more advantageous for a man to give 800*l.* for a station, for 7,000 sheep, already formed, than to commence a station himself; he would save a very great expense and risk of catching disease, &c., in removing his sheep. There would be extra wages of men for travelling with the sheep; and it is probable that the first year his wheat crop, owing to the ground being fresh broken up, would be a partial, if not a total failure, and the consequent cost of flour would be very great.

13. Is it usual to sell those stations?—Very usual indeed.

14. Has the squatter power to hold his station against all parties but the Crown?—No doubt.

15. In case a person purchase a station already formed, would he have the same tenure and privileges as the original occupier?—Yes, he would be in exactly the same position that the original occupier stood in.

16. Do you proceed with these improvements on the assumption, that though the Crown has the power, yet it will not break up your establishments by selling them?—Most decidedly; we go on the ground, first, that it would be ruinous to the colony to break up this system; and secondly, that if the land were resumed by government, with a view to sale, it would, except in the times of a land mania, produce nothing whatsoever. It is obvious that it would answer no man's purpose to give anything whatsoever for the land, for the legitimate purpose of grazing; and it is to be hoped that the ruin to so many, and the general disastrous state of the colony now brought about by the land speculations of from two to five years ago, will operate as a warning to prevent people in future from buying land of no intrinsic value, and fit for no other purpose but to sell to others at a premium, who, in their turn, would sell again, until the bubble burst, and discounts were contracted. I am satisfied it can never answer any legitimate purpose to buy land for grazing, as the rent—the only real test of value—could be very little, if any at all. From ten to thirteen per cent, after deducting interest on capital, is all that the squatter now gains, and a smaller profit would not answer his purpose, considering the liability to disease amongst his sheep, and other casualties; it is clear, therefore, that he can afford to pay no rent.

17. Will you be so good as to shew, in the method of an account, what profit may fairly be calculated upon from sheep-farming on land occupied under pasturage license?—I consider that under the best management, and the most favourable circumstances, the wool may be made to pay the annual expenses, in which case the increase is the profit; and the difficulty in answering this question, consists in estimating the value of such increase in a colony where the price of sheep, owing to circumstances with which sheep-farming has

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nothing to do, is frightfully fluctuating. The only possible way in which the calculation can be made, is by supposing that the sheep farmer will be able to sell his increase at the same rate that he originally gave for his stock; it is well known that sheep have been sold in this colony within a few years, at from 3 *l.* to 3 *s.* each, and although the average price, and perhaps the real intrinsic value, is from 1 *l.* 5 *s.* to 1 *l.* 10 *s.*, let me first, for the purposes of this calculation, suppose the price of a mixed quantity of sheep (the way in which they are almost always sold), to be 1 *l.* per head, and let me suppose that the sheep farmer has—

15,000 sheep, at 1 *l.* - - - - - - - - - -	£. 15,000
Fixed capital, including buildings, working oxen, drays, horses, &c., necessary for carrying on an establishment of 15,000 sheep -	1,500
Floating capital, being an average of from thirteen to fifteen months' advance in wages, on articles purchased, &c., before the wool can be disposed of - - - - - - - - -	2,000
TOTAL - - -	£. 18,500

Out of 15,000 mixed sheep, about 7,000 will be breeding ewes, and the increase from them, after deducting the decrease amongst the whole 15,000, in consumption of mutton and deaths, may be put at 70 per cent., or in round numbers, 5,000; but one half of this increase must be wethers, which being a necessary article of consumption, and not the subject of speculation, are not liable to so great a variation in price; reckoning the wethers at 10 *s.*, and the ewes at the original price, 1 *l.*, gives 3,750 *l.* as the annual profit on 18,500 *l.*—that is to say, the sheep farmer, at the end of the first year, can sell stock to the amount of 3,750 *l.*, and have the same number left as he originally purchased. It will be suggested, that if the average of the sheep is 1 *l.*, and of the wethers only 10 *s.*, the ewes ought to be worth something more than 1 *l.*; but when it is considered that the sheep farmer, to keep up the character of his original stock, and, if possible to improve them, ought only to sell his oldest and worst ewes, perhaps 1 *l.* is very little less than the value. Let me, in the second place, put the price at 10 *s.*, which on 15,000 sheep is 7,500 *l.*, and with fixed and floating capital as before, 11,000 *l.*, which, with increase as before, and reckoning the wethers at 10 *s.*, still gives 2,500 *l.* as profit on 11,000 *l.* Let me, in the third place, suppose that the original stock are purchased at 5 *s.*, that is, 15,000 sheep for 3,250 *l.*, and with fixed and floating capital as before, 6,750 *l.*, increase as before, 5,000; I will now reckon wethers as worth only 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each, which gives the value of 2,500 ewes at 5 *s.*, and 2,500 wethers at 7 *s.* 6 *d.*. 1,550 *l.* annual profit on an original investment of 6,750 *l.* In times of such very great monetary depression, as to allow sheep to sink to 10 *s.* and 5 *s.*, it is true that the floating and fixed capital required will not be so great as at other times; horses, working oxen, &c., will be cheaper, and the price of labour will be somewhat lessened, from the inability of others to employ it in that wasteful and extravagant manner unfortunately too common in this colony, either in their own personal gratifications, or in wild speculation; but at the same time, most of the great expenses of a sheep establishment, such as taxes, ironmongery, tea, sugar, &c., will not be materially altered. The profit on sheep-farming, after deducting 10 per cent. interest, is from 10 to 13 per cent. per annum. These calculations are made without any reference to the casualties of the diseases of sheep, so dreadful in their consequences, and which even the best management cannot entirely ward off. Many are only applicable to districts where the sheep farmer can grow his own wheat. The profit I have spoken of, can only be obtained by the very best of management; and, I think I am within the mark in stating that it is not obtained in one case out of twenty. It may perhaps be obtained with a very small number of sheep as well as on a large scale, as although, in the latter case the proportion of expenses is less, in the former instance the squatter's own personal labour and exertions will be proportionably more. The calculations are also wholly inapplicable to a sheep farmer who has not ample room on his runs; where he is is the slightest degree hedged in and stinted at his stations, the difference is incalculable, as, under such circumstances, his flocks cannot be so large, and consequently his expenses will be greater; his sheep cannot be in such good condition, and consequently his wool and increase will be less; and in both instances to a degree of which no one who has not seen the fatal effects of overstocking can have the slightest conception; I am convinced that the indigenous grasses, with fair treatment, do not deteriorate in quantity and quality; but when a run has once been overstocked, and the grasses pulled up by the roots by the sheep, it is impossible to say how long it may be before the country can recover, as in this climate, where once vegetation has been entirely stopped by trampling down, or otherwise, it appears that an almost indefinite time is required before grass will grow there again, when the ground is bare, and open to the drought and the powerful action of the sun's rays.

18. At what distance are your stations from the port whence you ship your wool?—At present one is 250 miles, another 35 miles farther; but the new road will reduce the distance 100 miles; I have another station on the edge of the table land, near Darling Downs, which is about 120 miles from the navigation of the Brisbane.

19. Will that road proportionately lower the expense of transit?—It may reduce it by about 50 *l.* or 60 *l.* per annum; not more.

20. Suppose you had a better tenure of your land than you at present enjoy, or a right of ownership, by purchasing a small quantity, would that assist you?—Very much indeed.

21. Do you consider there is arable land enough in New England to cultivate wheat extensively?—I think so.

22. What is the extent of the district?—It is about 130 miles by 30.

23. What portion of that land is suitable for the growth of wheat?—I should say wheat might

might be grown upon about one-half, supposing the best system of English or Scotch farming were introduced; there is, however, a very large quantity of land that will produce good wheat by merely being ploughed and harrowed.

24. Have you any rotation of crops yet introduced into the district?—I grow a little maize where the soil is too strong for wheat, and some barley, oats and millet; but there is very little occasion to grow any food for stock, as the indigenous grasses of the country are superior to anything artificial.

25. You think wheat more congenial to the district?—Yes; but barley, oats and potatoes do very well.

26. Do the native grasses supply the place of all green crops?—The grass is fully sufficient in all ordinary seasons.

27. Do you make any hay?—I made some this year.

28. What is the general character of summer there; is the country subject to the drought as in other parts?—This summer we have had very slight rains, not more than eight or nine inches in all. The country, however, is in a very good state, and we have not in the least suffered from drought. I should say, upon the whole, the character of the country is rather too wet than too dry.

29. Is there any failure of water?—No; I know no place in the district half a mile distant from water.

30. Is it a country difficult of access or to travel over?—The table land may be galloped over from one end to the other; there is no obstacle, with the exception of two or three not very high ridges. The rise up to the table land is, however, difficult on all sides, particularly towards the sea.

31. Speaking of sheep only, you compute that the produce of wool pays the expenses; if stock remains at the present nominal price, do you calculate on a profit of 25 per cent.?—Yes, if the increase were saleable at the present nominal price; I believe, however, there are but very few stations where the wool pays expenses.

32. Do you suffer from hot winds?—Hot winds have never been known in the district before last summer, when it was said there was one; I do not, however, believe it, and did not experience it myself.

33. Is the climate such as admits of wheat being preserved above ground longer than a year?—Yes; there is no weevil; I have wheat now by me in stack of the growth of 1840.

34. Supposing the government were to allow a certain occupation of the pasturage for a large number of sheep, and to enable the occupier to purchase a portion of the station, on which to effect his improvements, do you conceive it would tend to improve the condition of the squatter?—It would materially improve his condition in a moral point of view. Many of the squatters, whilst resident on their stations, live in the most wretched way, and without any sort of comfort. When they come to Sydney, they spend their money extravagantly, and remain much longer than is necessary for the transaction of their business. They are in many instances away from home half the year, and even considerably more, much to the detriment of their property. The difference observable at stations where the proprietors are resident, and those where they are non-resident, is extraordinary. I think that if they had a permanent interest in the soil they would become much more stationary.

35. What sum do you think it would answer a squatter to pay for a portion, say one section, of the whole of the land he occupies, continuing to pay the 10*l.* for license, and the assessment on sheep and cattle as at present?—I think he might afford to give 12*s.* an acre, to be paid by instalments during five years; most people would purchase on these terms; but in no case should the purchase exceed one section, and where the stock was not large it should be very much less; the amount of the purchase-money should not bear interest.

36. The Committee assume that your observations are made on the supposition that the government regulations, with respect to water frontage, &c., would be enforced in the case of these lands as well as of those within the boundaries?—The case would then be materially altered; if the purchase cannot be less than one section, and both sides of the water frontage cannot be occupied, no person could afford to pay 12*s.* an acre; the price should not in this case be more than 6*s.*; the occupancy of both banks of the water is not so much for the sake of the run the water commands as for convenience in other respects; the most suitable sites for the buildings of a station are in places where the streams closely approach the basis of the hills, and the ground sloping from them affords a dry and sheltered position; in cases where such a choice is made, the buildings must of necessity be on one side of the river; the best place for cultivation is on the flat below, on the other side of the water; this is almost invariably the case at every station already formed.

37. Would they be called water frontages, according to the colonial custom?—I imagine that they would.

38. What number of stations do you consider to exist in the tract of country of which you have been speaking?—There are about 60 stations, exclusive of those on Darling Downs.

39. The Returns furnished by the Commissioners of Crown Lands shew 76 stations in New England; as you say there are about 60, how do you account for the difference?—I suppose them to be on Darling Downs, which are at present under the same commissioner.

40. Is the character of the country on the Darling Downs equally as good as that of which you have been speaking?—There is a very great difference; the Downs, I believe, are not at all suited for agriculture; the crops of wheat and maize have failed there this year; I have seen only one station myself, but I believe the general character of the country

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is similar to that portion of it which I have visited, and that is not suited to agriculture; the pasture is, I think, superior to that of New England, if the country is not subject to droughts.

41. Could supplies for the Darling Downs be obtained from the table-land without much difficulty?—I think they could, from some portion of it; but this could only be to a very slight extent, and to a very short distance, the carriage being so great, and drays having to be sent empty on purpose; whereas, if the squatters on the Downs obtained their flour from the coast, their return wool drays would, perhaps, be able to bring back their supplies of flour.

42. Do the Downs lie in a lower elevation?—Yes, from 800 to 1,000 feet below the actual fall of the table-land.

43. Suppose the plan of the purchase of a section were carried into effect, do you consider it would tend to introduce a class of tenants, or of small holders?—To a very limited extent, if at all; there would be no market for the produce raised by such small holders. The carriage to the thickly-peopled part of the colony must, for an almost indefinite period, be very expensive; the cartage of flour, for instance, would, at the present time, be considerably more than the value of the article on the coast.

44. Might they not sell sufficient to procure for themselves and their families as many superfluities as they now obtain in service?—Certainly not; their situation would not be at all improved by quitting service. I very much doubt whether in any part of the colony, the situation of a small farmer is as desirable as that of a labourer; and this would apply much more forcibly to New England, where wages are higher, and rations better, than near the coast.

45. You do not think, then, that the tendency of that measure would be to unduly promote labourers becoming themselves employers of labour?—Decidedly not; it would have no such effect.

46. Under present circumstances, what prospect has a labouring man of rising to the condition of an independent land-owner?—Any industrious man of decent habits cannot fail to save money. Most of my men are possessed of sums of money. I have two men who have between them more than 100*l.*, which is lent out at interest, and is yearly accumulating. A good man may expect at some time to rise to be an overseer, in which case he is almost sure to accumulate cattle and horses, which, as they run with his employer's and cost him nothing, is almost always allowed. In this way, a man may in a reasonable time acquire an independence.

47. Have they any disposition to invest that money in the purchase of land, rather than remain in service?—They have some disposition to speculate in land, but not to purchase with a view to occupying it themselves.

48. Have you ever turned your thoughts to the possibility of giving the shepherds an interest in the flocks rather than wages?—I have thought of regulating the amount of their wages by the number of sheep under their care, but I think that payment in stock would be attended with numerous difficulties.

49. You are of opinion that to raise wool to any extent, the flock-masters must be men of capital?—Decidedly; tha floating expenses are so very large. I must now myself provide for expenses up to March, 1843, and have not yet received the account sales of the whole of my wool (and consequently not the full value of it) of the clip of 1840. To carry on sheep-farming it would be necessary to have a floating capital equal to an average of about one year and a quarter's expenses.

50. That state of things will be lessened when the distance from the shipping ports is shortened?—Slightly so; but even supposing the settler to receive immediate payment for his wool, he would have been obliged to procure supplies for his station during the previous year in advance; it is of the greatest consequence to a squatter not to be in debt in his agent's books; I know instances where parties, having to pay interest on borrowed floating capital, are on the very verge of ruin, while their immediate neighbours, under circumstances otherwise the same, but having prudently reserved sufficient money for floating capital, are thriving.

51. Then you think it more advisable, in commencing sheep farming, that the settler should not expend the whole of his capital in stock, but keep a portion to meet expenses?—Decidedly.

52. Is it practically a matter of much difficulty to determine the boundaries of the different stations?—By no means; little squabbles sometimes arise; but there have been scarcely any cases of dispute brought before the Commissioner.

53. Do you think the district is too extensive for one Commissioner?—One Commissioner can well perform the duties of the district of New England, not including Darling Downs.

54. Are you much annoyed by the native blacks?—No, the blacks have not been troublesome lately; whenever attacks have been made by them, they have in general been caused by injudicious treatment of them on the part of the settlers, in attempting to civilize them prematurely; there is, I should say, a strong disposition in their favour, as well amongst the men as the settlers, and consequently they sometimes get them to come to the stations before they fully know the power and habits of white men; and murders and atrocities are sometimes committed by them, which would not have occurred if they had not been admitted to the stations before they had got gradually acquainted with the customs of the whites, from civilized tribes or otherwise.

55. What time do you think it would take to teach newly arrived immigrants shepherding?—They might learn the duty in ten days; one of my best shepherds is a boy of about 13 years.

13 years of age, and began shepherding for the first time in his life with me about 14 months ago.

56. Do you allude to persons used to a country life?—Yes; mechanics, and others used to a town life, do not like shepherding. In general I prefer the Irish as shepherds; they are very apt, and make good bushmen; they are less afraid of losing themselves in the bush than Englishmen.

M. H. Marsh, Esq.

20 July 1842.

57. Then you have no dearth of labour in your district?—Not at present; I do not wish to see wages reduced much more if the men are good.

58. Are there many convicts in your district?—Very few.

59. Have you observed any change in the character of the people in consequence?—I consider that the character of the people has been most decidedly improved; ticket-of-leave holders, and expirees now no longer boast of having been transported to the country, as they were in the habit of doing some time ago, but wished to be classed among the immigrants.

60. How many sheep do you keep in a flock?—Up to 1,500.

61. Do you find that answer well?—I do.

Thursday, 21 July 1842.

Evan Mackenzie, Esq., of Moreton Bay; called in, and Examined.

1. The Committee understand you are an occupier of land for pasturage beyond the boundaries?—I am.

E. Mackenzie, Esq.

21 July 1842.

2. In what district?—In Moreton Bay.

3. At what distance from Brisbane Town are you settled?—About from 60 to 70 miles.

4. Have you easy communication for your produce?—Yes, I have two roads.

5. Where do you ship your produce; is there no other port nearer to you at which produce might be shipped?—At Brisbane Town; I could ship at Limestone (in a punt), which is higher up the river; but it would not be nearer for me; there is a sufficient draft of water from Brisbane Town to Limestone, but there are some rocks in the river, which will require to be blasted.

6. Can you at all calculate what extent of ground you occupy for grazing purposes?—I have no accurate idea of the extent; my neighbours are my limits at present; the limits are determined by a ridge on three sides, and by an impassable mountain at the back.

7. Could you not form any computation as to the extent?—I think about eight miles square.

8. Is the soil very suitable for pastoral purposes?—Portions of it are so.

9. But is it adapted for sheep or cattle?—For both; but perhaps the nearer the coast the better for cattle.

10. What is the general size of your flocks?—What are called dry flocks, we generally run to about from 800 to 1,100; on an average about 1,000; but in a flock of breeding sheep, seldom more than 700.

11. What number of men do you employ to superintend your flocks generally?—One man as shepherd to the dry flock, and a hut-keeper attending two flocks in fold at home; the lambing flock requires another man occasionally.

12. What would be a fair average of men to attend 2,000 sheep?—About one man for every 700.

13. Do you discover any defects arising from running your flocks in such large numbers?—Yes, they do not get fat so soon in large as in small flocks; I find no other disadvantage, except as regards sheep for slaughter; the wool and health of the sheep are kept up.

14. Have you any difficulty in procuring the supply of labour you require on this calculation?—I have not as yet; I have imported almost all my servants; I have not depended on the Government Immigration.

15. Do you consider that that arrangement has been more advantageous to you than if you had been dependent upon a supply of Government labour?—Had the amount that was given for wages been the same now as when I commenced to import, I should have been a large gainer; but as the rate of wages has diminished, I think on the whole I have been a loser.

16. Had you facilities greater than general in having labour sent out to you?—Yes, I had friends at home on whom I could rely; the labourers were mostly sent from my father's property; they were personally known, and had a wish to follow me; but where the men were not known, my father had great difficulty in inducing them to come out, on account of the evil reports current concerning the colony; they were labourers at home, and readily learnt to become shepherds; about three months was sufficient to teach them.

17. Can you state what the general average of wages is in your district for shepherds?—At present the wages of a good shepherd are 18*l.* to 22*l.* with rations, which consist of 10 pounds of meat, 10 pounds of flour, and tea, sugar and tobacco, the value of which would be 18*l.* per year.

18. What proportion of that is the produce of your own farm, and what amount do you purchase?—As yet I have had no opportunity of growing wheat, or other agricultural produce.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

E. Mackenzie, Esq.

21 July 1842.

19. But do you contemplate hereafter raising produce on your own station?—Certainly.

20. Do you consider the climate of your district adapted for the growth of wheat?—I should say it was very well adapted for maize, and also for wheat, but there have hitherto been very few experiments tried.

21. Can you give the Committee any information as to the number of stations, and the quantity of land uncultivated to which your remarks refer?—From seven to ten stations; the land under cultivation is too inconsiderable to mention.

22. But from your knowledge of the district, you have no doubt as to the productiveness of the soil?—It is most undoubtedly very productive.

23. Is the district subject to hot winds?—No; I have felt no hot winds during my residence there—about 10 months including last summer.

24. Is the district sufficiently supplied with water?—Well supplied.

25. Do you consider that upon the present system, the price of wool pays the expenses of an establishment, and leaves a remunerating sum besides to the wool grower?—It certainly does not pay the expenses of a new establishment; and if it does pay the expenses of an old one, which I doubt, there would be no surplus;—I speak of the wool.

26. Is there such a sale of the surplus stock as might make up the deficiency in the profit?—Hitherto there has been no sale at the Bay.

27. Is it in your power to suggest any measures likely to improve the present deficiency?—I think that a plentiful supply of labour would be the best method.

28. Have you likewise attended to the management of cattle?—I have in other districts, but my cattle have not yet arrived at Moreton Bay; they are now on the way.

29. Supposing your cattle there, and multiplying; how do you contemplate disposing of your surplus?—At Brisbane Town, and by salting; only two months in the year the heat would interfere with the process.

30. Of what nature do you consider the market at Brisbane Town will be?—I consider a market might be opened, both for consumption on the spot, and for exportation.

31. Have you calculated the expenses of a salting establishment, as compared to the profits to be derived from it?—I am not versed in that matter.

32. Are you sufficiently acquainted with the woods of the colony requisite to make casks—The varieties of wood are very great, especially at Moreton Bay, and I think it very probable that some may be found fit for casks.

33. Do you consider that tobacco, sugar and coffee might be grown there?—Sugar and tobacco, I know, can be grown, but I am not acquainted with the culture of coffee; arrow-root grows extremely well; also maize, which is a very prolific crop; sweet potatoes, yams, bananas, grapes, oranges and fruits, of almost every description, are growing in the district at present.

34. Then you consider that the articles of export from Moreton Bay might be considerably increased?—I do.

35. What do you consider the chief disadvantages of the district?—The hostility of some of the aborigines, and hitherto the want of a market; I have myself, and all my neighbours, suffered from loss of sheep, and attacks from the aborigines.

36. Are they in considerable numbers in the district?—I should say there are about 1,000 in the whole district.

37. Has it been found possible to approach them, so as to hold communication with them without danger?—It is after they have become used to our manners a little that they commence their attacks, and therefore it is safe always to keep them at a distance; so long as they remain ignorant of our weakness there is no danger.

38. Then you would consider at present all idea of improving their condition almost hopeless?—I think it hopeless.

39. Do you consider that the insecurity of the tenure of your station is an impediment to your making improvements?—Most certainly; we consider ourselves merely yearly occupants, having no security beyond the lease for a year.

40. Could you make any suggestion to improve the tenure of the station, and thereby the condition of the occupier?—I think by lengthening the lease to a period of five years, and leaving the terms of occupation the same as at present.

41. The Committee understand that the domestic arrangements on the stations in the interior are in a very imperfect state, owing to the shortness of the license; do you consider that extending the lease to five years would induce the occupiers to build good and substantial houses?—Certainly, if the improvements were taken off his hands at a valuation, at the expiration of the lease.

42. Supposing at the expiration of the lease, that no person was found to take the improvements at a valuation, might it not be more satisfactory if he were to become the purchaser of a small portion on which these improvements were made?—I should prefer extending the lease at the option of the lessee, with a proviso, that at the end of the extended period he should give up all claim to the land and improvements.

43. Might it not be more satisfactory if he were to become the purchaser of a small portion on which the improvements were made?—It might, were the price of land such as he could afford to give; but at the present price of 1*l.* per acre, it would certainly not be in his power.

44. Would the difficulty be diminished, if instead of paying at once, he was allowed to pay by instalments every year?—It certainly would, in a great degree, and render the occupier much more willing to purchase.

45. Do you think that the indisposition to purchase at present arises more from want of

of capital, or a fear that a realization will not be made?—More from the apprehension that it would not make an adequate return than from the want of capital.

46. Then is it to be concluded, if it could be promised that an advantageous return of the capital would follow, there would be no want of persons to embark?—I certainly think that there would not be any want of persons to embark the capital.

47. If the terms of payment were thus rendered completely easy, and a continued immigration kept up, so as to keep the price of labour at a moderate rate, may it be concluded that persons would be found willing to purchase to the limited extent that has been mentioned, even though the price were fixed at 1 *l.* per acre?—Certainly not, with the present price of wool.

48. Do you not think, with all the advantages you have mentioned, that such a plan would be productive of advantages even independent of sheep farming?—Where the purchased land is near a market or water carriage, it might possibly be productive.

49. Is the district calculated for small farms?—Many portions of the district are exceedingly well calculated for small farms.

50. Might not then the purchaser of a section sublet small portions of it to persons, and thereby remunerate himself considerably?—Provided his section would not interfere with his grazing establishment. I think where the tenants are judiciously chosen, it would repay the proprietors by additional comforts, as well as in other respects.

51. Do you think the effect of such a plan would give too great facility to labourers to become occupiers of land, and consequently become employers of labour themselves?—I do not think so; I think there is a sufficient check to prevent their being employers. I do not think it would at that price give any undue facility; besides, their services would not be lost.

52. Under present circumstances, what prospect can a labouring man entertain of ever raising himself above that condition?—At present his prospects are very slight; it is morally impossible that he should become a proprietor.

53. Are you aware in what manner they dispose of any surplus or savings from their wages?—Those who are prudent either deposit it in the savings' bank, or in the hands of their employers, at interest.

54. Speaking only of prudent persons, do you think they would be willing to embark their money in the purchase of land, if facilities were afforded them?—Those who had any trade to depend upon besides the land, would certainly do so, but not mere labourers.

55. Should you not consider it preferable to have people scattered about your district, than the desolation, if it may be so called, by which you are at present surrounded?—I think it would be a great advantage, and personal security would be greatly improved.

56. Might it not afford a greater opening for moral and religious improvement than at present exists?—Most certainly.

57. You say there are 10 stations at Moreton Bay, do you include the Darling Downs—are you aware how many stations there are on the Downs?—The 10 stations I have spoken of are exclusive of the Darling Downs; I should think there are 20 to 25; Brisbane is the outlet of the whole of that country.

58. Speaking of the seven to 10 stations, you have mentioned to be on this side the range, what quantity of land do you suppose to be occupied by them?—There are about 40,000 acres to each station, that is speaking vaguely; miles even are not computed.

59. Do you think it would be judicious to lock up so large a portion of land for five years, merely to sell from seven to 10 sections?—I see no other way in which the land could be made serviceable; it would be preferable to the present mode of sale.

60. But if there were the power to put up a section, do you think persons would purchase?—I think not, at present prices, except in the immediate neighbourhood of towns.

61. You infer, then, that without a sheep station, persons would not purchase?—Certainly.

62. If that land was liable to be put up for sale at the end of the lease, would persons make improvements?—No, I certainly think not; my opinion is founded on the presumption that the land would become their own, without competition, at a moderate price.

63. Do you think if they were guaranteed the value of the improvements at the expiration of the lease, would persons be willing to enter into the arrangements spoken of?—If they were aware of that they would improve, but not make permanent improvements to the same extent.

64. But as relates to improving the country, both morally and physically, you have no doubt the system would be advantageous?—I have no doubt that both morally and physically the plan would be advantageous.

65. Do you think that would be a preferable mode to selling as much land as he chose, at such a price as would remunerate the purchaser, and enable him to carry out his improvements?—I think it would perhaps afford the settler a better chance of purchasing than the speculator, as no one would be likely to rent a sheep station, who had not the stock.

66. What price do you think a settler can afford to give for land for sheep farming?—About 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre.

67. Do you think that any one on such an uncertain tenure would be likely to advance money to make improvements?—The value of the improvements being guaranteed by Government, the lender would, to the extent of that guarantee, advance money, but would not advance so much as if the settler owned the property.

68. Do you understand it to be contemplated that the holder of land upon this proposed system is to be at liberty to put up the section to auction at the ordinary price in the first

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E. *Mackenzie*, Esq.

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instance?—I do, for sale, but not by auction; there is no uncertainty, except as to whether the settler shall retain the land or not.

69. What are the facilities for building in the district?—Brick earth, stone, lime and timber are plentiful; coal is also to be obtained, and timber for fencing; coal is found near Limestone, and elsewhere in the district.

70. Do you consider that the permission to import coolies would tend to improve your condition in Moreton Bay, both physically and morally?—I think it would, decidedly; I do not think that it would tend to produce immorality; on the other hand, they would be improved.

71. Do you not think that the present low price of stock, and the facility of obtaining it, ought to operate as an inducement to persons to come out and invest their capital in it?—In the present state of the country, I am of opinion that the uncertainty of obtaining labour more than counterbalances the inducement held out by the low price of stock.

72. Then you are of opinion that a loan should be obtained for the purpose of introducing a supply of labour?—Yes, provided the interest of the loan be paid by the proceeds of the sale of land. Indeed, I think that the first thing requisite to relieve us, unless coolie labour be introduced, which might be effected without a loan.

Thursday, 21 July, 1842.

Frederick Ogilvie, Esq., of the Clarence River, called in, and Examined.

F. Ogilvie, Esq.

21 July 1842.

1. You have been many years conversant with the system of settling and sheep farming in this colony?—Yes, I may say all my life; in the concerns of my father, who is the owner of considerable property, and likewise holder of lands beyond the boundaries, in several districts; latterly I have been engaged in similar pursuits on my own account.

2. In what district is the land principally situated which you occupy on lease?—Clarence River.

3. What distance is that from Sydney?—About 250 miles by water.

4. Is it in that mode that you chiefly communicate with Sydney?—Entirely.

5. Where do you ship your produce?—At the Clarence River.

6. At what distance from the mouth of the Clarence?—About 25 miles in a straight direction from the coast.

7. What size vessel can come that distance up the river?—The largest vessel that has ever been up was about 150 tons, but she did not then either come in or go out with full cargo.

8. Is there a bar at the mouth, and if so, what depth of water is on it?—The shallowest part is within the bar, where at high tide there is about nine feet water.

9. How long have you been in the habit of shipping wool at that port to Sydney?—Two seasons.

10. Have you found reasonable facility in *doing it, so that you would be encouraged to* go on?—I have found much facility.

11. What number of stations are there connected with your family on which you have control?—Eleven stations, extending about 14 miles along the river, and in depth about an average of from two miles to two miles and a half on each side.

12. Is the soil in that district peculiarly fit for sheep or agriculture, or what purpose?—There are portions fit for each purpose; some for sheep, some for cattle, and some for agriculture; most of the upper part of the river is not very rich, and is fitter for sheep than cattle; nearer the mouth of the river there is rich alluvial land, which will be found very valuable for agriculture.

13. Is it a country which admits of the sheep being in large flocks?—No, not to the same degree as interior districts, there being a good deal of wooded and broken ground.

14. What do you consider your average number?—From 600 to 1,100 or 1,200; but sheep are capable of being run in much larger flocks in new countries than in those places which have been longer stocked, in consequence of the grass not having been eaten off, and there being a better selection open.

15. What number of men do you consider necessary for the management of a flock of 1,000 sheep?—One man, with half the labour of another man, that is, three men to two flocks, or about 1,600 or 1,800 sheep, exclusive of men raising and conveying food; many others are required on particular occasions.

16. Could you calculate what would be the number you require, including *all* these things?—To between 12,000 and 13,000 sheep we have 30 men.

17. Do you raise any agricultural produce on which you employ these men?—Yes; we have brought into cultivation this year about 12 acres, but this quantity *is not* sufficient to supply the wants of the station.

18. This would give then, for all purposes connected with sheep, about one man for every 400 sheep?—From the beginning of August to the end of December, we require extra hands for lambing and shearing; for the latter, for about two months, we require 10 or 12 extra hands, and for the former, about four or five.

19. Do you raise the whole of your agricultural supplies on the station?—With the number of men I have employed hitherto, I have not been able to bring a sufficient number of acres into cultivation, but I intend to cultivate more, and anticipate in good seasons to be able nearly to do so, but in bad ones we shall be obliged to purchase.

20. Would extra hands be necessary for that purpose?—I think that that number would be sufficient.

21. Do you find any difficulty in obtaining the supply of labour you require for your operations?

operations?—I have not for the last 18 months found any difficulty in hiring men in Sydney, and defraying the expense of their conveyance to the Clarence River.

22. Has it been at a reduced rate of wages compared with those given before that period?—Yes, decidedly reduced.

23. What do you consider to be the present rate of wages for shepherds, farm labourers and useful men of every description?—Twenty pounds per annum, with rations, but rather smaller than formerly; the ration now given and purchased by us, is 10 pounds of flour, at 3*d.* per pound,—2 *s.* 6 *d.*; one pound of sugar, 6 *d.*; two ounces tea, 4½ *d.*; and salt, 1 *d.*; that not purchased, is 10 pounds meat, at 2 *d.* per pound,—1 *s.* 8 *d.*; or a total cost of between 13 *l.* and 14 *l.* per annum, supposing flour to be plentiful, and consequently cheap; I have paid as much as 50 *l.* per ton, besides freight and other charges in the transport of it from Sydney to the Clarence.

24. Do you consider, at the present price of wool, and the facilities afforded for disposing of your surplus stock, that sheep-farming is advantageous?—I think that persons giving their whole attention, and with frugality, can (after they have once formed their stations) maintain them within the amount derivable from the wool; whether they receive a per-centage for their capital must depend upon the price which can be procured for the surplus stock; this of course only applies to those whose capital is already sunk in the business; I have no doubt that purchasing sheep at the present reduced prices would be a profitable investment, supposing the management of the business to be afterwards conducted with the care which I have before alluded to.

25. Do you consider, if, instead of occupying the land under yearly lease, it were proposed to purchase it, that it would be advantageous?—I think that would depend on the price at which it was proposed to sell the land; supposing persons were required to purchase a whole extent of run, I do not think they could afford to give any price approaching the lowest minimum price at which land has ever been sold in this country; if they were to purchase only water frontage commanding a back run, then they might perhaps afford to give 5*s.* per acre.

26. Must they not be better circumstanced now that they possess both the water frontage and the back run, without the necessity for any such outlay of capital?—There are some disadvantages in squatting, viz., constant danger of being turned out; the uncertain tenure under which the stations are held prevents people from making improvements which would otherwise be very profitable; and the expense and loss sustained in moving is very considerable.

27. What extent of land in your own case would suffice for making the improvements you speak of, which you are now unable to do from the uncertainty of tenure?—If the question merely refer to the improvements of a homestead, I should say that 640 acres would be sufficient, but I doubt whether a person occupying such a small portion would find it to his interest to make expensive improvements, unless he were secure of a sufficient run for his cattle at the same time, as in case of his being obliged to remove his stock to a distance he could not remain there with profit to himself.

28. Suppose a system which secured the occupation of the run for a certain number of years limited, upon the present terms, and subject to the assessment on stock, and enabling you to obtain the ownership of such ground as would secure the buildings, would that in any degree obviate the difficulty of which you speak?—It would depend much on the number of years for which the land would be secured.

29. Can you mention what you would consider the shortest period for which it would answer your purpose to obtain the land securely?—I should think 14 years would be the shortest; any longer period would of course be more advantageous.

30. As that would enable you to keep the greater part of your capital in your hand, would you consider it more advantageous than allowing you to purchase at 5*s.* per acre?—I think it would be more advantageous; but the question being new to me, and presenting many different points of view, I am unable to give a decided opinion.

31. Do you consider that the introduction of such a system might induce many persons to embark in sheep speculation, and so afford the old settlers a market for their stock?—I have no doubt, as such a system would be a very great improvement on the present one, that it would have that effect.

32. If it should effect an increased sale of your surplus stock, would that not be what is principally now wanting to render sheep farming profitable to the owners of flocks?—Decidedly so.

33. Would it encourage the residence of proprietors on the grazing stations more than at present?—I think it would, though a large proportion of proprietors of stock do now reside on their stations; I think it would also have the effect of making them be more constantly on the spot, and would make them settle themselves in a more comfortable manner.

34. Do you think that the present system is favourable to the social, moral and physical condition of the people beyond the boundaries?—As the sale of spirits is entirely prohibited in all the interior districts, one of the strongest incentives to vice is removed; from the necessarily scattered state of an entirely pastoral population, there is of course but little means of education, but the number of children in those districts is small.

35. Are you aware of the proportion of males and females in the district at this time?—The disproportion is very great, but I am not aware of the amount.

36. With reference to the navigation of the Clarence, has it ever been considered by you, or others, that by an outlay of money, the river might be made more navigable?—I

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F. Ogilvie, Esq.

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am not acquainted with the subject, nor have I ever had any conversation with persons competent to form an opinion.

37. What materials have you for building purposes at the Clarence?—There is free-stone in many places, and I think plenty of brick earth might be procured; there are also the same kinds of wood as are found in other parts of the country, though the cedar is now nearly all cut; there are plenty of shells at the mouth of the river, but I have not seen limestone; there are pine bushes in places.

Wednesday, 27 July 1842.

Alfred Robert Denison, Esq., of Cassilis; called in, and Examined.

A. R. Denison, Esq.

27 July 1842.

1. In what part of the colony are you settled?—My purchased land is at Cassilis, under Liverpool Range; and my out stations are on Melville Plains, about 12 miles from the Namoi River.

2. Are you an extensive proprietor of flocks and herds?—Yes.

3. You employ, of course, a considerable number of persons in the capacity of shepherds and stockmen?—Between 40 and 50 hands of different descriptions; I had more.

4. Have you diminished the number in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining men, or the increase of wages?—I did not reduce the number on account of either of these causes; some men I dismissed on the completion of buildings and wells upon which they had been employed; others I dismissed in consequence of extensive losses of sheep, which rendered the continuance of their services unnecessary. With a view to reduce my expenditure, I have also increased the number of sheep in my flocks, so as to diminish the number of men required for their attendance.

5. You state you have not decreased your establishment on account of difficulty in obtaining as many men as you desire; can you do so at satisfactory wages?—For the last two months I have been able to obtain men at tolerably satisfactory wages; but I am still giving higher than I can well afford to give; 20 *l.* per annum is the utmost which I ought to give in justice to myself; and I consider that these are wages amply remunerative to the labourer.

6. What do you value the rations at?—I estimate the rations of a man at about 17 *l.* per annum.

7. In that calculation, how do you estimate the portion of the produce of the farm given in the ration?—The produce of the farm is only meat, which I calculate at a certain rate.

8. What proportion in money do you estimate that produce to bear to the cost of the whole ration?—The actual outlay in money is about two-thirds; thus, the meat costs about 6 *l.*, the other parts 10 *l.* 10 *s.* I would take this opportunity of observing, that the whole system of rations ought to be got rid of; the waste consequent upon it is excessive; the master might have his store so well supplied, as to be able to furnish his men at a low rate, and so remove that necessity for the continuance of the system, which the absence of retail shops might otherwise require.

9. Supposing the price of meat to remain as at present, and labour to rise above its present rate, under such circumstances do you consider that sheep farming could be carried on to advantage?—By squatters it might be, but certainly not by those who have purchased land—because there is no market for surplus stock.

10. Do you mean then, that if land were obtained upon easier terms than you obtained it, and stock were sold at a lower rate, it would be worth while for persons to engage in sheep farming?—It would depend on the terms on which land was procured; it can never be profitable to buy land at any price to feed stock, that is, to buy the entire quantity over which the sheep are to graze; I am speaking in reference to present circumstances, and from such experience as during a residence of two years I have been able to gain.

11. Your district has been visited by draught during the last two years, which has not been the case in other districts?—It has been the case with the whole northern parts of the colony.

12. Have you sustained great losses in consequence of those draughts?—Yes, I have.

13. Do you include that circumstance among those which may be considered as the fixed causes which render sheep farming unprofitable?—It is one amongst the causes.

14. Do you consider that the wool would pay the expenses of the sheep, including the interest on the purchase-money of both land and sheep?—Certainly not.

15. What do you assume to have been the prices given for land, sheep and cattle?—I am speaking of the price given by myself, viz., 15 *s.* per acre for land, 17 *s.* for sheep, and 5 *l.* per head for cattle.

16. The prices are at present merely nominal?—They are.

17. If stock were readily saleable at the prices mentioned by you, do you consider there would then be a profit?—I should say so.

18. Would these prices admit of any reduction, and yet leave profit?—I am not prepared with any calculation on that subject.

19. Would it not be necessary also, that the price of land should be reduced in like proportion?—Certainly, in order to leave a profit to the purchaser.

20. Have you found any difficulty in teaching the immigrants to be shepherds?—No, the occupation of a shepherd is readily learnt; it merely requires a little attention.

Wednesday,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Hon. *C. D. Riddell*, Esq.

27 July 1842.

Wednesday, 27 July 1842.

The Honourable *C. D. Riddell*, Esq., Colonial Treasurer, called in, and Examined.

1. THE Committee would wish to learn the opinion formed by you, from your observation of the progress of land sales, as to the prospect of obtaining a revenue during the next 12 months from that source?—I think with regard to grazing land in the colony, there is very little chance of raising much revenue at the present minimum price. I think some revenue should be obtained from good suburban land, if such exist in the neighbourhood of Brisbane Town.

2. Have you calculated what minimum price would be such, as to render it profitable to a person to become the purchaser of a large extent, for grazing purposes?—I have made some calculations, though not any very precise; I have been informed by very competent authorities, and I am myself disposed to think, that the average quantity of land required to feed one sheep is not less than from three to five acres; the actual value of purchased grazing land, estimated by the profit derived from it, must therefore be very small; but there are many persons wishing to purchase land for the sake of forming a property, who would give more than its actual value for grazing purposes, but who would not give a price so utterly unremunerating as the present minimum.

3. Then do you consider that the present minimum price acts as a total prohibition to the sale of land?—I do at the present time.

4. Are you enabled to state what quantity of land has been actually sold at that rate, during the last 12 months, in quantities of a section and upwards?—The Return which I made some time ago, by desire of the Committee, shows that there have been advertised for sale at 12*s.* per acre, about 132,353 acres in all parts of the colony; and at prices higher than 12*s.*, 7,996, making a total of 140,349. Of those put up at a higher rate than 12*s.*, 507 acres were purchased for 1,392*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, being for the most part suburban allotments in the neighbourhood of Sydney. If this sum is deducted from the whole amount obtained for land during the last year, 5,515*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, a balance of 4,122*l.* 7*s.* remains; but from this a further sum of 521*l.* 2*s.* must be deducted, as deposits to the extent of 57*l.* 18*s.* appear to have been forfeited, thus leaving a balance of only 3,601*l.* 5*s.* received for land put up at the minimum of 12*s.* per acre, during the year, from the 30th June 1841 to the 30th June 1842. Out of the number of acres put up at 12*s.*, viz., 132,353, only 5,644 were actually disposed of; and of these, only three lots equalled or exceeded a section, the others averaging from 17 to 372 acres each.

5. Do you see any prospect of a revival of demand for grazing lands?—Not if wool continues at its present price, and labour be at as high a rate as it now is.

6. Do you see any prospect of a revenue from the sale of suburban and town allotments?—I do, in the neighbourhood of Brisbane. From the last sale, there appeared to be a competition amongst monied men and speculators, and the prices bid were very good. I have however since heard that those who purchased, without being acquainted with the locality, are discontented with their bargains, and that deposits to a considerable amount will be forfeited in consequence.

7. Can you form any approximate estimate of the whole amount likely to be realised during the next 12 months, from the sale of every description of lands in all parts of the colony?—I am not aware of the extent which will be put up; and even if I had this information I could form no estimate.

8. Putting out of the question the description of persons you have spoken of, who might give more for land than its actual worth, for the sake of profit by its re-sale, can you fix any limit to which the minimum price must be reduced, to encourage persons who look merely to a return for their capital, to become large purchasers?—No; I cannot fix any limit; people who merely look to a return for their capital will rather squat beyond the boundaries than purchase at any time.

9. If the minimum were reduced to 5*s.*, or 2*s.* 6*d.*, or 1*s.*, or any other price you may fix upon, would it then suit persons to become purchasers for grazing purposes, bearing in mind that, as you say, it would take from three to five acres to keep a sheep?—I should say that if the price were reduced to 1*s.*, it might answer to purchase in preference to squatting; but it would not answer to purchase at 5*s.* the whole quantity required; people might be found to purchase head or home stations, but they could not purchase their whole grazing land at that rate.

10. Do you suppose, then, that if the upset price were fixed at 5*s.*, persons would engage in sheep farming, and thus afford a market for the surplus stock?—I think so to a great extent. I am credibly informed that there is a great deal of money now in the banks, which would be laid out in the purchase of land, if it were to be obtained at anything like a remunerating price.

11. You mean, then, that if such parties could obtain land at 5*s.*, it would be worth their while to purchase stock, and this would create a demand for sheep and cattle which does not now exist. I think it would; it would create a demand for stock which does not now exist; not that persons would purchase the entire quantity of land required to feed their stock, but they would purchase to a considerable extent.

12. How then do you account for it, that that demand for stock does not exist where persons may obtain land beyond the boundaries, at a price even below 5*s.*?—They are two different classes of people; the money of which I am speaking belongs to individuals not now colonists, but who are supposed to be willing to make a permanent investment of capital in the colony.

13. Suppose that the squatter could obtain a property in some portion for his land, at a

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price the Government might fix, would not that bring about sales?—I think that they would purchase a certain portion of the land on which their stations are, for the purpose of making improvements and rendering themselves more comfortable.

14. You assume that they would not purchase the whole extent they occupy, yet they would be willing to purchase such portion as would secure their buildings and other improvements?—I should think that if Government were now to allow squatters to purchase at 5*s*., a very large sum would be realized.

15. Do you not think that the ability to become proprietor of a certain portion of the run, and thus to effect improvements without risk of losing the cost of them, would encourage capitalists to lend their money to squatters to carry on their operations?—Any person possessed of well chosen land could raise money to a certain extent to enable him to carry on his operations. The fee-simple of a certain portion of run would be very valuable as being a fixed property.

16. If in addition to the purchase of a part, a lease were given, for a certain number of years, of the remainder of the run, would not the effect of that be to create a market for the increase of stock?—To a limited extent it would, if a lease were given for a certain number of years.

17. Are you aware that a difficulty, amounting almost to an impossibility, now exists on the part of the owners of stock in disposing of their surplus?—I am aware of it.

18. As you say that the measure just referred to would encourage persons of capital to connect themselves with such establishments, would it not seem to follow that this would create the demand for surplus stock, which you say does not now exist?—If any capital not at present laid out in stock could be brought into operation, it would certainly create a demand for stock, limited to the extent of the capital so to be laid out.

19. If investment of capital upon such terms would be profitable, and the demand for wool at the present price may be assumed capable of an indefinite increase, upon what grounds do you assume that the disposition to invest capital in this manner would be so limited?—It was not the investment of capital to which I alluded, but to the demand for surplus stock. The stations are most of them stocked already, and many parties occupying those stations are suffering from a want of sale for their surplus stock.

20. Do you believe that the country is now as full of sheep as it will admit of?—That I would not venture to say, but large graziers are stopping the increase of their flocks.

21. But as you admit that the plan suggested would make this application of capital beneficial, and that there is still government land unoccupied, which might be covered with sheep, why should there be a limit to the demand for sheep?—I conceive that sheep farming does not pay at the present price of wool, price of labour, and want of sale for surplus stock; though perhaps purchases might be made, as I have already mentioned, I do not think that even then it would be so profitable as to induce people to send capital into the country to be so embarked, unless they could, at the same time, secure a permanent interest for their families in the land of the colony.

22. Do you suppose that the demand for stock has reached its limit, and what measures would you propose to revive it?—I think it has reached its limit at this moment at the present price of land; but I think if the price of land could be lowered, and so the introduction of capital into the country be encouraged, the price of stock would be immediately raised.

23. But have you not stated you doubt whether any lowering of the minimum price that could take place would have the effect of inducing persons to become purchasers?—I think that the graziers in the country are so depressed that they would not be purchasers, but monied immigrants would come in with a view to purchase; the price of land at 5*s*. per acre being known in England would, I feel persuaded, induce capitalists to emigrate, and invest their capital in land and stock.

24. Do you consider then that purchasing land at 5*s*. an acre, with a view to put sheep and stock upon it, is a profitable investment?—No; but if monied immigrants could be induced to purchase land, they would then have to purchase stock also, which would create a demand for sheep and cattle which does not now exist.

25. Would not this create a revival of the demand for, and consequently tend to raise the price of stock, so as to render the investment of capital in stock profitable?—I am decidedly of opinion that it would.

26. To whom do you mean that the rise in the price of stock would be profitable?—To the present graziers.

27. Would that form part of the inducement which would arise to persons of capital to come from England?—I think not; they would look to their own profits only, and not to the interests of the present graziers.

28. Would not the knowledge of the prosperity of this colony induce capitalists in England to come out?—Most undoubtedly; it has done so before.

29. Do you think that a general impression of the prosperity of this colony would induce parties to bring their capital, unless they saw a reasonable prospect of prospering themselves?—No; but I think that a general belief of its prosperity entertained at home, would induce capitalists to emigrate, whether they invested their capital in stock or land, or in any other profitable investment.

30. Do you think that the expectations of those who have come out under the impression that the colony was prospering have been answered?—Not latterly, because they came out without a knowledge of the depression now existing; when they left England the colony was supposed to be in a state of prosperity.

31. Do you think if those capitalists, who arrived two years ago, and who, you say have been

been disappointed, had delayed their arrival to the present time, they would have had a better prospect of success, with reference to the present prices of land and stock, and supposing that they became squatters, and did not purchase land?—I think they would, because they would have made their purchases at lower prices, and so been enabled to keep part of their capital entire to meet the difficulties of the times, without running into debt; and thus, when any improvement takes place, which I sincerely hope may be the case before long, they can turn it to immediate advantage.

Wednesday, 27 July 1842.

Lachlan Macalister, Esq., called in, and Examined.

1. You are extensively engaged in sheep farming?—Yes, and cattle farming also.
2. You have stations in the district of Cornet Inlet?—I have.
3. Do you find any difficulty in obtaining labour in that remote part of the colony?—I am obliged to send labourers from here, and have much difficulty in getting them down; I have also to pay their expenses.
4. Have you been able to obtain labour at a moderate rate at Corner Inlet?—No.
5. What wages do you give shepherds and labourers there?—I have none at less than from 24*l.* to 30*l.* per annum, and some few at 32*l.*
6. Does that include families?—I have only one family.
7. Is there any demand for stock in that district?—It depends on the market in Van Diemen's Land, where there is now a market; I have a vessel plying between Corner Inlet and Hobart Town with fat sheep and cattle.
8. Do you obtain remunerating prices for them in that market?—Such as have been sent have brought very fair prices; about 14*l.* per head has been obtained for bullocks, and I have some for which I am led to expect 17*l.*
9. Do you find that you can still undersell the grazier of Van Diemen's Land?—Assuredly we can; Van Diemen's Land has been overstocked for the last 14 years; they must provide artificial food.
10. Have you raised any grain in the district of Corner Inlet?—I have a crop in the ground this year for the first time.
11. Are you enabled to state whether it is favourable to the growth of grain generally?—It is impossible that it can be surpassed either in this colony or Van Diemen's Land.
12. Have your opportunities of observation in Van Diemen's Land been such as to enable you to judge of it?—I was in Van Diemen's Land for 13 months in the army, and subsequently I visited it, I think in 1837, and travelled across the country from Port Dalrymple to Hobart Town.
13. And from what you saw there, and also from past experience, you come to the conclusion that wheat may be raised as plentifully at Corner Inlet as in any part of Van Diemen's Land?—Assuredly, and in immense tracts of it; there is a larger tract of land there available for agriculture than I have seen any where in the coleny.
14. How long have you had stations in that part of the country?—For better than two years.
15. Has there been any drought there during the period that it prevailed in other parts of the colony?—There has been none there since my cattle went down in 1839.
16. Is the district well watered?—It is.
17. Could you describe how it is watered?—The district is bounded to the northward and westward, and south-west, by the Australian Alps, the summits of which are covered with snow; these mountains give rise to six considerable streams, or rather rivers, and each of them navigable from 10 to 15 miles, from a very large fresh water navigable lake, called Lake Victoria, by Mr. Angus MacMillan, who first explored that part of the country in January 1840. These streams in the driest seasons run perpetually, in consequence of the melting of the snow on the mountains.
18. What is the extent of the district?—I think about 70 miles in length, and 30 to 40 miles in depth.
19. Do you state, then, that the greater portion of it is fit for agricultural purposes?—A great portion of it; on the banks of the rivers there is rich alluvial land, without either a tree or stone on it, and immediately fit for the plough, without any expense of clearing, exclusively of large tracts of brush land of the richest description.
20. Is the alluvial soil of considerable depth?—Of a very considerable depth; I know an instance of a native boy digging 14 feet; the soil to that depth was alluvial.
21. Are there many stations in that district?—Only 11 or 12.
22. Are they all abundantly supplied with labour, or does the great want of labour still prevail?—The want still prevails; the people who came out with Mr. Macdonnell, of Glengarry, when discharged from his employment after he had disposed of his stock, obtained higher wages than those given by him.
23. Do you think if it were thrown open to purchase, that much of the land would sell?—I have no doubt of it; the water carriage is so convenient; I can receive supplies in that district at a cheaper rate than at my residence at Clifton, 45 miles by land from Sydney.
24. In what manner are supplies conveyed to that district?—By water from Sydney; sometimes from Melbourne; vessels drawing from 11 to 12 feet can go in at low water; I think that a vessel of any size could enter at high water.
25. Do you think that land would sell readily in that district at the present minimum price?—A considerable quantity would sell, for agricultural purposes, if its quality was sufficiently known, but not for grazing.

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26. Do you think that there would be sufficient land in that district to raise grain enough to supply the present population of New South Wales?—I should certainly say that in that district might be grown as much wheat as is now grown in Van Diemen's Land.

27. Suppose it were proposed to raise a loan of 500,000*l.* for the purpose of introducing, within seven or eight years, an industrious agricultural population into that district, do you think from your knowledge of the value of land, that security might be given upon the land in that district, for the regular payment of interest at five per cent. on that loan, and the repayment of the principal within a limited number of years?—I have no doubt that the land in the district would afford ample security; some of it, were sufficient labour introduced, would let for 1*l.* per acre, and the produce would afford an ample remunerative return to the tenant.

28. Will you enumerate, as far as you are able, the several kinds of produce which you consider could be advantageously raised in that district, and what market might be found for them when raised?—It would produce wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, clover, lucerne and all artificial grasses; turnips and all vegetables grown in England: all European fruits might also, I am persuaded, be grown there with advantage; for grain, Sydney would afford a market; and Van Diemen's Land would take the stock. The country is also admirably calculated for dairyfarms, the sward of natural pastures being extremely rich, and the milk yielding an unusual quantity of butter. I may have seen as good land in Ireland, but never in Scotland. The country is full of game, kangaroos, emues, wild turkeys, geese, &c.; there is likewise abundance of fish in the lake and harbour.

29. Have you turned your thoughts to the possibility of forming establishments there for the purpose of salting and exporting beef and pork?—I have taken it into consideration, and it was my intention to commence a salting establishment on a very large scale, but the imported salt beef has been selling at so low a rate, that it has been more profitable to send the stock alive to Van Diemen's Land.

30. What do you mean by the harbour of Corner Inlet?—It is an immense sheet of water, having, I suppose, about 100 islands in it; it is about 30 miles one way, and four or five the other.

31. Is there depth of water in the Inlet itself for ships to enter the harbour, and room for them to swing at anchor when they are in?—Abundance of room for vessels drawing 11 or 12 feet, even at low water; the tide rises 10 feet.

32. Have you ever had the opportunity of hearing the opinion of a naval man upon the recommendation of the harbour?—I have had the opinion of two masters of vessels who were there; they state that the entrance is perfectly safe for vessels drawing 11 or 12 feet water, at any time of the tide, and that at high water vessels of large tonnage could enter; the anchorage within the bar affords security for vessels of any size; it is considered a better and safer harbour than Port Phillip.

Thursday, 28 July 1842.

Sir *Thomas Livingstone Mitchell*, Knight, Surveyor-General, called in, and Examined.

Sir *T. L. Mitchell.*

28 July 1842.

1. THE Committee are desirous of obtaining from you information as to the prospects of the Land Fund during the next twelve months; can you form any estimate of the probable amount?—It is impossible for me to do so, as I am not at all aware what price his Excellency the Governor may fix upon any land which may be put up for sale.

2. Is there any probability of any large portion of grazing ground being sold during that period?—I should say it was not at all likely.

3. To what cause do you attribute the falling off in the demand for land?—To the present embarrassed affairs of those engaged in sheep speculations.

4. Do you think that portions of agricultural lands are likely to be sold?—I am afraid not; I have one particular reason for making this answer; the pressure of the times will bring into the market a quantity of eligible and improved lands, already in private hands, which will of course be purchased in preference to the wholly unimproved lands remaining in the hands of the government. I would suggest, as a means of effecting some sales in the mean time, that such lands as are measured and ready for sale, should be put up at the minimum price of 12*s.* per acre, which might be tempting to speculators now, whilst the colonists are under the impression that a permanent value is to be given to all lands in the colony by Act of Parliament, of either 1*l.* or 2*l.* per acre.

5. Do you consider that, when such a price has been fixed, there will be a demand for land?—I think the permanency of price is likely to enhance, after a time, the value of land in general.

6. From your experience in the colony, do you consider the ordinary lands to be worth 1*l.* per acre?—I do not; I look to the return for the interest of money, and how it is derivable from the land; and doing so, I cannot see how it can make a return adequate to the purchase price of 1*l.* per acre. Whether I am right in fixing a value from immediate prospects of a return from the land may be questionable, as the purchasers of land in these new colonies seem all, more or less, to speculate on the future value; and which, reviewing the progress of the colony, until now, cannot, perhaps, be termed wholly an imaginary value, if its future prosperity were sure, or likely to be like the past.

7. Do you allude merely to grazing lands, or to lands for other purposes?—I allude to both kinds of land. The purchaser of either looks to its becoming ultimately valuable for other purposes; the arable land for subdivision, and the purposes of increased population; the pasture land to be finally peopled and cultivated.

8. Would

8. Would not the effect of fixing so high an upset price be to render the great bulk of lands in the colony unsaleable for an indefinite period?—It would.

9. Measuring the value of the land by the return which it will yield at 1 *l.* per acre, do you consider that under such circumstances, parties with capital would be induced to emigrate from England to the colony?—It seems to me very doubtful that they would, if land is not to be had for less than 1 *l.* per acre.

10. What effect do you consider the low upset price of land, which prevailed from 1831 to 1838, had in inducing the parties to emigrate to the colony?—It seemed to increase immigration progressively; at least the sales increased; I am far from taking the sales of land however as a test of the increase of immigration, as much of the lands sold were purchased by old settlers. I do not think the low price had any direct effect in increasing immigration, but I have little doubt that the raising the price from 5 *s.* to 12 *s.* an acre has tended much to check that immigration which was setting towards Australia when I was in London. To the numbers of emigrants who consulted me there, my advice constantly was, "Avoid competition at sales—there is abundance of land; give no more than 5 *s.* per acre;" and I have had the mortification to meet such persons in the colony, complaining of the sudden rise in the price; and have witnessed the return to England of whole families who came here to settle.

11. Were not the old settlers enabled to purchase land, by having a ready sale for their surplus stock, to persons arriving with capital?—I think the high price of wool was the chief source of their means of purchase, together with the cheapness of labour; they had the means then of improving the land. Much land had been given to whoever had 500 *l.* ready for the improvement of each square mile so given, when convict labour was also available for that purpose; now the buyer of a square mile must part with at least 500 *l.*, and has no convict labour for improving it. The money goes out of the country to pay for the introduction of many non-productive consumers, as women and children are for the most part, thereby increasing the necessity at present for sending more money still out of the country to bring wheat, potatoes, &c. from other countries for their present maintenance, however much such additional population may finally become productive.

12. Was not the principal source of profit to the grazier from the sale of his surplus stock rather than from that of his wool?—That was another source of profit, and I believe very considerable.

13. Supposing that a loan were to be raised, do you consider that the extent of unalienated lands in the colony would afford security to a considerable amount for such a loan to be applied to the purposes of immigration?—I very much doubt whether it would, without a better prospect of making those public improvements necessary for bringing land into the market at present prices than exists at present.

14. To what public improvements do you chiefly allude?—The formation of harbours, construction of bridges, opening of roads, the stumping and burning off wood for the purpose of opening streets in towns, the farmers requiring a market, to which towns there must necessarily be roads; *it seems to me* quite clear, that without such works being effected, at least in some parts, first, the lands could not be sold in such manner as to afford support to even an agricultural community.

15. Can you suggest any measures by means of which such improvements could be effected?—By the introduction of labourers.

16. Supposing it were determined to establish a system of periodical land sales, can you inform the committee of the extent and general description of land, which, in your opinion, might be brought forward at such sales within the next twelve months?—There are many portions which could brought forward; but I cannot at present state to what extent, as so much ineligible land in this country is interposed between the spots which would be eligible to purchase.

17. But speaking in general terms, you suppose that a considerable extent of average land might be surveyed and offered for sale within the next twelve months?—I think so; but wherever I look, I find the construction of a bridge or the opening of a road requisite to render it saleable, or even accessible.

18. You have stated in a former answer, that you anticipate very small land sales, owing to the quantity of good and improved lands in private hands, which you expect must soon be forced into the market?—I have.

19. Do you not think it might be advisable, that the Crown should abstain from endeavouring to make any considerable sales, until the excess in the hands of private individuals is to a certain extent absorbed?—I think it would be rather in favour of the present colonists to do so, supposing there were purchasers to buy the land at 1 *l.* per acre.

20. When that absorption has taken place to such an extent as to remove the now existing inducement to sell private property at a reduced rate, will the natural tendency be to direct the attention of buyers to government lands again, and to encourage by degrees the purchase of them at the higher minimum price, which it is expected will be fixed?—I think it would.

21. You understand by excess of land, that individuals have more land than they can use?—I understand you to mean more land than there are purchasers for; or that the excess exceeds the demand.

22. Is it not a fact that there is three or four times more land used for grazing purposes than has been alienated by the Crown?—At least sixty times as much.

23. Can you say what effect the raising of the minimum price of land by the Government has had on the landed property of the settlers?—I do not think that it has had any effect, at least on the value of cultivation lands, which depended chiefly on the improvements

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made upon them; but the mere grazing lands purchased at 5*s.* an acre were of course saleable at a higher figure.

24. To what, then, do you attribute the present depressed state of the settlers?—To various causes: the sending so much money out of the country as 800,000*l.* to increase the consumers of an article in part brought from South America; the sudden deprivation of convict labour; the great fall in prices of wool; and, as I have understood, from excess of commercial shipments. I should say too, that the raising of the price of land was another cause; the raising of the upset price from 5*s.* to 12*s.* per acre I consider to have had a very injurious effect in checking that emigration of persons with money, which might have fructified in the colony.

25. Do you not think that the diminution of the commissariat or government expenditure in the colony has likewise materially affected the interests of the producers?—In alluding to the deprivation of convict labour I contemplated this amongst the evil consequences thereof.

26. To these causes, then, you attribute the distressed state of the settler, and the necessity for his bringing his land into the market?—As far as I understand the circumstances of the colony, I should say so.

27. To what do you attribute the want of a market for surplus live stock?—Chiefly to the want of additional immigrants with capital; that which was in it having been drained by the exportation of the land fund.

28. To what do you attribute the cessation of the introduction of immigrants with capital?—I should say chiefly to the sudden changes which have taken place in the price of land; the uncertainty which has been produced in the minds of people in England; and the consequent reaction of the speculative sales at Port Phillip.

29. Do you not think that the present low price of stock offers a favourable opportunity for investing capital in live stock?—I should say it was, were I certain that it had reached its minimum price; even at present rates I think it must be favourable.

30. The committee are desirous of being informed if you can oblige them with a plan of the land adjacent to Corner Inlet?—I can; I have a map here.

31. Will you have the goodness to explain to what extent the survey in that direction has proceeded?—The town of Albert has been marked out; and Mr. Townshend, the surveyor, has just arrived on Manero Plains, having completed a survey of the road to that point; and where he has been joined by two other surveyors who are to be employed with him in a general survey of the country towards Cape Howe and the eastern coast.

32. Have the approaches by water been sounded, and has there been found access for vessels of large burthen?—They have; vessels of considerable tonnage may approach within three miles of the township, near the point of junction of the rivers Albert and Tarra.

33. From the reports of your surveyors, can you give the committee any information as to the extent of good land in that neighbourhood?—I have not received Mr. Townshend's last report.

34. Will you have the goodness to state, whether your impression as to the general character of the land there is favourable?—Not so favourable as it was as respects the land immediately in the neighbourhood of Corner Inlet and Alberton; but I believe there is a vast extent of well-watered and very valuable land between that and the district of Manero.

Friday, 29 July 1842.

Mr. *William Jaques*, Auctioneer, called in, and Examined.

Mr. *W. Jaques.*

29 July 1842.

1. You are auctioneer for conducting the sales of Crown lands in Sydney, and have been so for many years?—I am, and have been so for eight years.

2. In your evidence before the committee in 1840, you will perhaps remember that you gave statements of what land fetched?—I did, taken from the sales' books.

3. Have you since seen reason to believe that such prices can no longer be obtained, or do you think land still retains that value?—Certainly, if there were funds at the disposal of persons to whom the purchase of lands must be an object of desire.

4. The question is put practically, with reference to lands which, on your former examination, you stated to have been sold at particular prices; whether, if the same lands were now put up to sale, you continue to think they would bring the same prices?—It would depend upon the spirit of competition which might exist at the time of sale; at present there is no competition.

5. Now, there is not that competition?—There is not, because there are not the same funds unappropriated as at the time of my last examination.

6. How long back do you trace that indisposition to purchase lands with avidity?—The first falling off of the sales arose from the contemplated division of the colony. Despatches arrived about the day before that fixed for the sale of certain lands at Moreton Bay, and the lots were withdrawn; since then there has been general embarrassment, and less speculation; parties were obliged to provide for their liabilities, and therefore refrained from expending money on real property, or from locking up their money in the purchase of what they might be unable to reconvert into money, should their exigencies at any time require it. I think also, that there was a general opinion that the minimum price might be reduced, and that other measures, more affecting other parts of the colony, might be adopted here; and therefore capitalists refrained from making purchases.

7. In stating your belief, that there was an expectation that the minimum price would be reduced, do you found your opinion upon conversations which you have had with

with parties interested?—Upon general conversation with others, and from my own observation.

8. Have you perceived an equal disinclination to purchase town allotments?—No further than that local purchasers have already made their purchases; and as speculation has ceased, those who bought merely for resale do not now bid at the sales as heretofore.

9. Do you think that the belief as to reduction of the minimum price of land still prevails?—I think not, except with those who will retain their opinion in spite of all proofs that such will not be the case; if it was imagined that the minimum price would be raised, it would, I think, induce buyers to come forward.

10. What was the highest price obtained at the sale of Moreton Bay lands the week before last?—About 1,100*l.* per acre; and if cultivation and town allotments were brought forward, the prices which have been given, great as they are, would be increased upon.

11. Do you consider the expectation well founded, that if more land in the Moreton Bay district were brought into the market at this time, it would find purchasers at a high price?—I hear so from those who have purchased, and those who are inclined to purchase, in that district.

12. Did you discover from the parties who made these statements, that they had formed any well-digested plan for making such purchases remunerate them for the outlay; or do they, in purchasing, proceed merely upon speculation of selling them again at a profit?—I conceive that a great number of the purchasers intend to subdivide their purchases with a view to resale at a profit; others have purchased with a view to the immediate erection of stores, and other buildings from which they expect to derive immediate profit. There was also a great desire expressed for cultivation allotments; many inquiries were made at the sale, when more land suited for cultivation would be offered for sale.

13. You stated in 1840 that there was a growing spirit for the purchase of Crown lands; do you think that that spirit continued until the proposed division of the colony became known?—I do.

14. During what portion of the period of your holding the situation of auctioneer for the sale of Crown lands has the sale of them been most brisk?—Upon the alteration of the minimum price, there was a great desire to purchase lands applied for previously to the rise, and gazetted at *5s.* This created a brisk sale; the time to which I refer was in the years 1838 and 1839.

15. Was there at that period a considerable importation of capital into the colony by the introduction of new banks, and the increase of the capital of the existing banks?—Immense, and sudden.

16. Did not that create a very extensive demand for Crown lands?—I should think that it must.

17. Did not, in fact, capital flow into the colony faster than it could be employed?—I am not competent to give a decided opinion, but such is my impression. I should say that banks, from surplus capital, became too lax in their system of accommodation.

18. Was not the effect of the introduction of that capital so suddenly, that of creating an artificial value upon *all* property, including Crown lands?—It evidently must.

19. Have you reason to believe that the purchases of Crown lands made at that time have been profitable to the buyers?—I think so, because as far as I am able to judge, very few of them have been resold. I am not aware of any large portions having been sold, except at what is called a sacrifice.

20. At the late sales has there been any competition at 12*s.* per acre?—There has.

21. How much Government land has been sold during the last twelve months at 12*s.* per acre?—I cannot from memory say, but there was very little; I think that there was one sale of 138 lots, at which there was not a single bidding, and these were chiefly lands which had been offered on former occasions at 5*s.* per acre.

22. Generally speaking, have the lands put up at 12*s.* per acre been sold?—I should say not much more than one-tenth.

23. Has the attendance at the Government sales been the same as it was previous to the raising of the upset price?—By no means; but I do not think that this falling off was in consequence of the raised price.

24. When the upset price was raised there was a great demand for town allotments?—Yes.

25. To what do you attribute that?—To general speculation; the desire of investing small capitals in a way likely to be hereafter beneficial, and to the existence of a large amount of spare capital.

26. When the colony recovers from its present depression, do you consider that grazing land will sell at 12*s.* per acre?—Such is my opinion, derived from a long experience as a surveyor.

27. Upon what data do you found your calculation; do you conceive that at that price the land will yield a profitable return to the purchaser?—I do, from the general improvements in land which will take place throughout the colony.

28. Do you think that in a new country capitalists can, generally speaking, afford to look to remote return from lands and to forego an immediate income?—I conceive that the immediate profit ought not so much to influence purchasers as the prospect of future improvement. I have advised private friends to act on that principle, and I think that there was no reason why they should not act upon it. Those persons who have not other means upon which to live, independently of any immediate return from the lands which they may purchase, should not in this country invest their capital in real property and dead speculations.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. *W. Jaques.*

29 July 1842.

29. In point of time which occurred first, the rise in the minimum price, or the proposition to divide the colony?—The rise in the price preceded.

30. Then as you have stated that the demand for Crown lands continued till the proposal to divide the colony was made known, what ground can there be for the opinion that the rise in the price caused the demand to cease?—I do not think that it did; the decrease of demand was rather occasioned by a species of combination, with a view to enforce a reduction of the price.

31. Have you not recently had allotments in Sydney proposed for sale, for which there were no bidders?—Yes; I do not think the allotments were eligible, from want of depth, and also from their not being in very desirable situations.

32. Do you remember the upset price for those allotments?—I believe it was 15*l.* per foot.

33. Was there not some land sold in George-street?—There was.

34. Did it not realize a good price?—I believe it did.

35. Do you consider that the value of property in Sydney has declined during the period since the rise in the minimum price?—I do not draw any such conclusion; for desirable sites a higher price than ever would be given.

36. Then, in point of fact, the same causes which operate to prevent the sale of grazing land, have not prevented the sale of town allotments in Sydney?—Not of land in the town of Sydney. The trade is now reviving, and there is an immense quantity of capital in the hands of certain people, who will stop at nothing to obtain land in suitable situations for business.

Friday, 29 July 1842.

William Miller, Esq., Deputy Commissary-General, called in, and Examined.

W. Miller, Esq.

29 July 1842.

1. THE Committee have requested you to attend for the purpose of ascertaining what has been the rate of payments in the colony on account of the British Government, from the period at which the practice of selling Crown lands commenced (from 1831) to the close of last year?—In consequence of the letter I received this day from the clerk of Councils, I have prepared a return, embodying the information required, which I now beg to submit to the committee. [*Return put in.*]

EXPENDITURE from the Military Chest at Sydney, New South Wales.

Year	Military.	Convict.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1832	68,890	83,010	16,091	167,991
1833	61,814	90,018	4,066	155,898
1834	83,290	115,169	18,649	217,108
1835	100,491	113,602	5,294	219,387
1836	105,364	130,948	92,003	328,315
1837	99,029	124,023	26,205	249,257
1838	93,667	127,651	104,495	325,813
1839	100,410	162,307	70,169	332,886
1840	96,507	142,898	41,936	281,341
1841	78,082	98,638	37,108	213,828

2. Since the discontinuance of transportation, has the expenditure within the colony (exclusive of Norfolk Island) been diminishing for convict services?—The expenditure for Norfolk Island differs in no respect from convict expenditure for any other station, and I cannot readily separate it; but I think the maximum expenditure from the military chest has been about 330,000*l.*; it is now reduced to about 250,000*l.* or less, per annum, chiefly from the decrease of the convict expenditure.

3. Do you anticipate a further decrease?—For the present year it will probably be under 200,000*l.*

4. For all services, military, convict and miscellaneous?—Yes; but the miscellaneous service is very uncertain, and not always connected with this colony; it includes the expenses of ships of war, both British and Foreign, when they happen to touch here; considerable sums expended for the armament now on the coast of China have been classed under this head; and I have formerly and am at present sending money to Van Diemen's Land, in aid of the military chest there; which, in a statement such as that now required, can appear only as miscellaneous.

5. What was the amount of the current expenditure of the convict establishments within the colony during the year 1841?—Last year it was about 100,000*l.*, independent of stores, &c., which were furnished by the Ordnance department to the various convict establishments.

6. Is, then, the expenditure on account of convict establishments continually diminishing, and likely after a few years to be still further reduced?—It is; the decrease in the number

of

of convicts has already been found to admit of the establishments hitherto maintained for them, at some places, being entirely discontinued, and at others, greatly reduced; and I consider that the period is fast approaching when the whole will be dispensed with.

Enclosure, No. 2, in Sir *George Gipps'* Despatch, 20 September 1842.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 9 September 1842.

Proceedings of the Council.

9 Sept. 1842.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor, and Twelve Members. Absent:—His Honor the Chief Justice, and Sir John Jamison.

COUNCIL met pursuant to adjournment—His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Report of the Committee upon Immigration further considered, and the following Resolutions adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That this Council, having had under consideration the Report from the Committee, appointed during the present Session to inquire into and report on the subject of Immigration, concurs generally in the opinions therein expressed.

2. *Resolved*, That this Council especially concurs in the statement of the Committee, that notwithstanding the unprecedented influx of immigrants during the past year, in which the number added to the population have been no less than 23,426, at an expense to the colony of 328,563*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* there are no symptoms of a superabundance of labour in any part of the territory, there being few, if any, instances of industrious and skilful artisans or labourers wanting employment;—and although wages have been so far reduced, as in some degree to meet the circumstances of the employer, they have not fallen below that level which enables the labourer to provide an honest and comfortable subsistence for himself and family.

3. *Resolved*, That the large and increasing sums at the credit of the working classes, in the Savings Bank of New South Wales, afford a gratifying proof of their continued prosperous condition, notwithstanding the recent extensive increase of their numbers;—the deposits in that Institution having increased from 143,000*l.*, on the 30th June 1840, to 178,000*l.*, at the same date of the present year; whilst the accounts opened during the past year average no less than 170*l.* per month, being a considerable increase on the average of all former years.

4. *Resolved*, That this Council also concurs with the Committee, that although the copious supply of labour recently received has, amongst other beneficial effects upon the welfare of the colony, had that of enabling the settlers to carry on the operations of their industry for a certain period, yet that unless measures be taken in the early part of the ensuing year for the resumption of emigration the want of labour will be as injuriously felt as ever;—wages will rise to their former exorbitant rate, and the consequent exhaustion of property, and embarrassment among the settlers, will be again experienced even with aggravated severity.

5. *Resolved*, That this Council, adverting to the Resolutions passed on this subject in former years, has, in common with the Committee, had reason to find the opinions previously entertained as to the expediency of negotiating a loan on the security of the unsold Crown lands of the colony, for the purposes of immigration, more than fully confirmed.

6. *Resolved*, That although the Land Fund has declined for the present, from a concurrence of circumstances which it is not necessary here to particularise, yet that, in the opinion of this Council, the vast tracts of vacant Crown lands must form a fully adequate basis of security for any loan of reasonable amount, which could be contracted for the promotion of immigration in this season of emergency;—nor can reasonable doubt be entertained, that to whatever extent it may, upon trial, be found that the colony is capable of receiving, and advantageously employing, an additional population, to the same extent a loan may be securely applied to the purpose of introducing that population.

7. *Resolved*, That this Council also concurs with the Committee, that the immediate abstraction of capital in payment for the importation of emigrants, a portion only of whom add to the productive labour of the colony, the families being for the most part consumers and not producers for a considerable period after their arrival, must so materially contract that circulation of money which is required to carry on successfully the business of an active community, that it would be impolitic to continue a system fraught with such serious inconveniences. During the last five years no less than 46,000 souls have been introduced at a cost to the colony of 850,000 *l.*, exclusively raised within itself, and remitted to the United Kingdom; so vast an effort for so infant a community could not fail to produce considerable exhaustion, nor be made without leading to a state of temporary depression.

8. *Resolved*, That this Council agrees further with the Committee, that these inconveniencies would be in a great measure abated, if the introduction of labour could for a time be paid for by borrowed funds, the repayment of which there can be no doubt would be provided for by the capital which would in a short time be created by means of the labour introduced, and the circulation of the capital retained.

9. *Resolved*, That if the raising of a loan in England for the purposes of emigration, should wear the appearance of drawing upon the resources of the mother country, its welfare is involved in a degree not inferior perhaps to that of the colony itself in the first

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expenditure, as well as in the final result of the application of the funds so raised. The entire amount of every such loan would be ultimately repaid from the resources of the colony, and in the meantime, no part would be withdrawn from the United Kingdom, but the whole would be expended in the advancement of the three chief and leading interests of the mother country, as well as for the benefit of the labouring classes of the British community, now suffering from a superabundant population. The shipping interest must be promoted by the extent of tonnage employed in the emigration service. The agricultural interest would derive benefit through the demand for victualling so many persons during a voyage of such duration; while few events would be so favourable to the manufacturing interest of Great Britain as the rapid growth in this colony of a population dependent for the supply of their wants upon the products of its industry, and engaged in raising a staple article of export, which, while it supplied the raw material for an important article of manufacture, would enable them to be extensive consumers of British goods.

10. *Resolved*, That on the grounds set forth, this Council fully relies on the assistance of Her Majesty's Government in raising a loan on the most advantageous terms to the colony; nor can such assistance be drawn into a precedent which might be inconvenient as regards the claims of other dependencies of the Crown, if, in every such case, the whole amount is to be expended in the mother country, for the promotion of emigration, with the same advantages to the several classes of the British community, and upon the same undoubted security, as are proposed in the instance of this colony.

11. *Resolved*, That this Council repeats its recommendation of former years, that it is highly desirable that all ships in which emigrants may be brought to this colony should be conducted on temperance principles; and especially that the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors on board, a practice which there is reason to apprehend has prevailed in the ships of the last season, and has been attended with injurious consequences to the maintenance of order, and to the moral habits of the emigrants, should in future be strictly prohibited.

12. *Resolved*, That this Council would especially recommend as a measure of vital importance to the preservation of health, order, and morals, in all emigration ships, whether under the Bounty System, or engaged by the Government, that the surgeons should be men, not only of professional skill and experience, but accustomed to the sea, and of undoubted character--if possible, officers of the Royal Navy—and that they should be appointed under the authority of the Government, and responsible to the Government alone for the due performance of the highly important duties intrusted to them.

13. *Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to ommunicate a copy of these Resolutions to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Council adjourned at Four o'clock *sine die*.

Francis L. S. Merewether,
Clerk of Councils.

Enclosure, No. 3, in Sir *George Gipps*' Despatch, 20 September 1842.

SPEECH of his Excellency Sir *George Gipps*, in Council, on Friday, 9th September 1842, on the Resolutions proposed by the Colonial Secretary, in approval of the Report of the Committee on Immigration.

Gentlemen,

Speech of Sir *George Gipps*.

9 Sept. 1842.

THE question before the Council still is, that the first Resolution, proposed by the Colonial Secretary, be adopted. I feel it would be scarcely proper for me at any time, or under any circumstances, to allow matters of such deep importance as those which are involved in the Immigration Report of the present year to be disposed of without giving to the Council some expression of my sentiments upon them; but more especially do I feel it necessary, on the present occasion, to offer some explanations to you, since it is well known I do not share in some of the opinions which have been broadly put forth in the course of the present debate. It behoves me, I am well aware, under such circumstances, to speak both with moderation and caution; as, however, this is the third day to which the discussion has extended, and it would be inconvenient to many members were we to enter on a fourth, I will proceed at once to the important points of the subject.

I concur generally with the Committee in the views which they have this year taken of the subject of Immigration; and I fully concur in the opinions so generally expressed by the members now present, of the obligations which we are under to the Right Reverend Prelate, the Chairman of the Committee, for the great attention which he has given to the subject, and the ability with which he has treated it; and though there are some parts of the Report which I cannot altogether adopt, I do not think it unfortunate that I differ from the Committee on the points which I allude to, since the principal reason why I differ from them is, that I take a less gloomy view of the state of the colony than they do.

In respect to the Bounty System, my views coincide very nearly with those of the Committee, and still more closely with those which were developed by the Lord Bishop himself on the first day of this discussion, but I do not, on that account, the less consider the Bounty System, as carried on during the last five or six years, to be at an end: some modification of it may, perhaps, be advantageously adopted, but, for various considerations, some affecting the government, others affecting the bounty agents themselves, I think the system must undergo considerable alterations, or be abandoned altogether. The supply of immigrants under it is far too precarious to be depended upon, sometimes not furnishing us with a sufficiency, at other times threatening to pour immigrants in upon us in excess; and

and this precariousness must exist so long as the promises of bounty to persons bringing immigrants to the colony continue to be made in the colony instead of in England.

In consequence of these promises being made in the colony, a considerable period of time, usually two years, is allowed for them to remain in force; and this is too long for the government to remain in doubt whether the immigrants will arrive or not. The promises or agreements, moreover, or bounty orders, as they have been very improperly called, have no mutuality in them, being binding only on the government, and not on the parties with which the government treats. The government binds itself to pay the promised bounties, provided the immigrants arrive in the colony within two years; but there is no corresponding engagement on the part of the bounty agent to bring them. The disadvantages of the system are indeed so evident, that Lord John Russell, in a despatch which has, I believe, been printed, directed that all agreements for the future importation of immigrants on bounty should be drawn by the law officers of the Crown, with a view, I conclude, of making them equally binding on both parties; these instructions I have not had occasion to carry into effect, because, since I received them, I have granted no permissions to import immigrants, but, I fear, that even had I had occasion to do so, any attempt to introduce mutuality into our agreements would have been unsuccessful; indeed, long before the receipt of Lord John Russell's despatch, I had tried to introduce the principle of mutuality, and failed, as no one could then, nor ever will, I think, be found in this colony willing to incur so great a risk as he would do in binding himself to import any certain number of immigrants within two years, or, indeed, within any specified time. The cost of introducing a company of immigrants must depend upon many circumstances, such as the disposition to emigrate in the working classes at home, the price of freight and provisions, as well as other expenses attendant on the fitting out of an emigrant ship, all of which can be known readily in England, but cannot be known in the colony. The disposition to emigrate from the United Kingdom is very fluctuating. The last ships which left England, under the government system, in 1839, came out half empty, and of the bounty orders that were issued prior to 1840, scarcely one-third were acted on; whilst those issued in 1840 and 1841 would, in all probability, have been acted upon to their fullest amount, but for the interposition of the Home Government in the autumn of the latter year.

The uncertainty of the supply, however, and the inconveniences to the government which grow out of it, are not the only reasons which I have for thinking that the bounty system cannot be continued in the way in which it has hitherto been conducted: there are other considerations, affecting the bounty agents themselves, which lead me to the same conclusion. I doubt very much whether persons will so readily embark, as they hitherto have done, in the business of emigration, or what may be called the immigrant trade, when they learn the extent to which bounties have been disallowed in this colony, and are made aware that some 22,000*l.* of their expected profits have been cut off. I, long ago, recorded my apprehension that the new speculators, who were attracted to the trade by the rise in the bounties in 1840, would not carry it on so satisfactorily as it had been conducted whilst in the hands almost of a single individual, and that individual, one, who, I will say to his honour, appears to have been actuated not solely by a love of gain, but also, in no small degree, by the honourable ambition of being looked upon as a public benefactor by the people of this colony. But I never did contemplate, nor could any man in his senses, I think, have contemplated, the entire heedlessness with which these new speculators rushed into the trade, disregarding all our regulations, and, above all, disregarding the warning given at the end of them, that all the conditions contained in them would be rigorously enforced. It is, I know, said, that the bounty agents have, in many instances, been themselves deceived; and I have received a letter pointing out this, from a gentleman (Mr. Nicholas James) who has been long engaged in the bounty trade, both on his own account, and as agent for Mr. Marshall. Certificates may, I will readily allow, have been forged, and various sorts of imposition resorted to, in order to deceive the bounty agents in respect to the ages or callings of different individuals seeking passages to New South Wales; but there was one regulation, at least, in respect to which they could not have been deceived, and whatever loss may have accrued to them from inattention to this regulation must be attributed to their own carelessness or avarice. The regulation which I allude to is that which regards unmarried women. It would, indeed, be unreasonable to make the bounty agents responsible for the virtue of every unmarried woman who comes to the colony; but the regulation, which requires that every unmarried woman shall come out under the protection of a married one, is one which might easily have been complied with, and yet it has been in a vast number of instances disregarded. The unmarried women, indeed, seem most frequently to have been put on board without any regard to the protection of married women, though they indeed were sometimes *told off*, as it was called, to families, towards the end of the voyage, or as the ship was entering the harbour; and in some instances, I regret to say, that the surgeon in charge of the immigrants has been known to assist in this operation of "telling off." Wherever cases of this nature have occurred, I cannot consider the bounty agents entitled to any pity for the losses they may have sustained.

For the reasons which I have thus stated, I think all future engagements for bringing out emigrants should be made at home, and not in this colony, except it be in the case which I shall presently come to, of persons resident in the colony who may desire to import labourers to be employed bonâ fide by themselves.

At home the contracts may be made absolute, and the parties entering into them be compelled under penalties to fulfil them. The time, too, within which they are to be

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fulfilled may be limited to two, three, or at most six months, and the local government being advised of these contracts as soon as they are entered into, will be relieved from all doubt or uncertainty as to the number of immigrants to be expected. With respect to the selection of persons to be brought out under this proposed modification of the system, I should be disposed to leave it still to the bounty agents, or contractors, which would be a more proper name for them; and this for two reasons: first, because I am convinced that selection by government agents will never give satisfaction in the colony; however zealous or unexceptionable their conduct, whatever care or solicitude they may exercise, they will always be accused or suspected of acting under some improper influence, such as that of the poor law commissioners, guardians of parish unions, or of rich proprietors, anxious to get rid of their paupers; and, secondly, because I am anxious to preserve the great check and safeguard of the bounty system, that which, in fact, is the characteristic of the system, namely, the power of withholding the bounty if the parties for whom it is claimed be not eligible under our regulations. It is this check, and this alone, which can, I think, ensure to the colony a good class of immigrants; and it cannot be preserved if the emigrants be selected in England by the agents of the government. Some people are, doubtless, unreasonable in their expectations, and seem to think that those who may be called the very cream of the labouring population of the United Kingdom are ready to emigrate, and wait only for an invitation to come to this colony. Such people forget altogether that, though even the frugal and the industrious may sometimes at home feel the pressure of the times, the disposition to emigrate is generally most strong amongst persons of a different description. Whether emigration from England be conducted by bounty agents or by the immediate agents of government, all we can in reason expect is to obtain fair samples of the class of persons amongst whom the desire to emigrate is strongest: if the disposition to emigrate be stronger amongst artizans or labourers of one class than of another, then we must expect to have more of that class;* and in the same way if the desire to emigrate be stronger in one part of the United Kingdom than another, as, for instance, stronger in Ireland than in Scotland or in England, then shall we assuredly get more Irish than either Scotch or English; and I cannot expect that the government will ever interfere to show favour or disfavour to persons of any class or district. The disposition to emigrate is the only thing, or, at any rate, the chief thing, that the government will look to: If we want immigrants possessed of any peculiar qualifications—Protestants rather than Catholics, or Scotchmen rather than Englishmen—we must send our own agents to select them; and this brings me to what I just now alluded to as the excepted case, or the case in which I would propose still to retain the bounty system in its actual shape.

When persons resident in the colony require labourers for their own purposes, I would still propose to give them permission to import them, and to receive bounties on them as heretofore. They should, however, first satisfy the local government that they do want them bonâ fide for their own use, and that they will employ them on their arrival. Consequently, the government would be at no expense whatever on account of such immigrants beyond the bounty payable on them; and such bounty might, I think, very well be reduced to what it was prior to 1840, if not even to a lower amount. The parties wanting such immigrants would, of course, select them in England, Scotland or Ireland, by their own agents; and I feel satisfied that if immigrants of any particular qualifications as to country or creed be required, it is only in this manner that a supply of them can be ensured. I need scarcely observe that this, moreover, would only be a return to what the bounty system was intended to be by Sir Richard Bourke, who was the inventor of it, though the principle of it was early departed from; and even before Sir R. Bourke left the government, permission to import immigrants on bounty had been given to persons who did not pretend that they had employment for them.

But, gentlemen, the manner in which emigrants may be best procured and brought to this colony, forms only one portion, and, indeed, but a very small portion, of the questions which are opened out to us by this year's report of the committee on immigration. So long as we had money to pay for immigrants, it was the only question; but we now want money as well as immigrants, and the various ways by which a government may procure money involve many considerations of political economy, which, of all the speculations that are called sciences, is the one in which persons are most apt to mistake effects for causes. We have to do also with that branch of political economy, namely colonization, which is the least understood of any, and in which men of the present day—not ordinary men, but men of a high rank of intellect—have been led into gross errors,† and by the failure of their schemes have involved many of their followers in disaster and ruin. It behoves us, therefore, to be cautious how we proceed, and not to come to hasty conclusions; to be distrustful of our own judgments, lest, like others, we find out hereafter that we also have been in error.

Our position now is, that we want immigrants, but have no money to pay for them. Why do we want immigrants? Because the capital of the colony is rapidly increasing, and every interest in it extending itself. Such being the case, why have we no money? Simply because the funds dedicated to the support of immigration are derived from the sale of land, and at present we can sell no land. So far we are all agreed. But why, again, do

* Of classes, that is to say, equally eligible under the regulations of this Government.

† And, above all, into the error of supposing, that colonies can be advantageously formed without the aid of Government.

do we sell no land? Because, it is answered, the minimum price of it has been raised. To a certain extent, also, I will admit this; at least I will not attempt to deny that the rise in the minimum price is likely in the present circumstances of the colony to diminish for a time the proceeds of the sales of land. But when I find by the report of your committee, or by the evidence appended to it, that the present depressed state of the colony is attributed by witnesses from all parts of it to the same rise in the minimum price of land, and that, as a remedy for the evils we are suffering, the same witnesses advise a return to the old minimum price, I cannot go along with them, notwithstanding that I know they speak the opinions of the great majority of the people out of doors, and that those opinions are, with one solitary exception (that of the Bishop of Australia) entertained also by the members of the council which I am now addressing. The distress of the flock-masters is attributed to the fact of there being at present no market for their surplus stock, or rather for the annual increase of their stock; and the want of a market, or of a demand for stock, is attributed to the unwillingness of persons to engage in sheep-farming, on account of the rise in the minimum price of land. That there is an unwillingness at present to embark in sheep-farming I readily admit, but that such unwillingness can justly be charged on, or ought to have been produced by, the rise in the minimum price of land is the point on which we are to join issue. I do not think that the distresses under which the colonists now labour are to be attributed at all, or, if at all, in any more than a very small degree, to the increase in the minimum price of land.

I must ask the indulgence of the council whilst I speak upon this subject. I feel the difficulty in which I am placed in thus holding and expressing opinions with so great a majority against me. I know well that it behoves me to be cautions, especially as I may be exposed to the suspicion of seeking to support my arguments by some portion of the authority which belongs to my station. I have often, indeed, felt the inconvenience of the position which I occupy in this council, and which causes any thing spoken by me to be more eagerly caught at, and perhaps I may say occasionally cavilled at, than if the same proceeded from any other place at the table. This I have particularly felt when called upon in the course of debate to give unpremeditated opinions on points of importance to the interests of the colony. At present, however, whether right or wrong, I speak advisedly, and after mature consideration.

That the colony now is labouring under serious difficulties must be admitted; but it does not follow that these difficulties are occasioned by the increased minimum price of land. The complaint of the graziers is that there is no sale for their surplus stock, or, in other words, for the increase of their flocks and herds. If this were the case in respect to horned cattle only, it might be supposed that it was an actual superabundance of cattle which rendered them valueless, as we know that cattle are almost valueless in some parts of South America, where they are killed only for their hides and their tallow. Had the depreciation been confined to horned cattle, I should have been inclined to think that such was the true state of the case; but the depreciation is greater even in sheep than in cattle; and, as it is admitted that the wool of sheep alone will very nearly, if not entirely, pay the whole expense of sheep-farming, and there is not a day in the year in which ready money cannot be obtained in Sydney for any quantity of wool that may be brought to market, it can scarcely be said that there are too many sheep in the colony, or that the depreciation of sheep is owing to their superabundance.

But still people will not buy sheep even at the price to which they are now reduced; and what is the reason that they will not? It cannot be because land is dear, because land is depreciated too, and in fact far cheaper than it was when sheep were dear. It is true that the Government will not sell any land under 12*s.* per acre, and that it even contemplates the raising of its price to 20*s.*; but there are plenty of people who will sell land for almost anything they can get for it; in fact, they are obliged to sell land, or the sheriff will sell it for them. Land is, in fact, cheaper now than it has been for the last five, if not for the last ten, years, and, whatever may be the ultimate effect of raising the minimum price of land, the present depression in the price of stock cannot be attributed to a cause which has not yet taken effect. I have not the smallest doubt that if any person were to advertise to-morrow for 10,000 acres of land, he would receive offers of three or four times that amount immediately, and at prices considerably under 12*s.* per acre. Why, there is not, perhaps, a member of this council who would not be glad to sell land at less than 12*s.* an acre, except, indeed, the Bishop and myself, who cannot sell land, because we neither of us have any. The indisposition, therefore, to invest money in sheep or land cannot be caused by the increase in the minimum price. On the contrary, instead of lessening the inclination to purchase, its effect ought rather to be to induce people to purchase. If they regarded the minimum price at all, they would say, "Let us buy now while we can buy cheap; land will shortly be 20*s.* an acre, and then we shall not be able to buy." But if it be not the dearness of land which prevents people from purchasing, neither can it be the scarcity of money, for money is by no means scarce in the colony; on the contrary, it must be plain to every body that there is plenty of money wherewith to build houses, or to enter into any speculation which promises profit, except sheep or cattle farming. The bank returns, moreover, prove beyond dispute, that the quantity of money in the colony is not diminished. Gold and silver have increased within the last two years, and the deposits of individuals have also increased—those deposits which may at the pleasure of individuals be any day withdrawn for the purposes of investment. The gross deposits in the banks are indeed less than they were two years ago, but the diminution is occasioned solely by the decrease in the government deposits, not in the deposits of individuals; these latter have increased. The present indisposition to buy either land

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or stock cannot therefore be attributed either to the dearness of land or to the scarcity of money.* To what, then, is it to be attributed? I answer, principally, if not solely, to the general panic which has succeeded a general mania. There is no occasion to go far in search of reasons for the existing derangement of the colony. Wherever a mania for excessive speculation rages, there surely will follow a season of depression; the one, in fact, succeeds the other as naturally as the hot fit of an ague succeeds the cold one. It is this general panic which causes people to hold back from purchasing either land or stock; they hold back, for the most part, in the expectation that prices will fall still lower than they now are, some few, perhaps, in the apprehension that the whole colony is really going to ruin.

I need not go at length into all the causes which produced the late mania, or (which is the same thing) brought capital to this colony in excessive quantities between the years 1835 and 1840. Various circumstances conspired during that period to turn the attention of English capitalists to the Australian colonies. I will allude only to the attractive theories which were then put forward by the disciples of the Wakefield school, and to the vauntings of the excessive riches of New South Wales, which are to be found in the evidence taken before the Transportation Committee of the House of Commons. The real El Dorado was at last said to be found in Australia; and the only question asked was, why people would not come and share in the vast profits we were making. Capital then began to flow into the colony a great deal faster than it could be advantageously invested. For a time, however, all looked well, and the demand for stock which the opening of Port Phillip and South Australia created, caused the price of sheep, oxen, and especially of horses, to rise very rapidly. That during these years far too much capital came into the colony will, I think, be admitted, if we only consider the shape in which it must have come; and here I must be permitted to say that there appears to me to be a great want of clearness of apprehension as to what capital consists of. Many persons talk of bills of exchange or letters of credit, as if they were capital, which they are not, but only the representatives of capital. To transfer capital from one country to another, there must be a transfer of something corporal, something which in the widest acceptation of the word constitutes "merchandize." A man who, when about to emigrate to New South Wales, purchases in London a bill on Sydney, does not himself transfer his capital; he only makes a bargain with another party, who engages to do it for him; and that other party must send merchandize to meet the bill he draws, or it will be only a matter of account between himself and his correspondent, without any real transfer of capital having been effected.

The desire to emigrate to Australia during the years I have mentioned, causing a great demand for bills on Sydney, such bills were drawn, and, in order to meet them, vast quantities of goods were sent to Sydney, which were never ordered; in fact, the consignments of goods were no longer regulated by the state of the market in the colony, or by the demands of the merchants resident in Sydney, but by the demand which existed in London for bills on Sydney. Hence, enormous quantities of goods were sent to our market, quantities altogether disproportioned to the demand; the bills, however, drawn on account of these goods, were honoured, and the parties to whom they had been given were here with money in their hands. A great deal of this money was invested in mortgages or in loans—in loans, perhaps, to parties who never ought to have been trusted; much of it, also, was invested in the purchase of government lands, and especially of town allotments (or building land) not immediately productive, but expected rapidly to rise in value. The large sums realized by the sales of land were deposited, by the government, in the banks; the banks, consequently, increased their discounts; credit became greatly extended, and there was what is called an abundance of money. The colony appeared to be in a state of extraordinary prosperity; the number of ships in our harbour was pointed to with exultation; and it became a matter of boast, that we imported more goods from England than did the whole empire of Russia. And so matters went on—consignments increasing, land sales increasing, government money in the banks increasing, and discounts increasing, until the hollowness of the whole system was at length exposed. Merchants then found out that they had goods which they could no longer sell at any price, or at any credit; that their stores were full of articles for which there was no demand, from steam-engines down to pocket-handkerchiefs; and, what was still worse, of articles which had better been sunk to the bottom of the sea than brought into the colony, —such as carriages, champagne and bottled porter. The quantity of these latter articles consumed during the period of this fictitious prosperity was enormous. Why, the whole country, for miles, almost for hundreds of miles, round Melbourne, is strewed, to this day, with champagne bottles.

All these articles of luxury or folly, whether consumed or not consumed, constituted a dead loss to some party or other (it is to be hoped that the greater part of the loss fell upon the parties who sent them here); other articles, useful in themselves but perishable in their nature, rotted in the merchants' stores; and even articles, not perishable in their nature, were sold so far below their value, or to persons who have since become insolvent, that a large proportion of the capital introduced into the colony during the last five or six years, whatever shape it came in, may be considered as already absolutely lost, and more, I fear, is going the same way; nevertheless the cry is, that we want more capital from England, and that part of our distress is owing to our having sent capital out of the country

* *See* Note (A.), p. 108.

country to pay for emigrants! Capital, I will allow, we do want, but only under certain conditions; that is to say, on condition that the capitalist, or the person to whom it belongs, come with it—that he come and form one of us, and identify himself with our interests; and I do not doubt that any one possessed of common prudence, who will do this, will find that Australia is not yet a ruined country. But I desire to see no capital come here without its owner, to be invested only in loans or mortgages, at usurious interest; let us, rather than accept such fatal offerings, resolve, one and all, to exercise the most untiring industry, and the most pinching economy; and let those who cannot afford to hire shepherds go themselves and tend their sheep, as did the men who laid the first foundations of the wealth of Australia. This is the true way to dispel the existing panic, and to cause those to make investments in the country, who now hold back.

If there be any further reasons wanting to show that the existing distress is not to be attributed to the rise in the minimum price of land, I would point to other parts of Australia, where the distress is as great, or even greater, than in New South Wales, though no one can pretend that it is owing to such a cause. In South Australia, matters are far worse than they are here, though there has been no alteration in the price of land, and there is neither maximum nor minimum; land being sold by the Government at a fixed price, which remains the same as it was five years ago. In Van Diemen's Land, the depression is as great as it is here, though the quantity of land sold by the Government at any time is so small, that a rise in the price of it can have little or no effect on the prosperity of the colony.

At Port Phillip again, the rise in the minimum price to 12*s.* could have no effect, since scarcely any Government land was sold under 12*s.*, even when the minimum price was 5*s.*

And now allow me to ask, what is the real meaning of a minimum price, or the object of establishing one? It is merely a declaration on the part of Government, that it will not bring any land into the market under a certain price; or, in other words, that it will not, for the present at least, sell any land of an inferior quality. The Government does not pretend to prevent other persons, who have land, from selling it at any price they may choose to put upon it; the only thing the Government says, is, that so long as they sell their lands for less than a certain sum, the Government will not compete with them in the market. Neither does the Government attempt to force its own land into the market at or above its minimum price, though some persons argue very much as if it had attempted to do so; there is one way, indeed, in which the Government might attempt to do it, which would be, at the same time that it raised the minimum price of land, to declare that no person whatsoever should occupy or make use of any unalienated lands of the Crown; or in other words, for the Government at once to put an end to what is called "squatting." The Government might have said, your flocks and your herds shall not set their feet on an acre of Crown land, unless you choose to purchase it for 20*s.*; but the Government has said no such thing, and I have recorded my opinion in a despatch, which has been published in the colony and alluded to in the course of this debate, that any such attempt on the part of the Government would end in failure—that "it would be as easy to confine the Arabs of the desert within a circle traced upon their sands, as so confine the graziers or wool-growers of New South Wales within any bounds that can be assigned to them—that all the power of the Government would not suffice to bring back, within the limits of the lands which have been alienated, the flocks and herds which now stray over the boundless plains of New South Wales."* The Government will not, it is true, henceforth sell any land at less than 20*s.* per acre; but it will continue to allow persons, as heretofore, to depasture their flocks on the ungranted lands of the Crown, on easy terms. The refusal to sell land at a low price may occasion some temporary falling off in our land fund, but that it will permanently destroy that fund I do not believe. I am entirely opposed to the selling of large breadths of land at a low price, for the purpose of raising a temporary revenue. I am an advocate for selling at a comparatively high price, or not selling at all. I do not think land should be sold, except to persons who have some intention of improving it; and for any land that is worth improving, 20*s.* an acre is not too much. But it will be asked, if land in large quantities be not sold, how are we to get money with which to pay for immigrants? This question I will answer by another: who are they who want immigrants the worst? The reply must be—the squatters; and next to them the parties who received in times past large grants of land gratuitously. If the land fund fail, therefore, these are the parties to whom we must look for funds wherewith to bring immigrants to the colony.

The South Australian theory is, that the money obtained by the sale of land should be spent in the importation of labourers, to be employed upon the land which is sold; but this part of it is as inapplicable to New South Wales, as is the part which is founded on what may be called the Anti-dispersion principle, the fallacy of which in Australia has been so often exposed. The South Australian theory may be applicable to a country such as has been conjured up in vision, where land is valuable only in proportion to the labour that is bestowed upon it, and where no part of the land has been given away gratuitously; but in New South Wales land is valuable for grazing purposes, without the outlay on it of any labour†, whilst labour is required for extensive tracts of other lands which have been given away

* Despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 19th December 1840.

† Shepherds indeed are required, but it can scarcely be said that they lay out labour on the land.

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away for nothing. Any attempt, therefore, to measure the quantity of labour wanted, by the quantity of land sold, must be futile. Labour is wanted in New South Wales, and I believe every where else, not in proportion to the land that is sold, but in proportion to the increase of capital in the colony. Sheep and oxen increase much faster than the human species; consequently in proportion as their increase is greater than the increase of our population, we should want immigrants, even though the Government were never again to sell an acre of land.

The squatters may not be, and indeed I do not think they are, at the present moment, in a condition to contribute largely to the funds wanted for the importation of immigrants, but their condition will, it is to be hoped, improve; and as soon as the present depression or despondency shall have passed away, some new regulations respecting the occupation of Crown lands will be required. The squatters are now the most numerous class of our colonists; the squatting interest is becoming the prevailing interest in the country; squatting is superseding settling; and in fact, almost every body who has any property at all is a squatter. And what, I would ask, do the squatters now pay? Comparisons have been made between the price of sheep and the minimum price of land, and the Government is accused of a design to make persons pay 20*s.* an acre for land, of which three acres are required to feed a sheep. Was there ever in the whole world, it is asked, so foolish a Government as this of ours, which seeks to make us pay 60*s.* (the interest of which, at 10 per cent. is 6*s.* per annum), for as much land as will feed a sheep, which, when it has arrived at maturity, is worth only 5*s.*? I allow it would be a foolish Government, indeed, that were to attempt to do this; but what, let me again ask, does the Government really make a squatter pay for as much land as will feed a sheep? He pays for his license 10*l.* per annum, which license allows him to depasture on Crown lands any number of sheep or cattle which he may happen to possess, even though they may amount to 10,000 or 20,000. If we take, therefore, the very low average of 2,400 sheep to a station, he will pay 1*d.* per annum for the feed of each sheep, in lieu of 6*s.*, which it is assumed the Government seeks to make him pay; and if we add to this, the assessment which he pays towards the maintenance of a police beyond the boundaries of location, the amount will be only 2*d.* per annum, which is only about the seventh part of the price of one pound of wool, or about the seventeenth part of the fleece of the sheep. Now if, under such circumstances, people really mean to say, that they cannot compete with the Saxon wool-grower in the home market, notwithstanding that they have a protective duty in their favour of a penny per pound, I do not think we ought to invite immigrants to the country, but that on the contrary, we ought to prepare to pack up our goods and abandon it, as a concern that is worthless. For the rent or use of the land on which the fleece is produced, the Australian wool-grower pays less than 2*d.* per annum; and supposing it to weigh two and a half pounds, he has in the English market an advantage over the Saxon wool-grower of 2½*d.* on the same fleece, in the shape of a protective duty; yet it is said, that he cannot compete with the Saxon; if such be the case, it must be clear, at any rate, that the minimum price of land in Australia can have nothing to do with it.

It is well known to you all, gentlemen, that I have never myself advocated a very high minimum price. What I have always laboured to establish is, that the distinction should be well preserved between the minimum price and the upset price. I think the Government should abstain from bringing large quantities of land into the market, and that the upset price of all land should be regulated by what was the last selling price of land in the same locality, or of equal value; and if this principle were steadily acted upon, it would be of little importance what the minimum might be. A minimum price, however, has the effect of relieving the Government from the inconvenient pressure which would without it be felt, so long as the present erroneous views respecting the sale of land prevail in the colony. Public opinion is in favour of a low price; the officers of the Government, as members of the public, and partaking of the feelings of the public, are in favour of a low price; and under such circumstances, I esteem it fortunate, that the Parliament of Great Britain is about to take out of my hands a discretionary power, which I cannot exercise in a manner to satisfy my own conscience, or in the way which I verily believe to be most advantageous to the public, without placing myself in opposition to the wishes of the colonists, and being obliged constantly to overrule the opinions of those officers, upon whose assistance and cordial co-operation I must mainly rely in carrying on the business of Government. I have no doubt that the increase in the minimum price will ultimately be found beneficial. When the price was raised in 1839, from 5*s.* to 12*s.*, the quantity sold decreased, but the amount of money received did not. About 80,000 acres of land were sold less in 1839 than in 1838, but the money received was 10,000*l.* more; and in 1840 the quantity again decreased by 103,000 acres, whilst the money again increased by 10,000*l.*; and these numbers and sums have reference only to the old parts of the colony.* Still it will be said that these were years of speculation, and I acknowledge that they were.

I do not expect that we shall sell much land during the next two or three years; neither should we sell much even though the price were to be reduced to five shillings; but after a time we shall sell again, for land is wanted for other purposes besides the feeding of sheep; and the land which we do not sell we may, in the mean time, in some other way turn to profit. What, I confess, most surprises me is to find the great landed proprietors in the colony

* That is to say, exclusive of Port Phillip. *See* Note (B.), p. 109.

colony opposed to the rise in the minimum price, the tendency of it undoubtedly being to increase the value of their own lands. Whilst I cannot compliment them on their clear-sightedness, I must at any rate honour their patriotism, for their opposition to it can be founded upon no other ground than that of apprehension for the public good.

I now come to the point on which I differ more widely than on any other from the Report of the Committee,—I mean the opinion expressed in it, and still more strongly repeated in the seventh of the Resolutions now before the Council, that some part of the present depression is to be attributed to our having sent out of the colony large sums of money in payment for immigrants—by money meaning capital, the words being used synonymously. "During the last five years," says the Resolution, "no less than 45,544 souls have been introduced, at a cost to the colony of 829,840 *l.*, exclusively raised within itself, and remitted to the United Kingdom."

Exclusively raised within the colony, but in what manner raised? Not raised by the industry of the colonists, nor produced by traffic in it; but raised by the sale of land, and principally of unimproved land. What we have given in payment for immigrants is land, and that land we have assuredly not sent out of the colony. We have received in exchange for our land English capital, and that capital has been remitted to us in the shape of immigrants. "So vast an effort for so infant a community," the Resolution goes on to say, "could not fail to produce considerable exhaustion, nor be made without leading to a serious state of depression." Now, if we had created this land by any effort of our own, we might reasonably be expected to feel exhausted after it; but all that we have done in respect to the land has been to measure it, and bring it to sale. Moreover, some portion of it has been sold in London, and the price of it remitted to us directly in the shape of emigrants: in such an operation no one, I think, can maintain that there is any sending of capital out of the colony, and yet the effect produced would have been the same if every acre had been sold in London. The operation is precisely that of giving land for emigrants, and is just the same (in regard to the point at issue) as if we had given a number of acres of land to each emigrant arriving in the colony, varying according to the age or sex of each.

This may be again clearly exemplified by taking the case of naval or military settlers, who are, in fact, only immigrants of a superior or a favoured class. Formerly we gave to each officer, according to his rank or length of service, a quantity of land varying from 400 to 1,200 acres; and so long as we did this, no one supposed that there was any sending of capital out of the country. Now, instead of allowing the officer to select a given quantity of land, we allow him to obtain gratuitously a quantity, which is determined, not by the number of acres it contains, but by another measure of value; no money, however, passes between the parties, and no one, I believe, supposes that there is any sending of capital out of the country. The only difference in the case of ordinary immigrants is, that in order to avoid the inconvenience of giving land to the actual immigrants, we allow the intervention of third parties, and instead of absolutely bartering land for immigrants, we make use of the common medium with which all transactions beyond those of simple barter are conducted, namely, money. Let us suppose one hundred persons ready to come from England to New South Wales, and that in consideration of their coming to settle amongst us, we are to give amongst them two thousand acres of land; the most simple plan would be to let each of the hundred find his own way to the colony, and to give to each on his arrival his own proportion of the land, that is to say, twenty acres; the next simplest way of doing it would be for the hundred persons on the one side, and the Government on the other, to make a bargain with a third party, who should receive the whole two thousand acres in return for the trouble and expense of bringing the hundred persons to the colony; this would be a case of simple barter, and would in principle be just the same as if the Government had bartered its land for a cargo of horses or for a steam-engine; though, had the things imported been horses or steam-engines, it would have been clear to every body that there was capital imported, and none whatever exported. Advancing, however, a few steps beyond such primitive methods of doing business, the Government now gives its land to persons who give in exchange for it bits of paper, and gives these same bits of paper (or other equivalent pieces) to other persons, who bring the immigrants to the colony; but, notwithstanding this roundabout method of proceeding, what the Government really gives for the immigrants is still land, and it assuredly does not send that land out of the colony. This explanation must, I think, suffice to show that whether the land be sold in England or in the colony, so long as the money which is paid for the passage of the immigrants be supplied from England, there can be no sending of capital out of the country. But it may, perhaps, be argued that the case is different when the land is sold, not to a newly-arrived immigrant, bringing money with him from England, but to a person long settled in the colony. It may be said that such an old settler pays for the land with money produced by his own industry, and that such money is part of the capital of the colony, or that he pays for it by the sale of his wool, and that, as the wool is exported, capital is sent out of the colony. But here I must observe that the wool would be sent out of the country at any rate, and that it is desirable it should be sent out; the more capital of this description which we can send out of the colony the better; the export does not impoverish, but tends to enrich us. If the settler who is supposed to have sold the wool, and invested the proceeds of it in land, had, instead of buying land with it, kept the money in his pocket, or lodged it securely in some place where he could any day put his hand upon it, it would indeed have been better for him, as by having the money in reserve he might have been able to hold out against a season of depression, like that under which the colony is now labouring; but the acknowledgment of this only goes to strengthen the argument I hold, that our distress is owing

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to persons having engaged too readily in speculations of all sorts, including, of course, amongst the rest, speculations in land; but the hypothesis under which I am arguing is that the settler did buy land with the money derived from the sale of his wool, and the only question is, whether after having done so, and thus given his money to the Government, it was or was not for the advantage of the colony that the Government should spend it in the purchase of immigrants. It is allowed that immigrants were wanted, but it is said that the Government should have kept the settlers' money, and paid for immigrants with other money, which it might have borrowed in England. Now, what would have been the result if the Government had so done? Why, first, that the balances of Government at the different banks would have been increased; and, secondly, that the import of capital, that is to say, goods of every description, from England would have been increased, and consequently the mania of speculation which has brought the colony to its present depressed state must have been also increased; that, in fact, every evil which has afflicted the colony must have been aggravated.

The whole controversy, supposing it to be a controversy, may be reduced to this question: Has or has not capital come into the colony too rapidly? I maintain that between the years 1835 and 1840 it did come in too rapidly—more rapidly, that is to say, than it could be profitably employed; and that, consequently, large portions of it have been lost. The effect of paying for the passage of the emigrants out of the proceeds of the sale of lands has been to reduce *pro tanto* the quantity of capital coming into the colony, and consequently, *pro tanto*, to reduce the evils arising out of the excessive importation of capital. If the passage of the immigrants had been paid for by money borrowed in England, more capital must have come to the colony in the shape of goods, and so much more capital must have been lost. The balance of trade, as it is called, or, in other words, the excess of imports over exports, having been notoriously very great during the last few years, it seems to me scarcely possible that any evil can have arisen to the community during the same years from the exportation of capital. In any country where the value of imports greatly exceeds the value of exports, one of two things must be in the course of fulfilment: the country must be increasing in riches, or it must be contracting a debt; it may, however, be doing both things at once, and this is what, I believe, we have been doing in New South Wales. The capital of the colony is rapidly increasing, but a large portion of it is only lent to the colony by England, and has come in the baneful shape of money, seeking for usurious interest, which it will by-and-bye take a large proportion of the wool of Australia to pay. A colony like New South Wales can, indeed, bear every year a considerable excess of imports over exports without suffering inconvenience: first, because the home Government has to remit to the colony every year nearly 300,000 *l.* for the maintenance of its military and convict establishments; and secondly, because there is (exclusive of money belonging to loan and trust companies) a great quantity of capital yearly pouring into the colony for the purpose of permanent investment in it—capital, that is to say, of which the owners come with it. An excess, therefore, of imports over exports to the value of perhaps 500,000*l.* a year would not entail upon us any heavy debt to England; but during the few last years the balance of trade, as it is called, has been more than that against us, and it is not to be denied that we have during this time been contracting a debt to England—a debt which exists principally in the capital of our English banks and loan companies, but also to a considerable extent in private mortgages.

I come, therefore, to the conclusion that in all cases in which the money spent on the importation of immigrants has been the produce of English capital given in exchange for our lands, there has been no exportation of capital whatsoever, and that, even where the money taken in payment for our lands has come to us from old settlers, such money must either have been English capital too, or it must have been produced by the sale of a description of colonial capital, which it was desirable to export, and the exportation of which does not tend to impoverish, but to enrich us.

The exchange of wool or any other colonial produce, for immigrants, would indeed be hurtful to us, if it were carried to such an extent as to prevent our receiving other articles of which we stand in need, as, for instance, British merchandize of every description, machines, furniture, building materials, tea, sugar, wheat, flour, &c., &c. But have we any reason to complain that these articles have not come into the colony in sufficient abundance? On the contrary, is it not beyond dispute, that they have come a vast deal too fast upon us? Have I not already shown that the present panic is mainly to be attributed to the fact of their having come to us so much faster than we wanted them, that very large proportions of them were actually wasted and lost? It certainly might be possible for a colony to labour under the opposite evils, at the same time, of both importing and exporting too much capital; but then the capital exported must consist of some articles which it would be desirable to retain in the colony. If, for instance, whilst we were importing articles of luxury—carriages, bottled ale and champagne, or, still worse, large quantities of poison in the shape of spirituous liquors—we had been forced to export any article essential to our own sustenance or comfort, in order to pay for them, we should certainly have been acting disadvantageously (and it must be indeed disadvantageous to import such articles under any circumstances); but so long as we send out of the colony articles only which it is desirable to export, and get, in return for them, immigrants, of whom we stand in the greatest need, it does not appear to me that we are making any effort that ought to lead to exhaustion.

That individuals, indeed, have exhausted themselves by buying articles which they did not want, and land amongst the rest, I can hardly perhaps too often repeat, but this was the consequence

consequence of the mania for speculation which existed during the years from 1835 to 1840; which mania itself arose, not from the sending out, but from the pouring in, of capital; the same thing would have happened had Government hoarded its money, instead of spending it; and it would have been far worse had Government sold its land, not for ready money but on credit. The wisest thing for the Government to have done would perhaps have been to have refused to sell land at all; but gentlemen will, perhaps, remember the complaints which were made against me by the people of Port Phillip, for not, as they thought, bringing land fast enough to market.

As it is, capital to the amount of 800,000*l.* has been introduced into the colony in the shape of immigrants, the most advantageous form in which it can come, instead of coming in some other shape in which capital was not wanted. Immigrants, of the labouring class are, in fact, in New South Wales, to be regarded as capital: they are frequently, indeed, designated as "labour," but erroneously. They are the substances out of which labour may be extracted, and so is a steam-engine; but nobody calls a steam-engine labour, neither are horses or elephants called labour.

It may seem paradoxical, but I believe it true, that it is not desirable for any government to have more money at its command than is required for its current services. I believe that far more of the evil which this colony has suffered is to be attributed to our having hoarded money between 1832 and 1838, than to our having spent it since 1838. I often thank God that the money is gone; for I now have a ready answer for every person who comes to ask me to engage in expensive undertakings, which I had not, so long as we had large balances at the bank. Old Frederick of Prussia, a despotic monarch, saved money for his son; but that son shot it all away in gunpowder, in making war upon his neighbours; as the Lord Bishop remarked not long ago, that our own national debt was shot away, or rather, the borrowed money which caused the debt. We have shot away a good deal of our borrowed money, not in gunpowder, indeed, but in champagne.

But to revert to the important point at issue—How are we to get money to pay for the importation of immigrants? The first thing to be done is, I answer, to reduce the expenses of government; and if the council will but go hand in hand with me, I doubt not that much may be done in this way; but what, as yet, have you done, gentlemen? At the commencement of the present session I introduced two measures, calculated to lessen the expenses of government, and which, had they been passed as I presented them, would, I firmly believe, have had the effect, in a few years, if not immediately, of enabling us to apply to immigration every shilling of the revenue which is in any way derived from land; that is to say, not only the produce of the sale of lands, but quit-rents, ordinary rents, and also the produce of licenses to depasture stock beyond the boundaries of location; but of these measures, one (the Police and Public Works Bill) was absolutely and entirely rejected; the other (the Corporation Bill) was only passed by accompanying it with a bribe of between 70,000 *l.* and 80,000 *l.* to the people of Sydney and Melbourne.

I am determined, however, to persevere in the most rigid economy; and still endeavour, if possible, to apply the whole of the money derived, in any shape, from land, to the purposes of immigration; and until this shall have been done, or at least until the attempt shall have been made, I do not think we ought to have recourse to a loan, even if it were in our power to get one. The proposal to apply to the purposes of immigration the whole of the money derived, in any shape, from land, is not so chimerical as many may suppose. This colony has been accused of applying to other purposes than those of immigration large portions of its land fund; but it may surprise the persons by whom these accusations have been put forth, to learn, that, of the whole amount derived from the sale of land, since the system of selling land first began in 1832, more than 87 per cent. has been spent on immigration, and that a vast deal more than the remaining 13 per cent. has been expended in the survey and sale of the land, and in the protection of the aborigines—objects which are allowed to form charges on the land fund, even prior to that of immigration itself. It is not true, therefore, that the colony of New South Wales has applied any portion whatever of its land fund to purposes, the expense of which ought to be defrayed out of its ordinary revenue; and it is much, I think, to be desired, that the groundlessness of the charge which has been made against the colony should be exposed.* I have always contended, that the expense of the survey and sale of land, and also that incurred for the protection and civilization of the aborigines, are legitimate charges on the land fund; but am free also to contend, that if the exigencies of the colony be such as to require the expenditure of the whole land fund on immigration, it is quite legitimate, also, to defray such expenses out of the ordinary revenue. So long as we had a large and even superabundant land fund, it was proper to defray the expenses in question out of that fund, especially as our ordinary revenue was not then able to bear them; but circumstances having changed, our land fund having ceased to be productive, whilst our ordinary revenue has greatly increased, a different state of things has arisen, justifying, and even calling for, a different arrangement.

And here I must observe that, though I do not reckon on selling much land during the next two or three years, neither do I look on the land fund as by any means extinct. As soon as the present panic shall have passed away, and the futility be proved of any attempt to reduce the minimum price of land, when people, in fact, become thoroughly persuaded that a high price will be maintained, then will they begin again to buy readily enough, and at

* *See* Note (C.), p. 157.

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at prices too above 20*s.* an acre. I do not say they will do this for mere grazing purposes; but wherever grazing and other pursuits of industry can be combined, there we shall sell land; in less quantities, certainly, than before, but realizing, perchance, more money. And where land cannot be sold, it must be rented; the rents of all government lands must be rigidly collected, as, above all others, must the quit-rents. At the present moment we are paying interest on debentures at eight per cent., when nearly as much money is due to us for quit-rents as would enable us to pay them off. This state of things must not continue; the government cannot allow it. It is not just to those who regularly pay their quit-rents; and still less just to those who have redeemed their quit-rents, to allow these debts to remain outstanding.

Until all other means of providing money for the purposes of immigration shall have been tried, and the insufficiency of them proved, I must declare that I cannot, in the conscientious discharge of my own sworn duty to Her Majesty and to the people of this country, advise Her Majesty's Government to authorize the raising of any larger loan for the service of this colony than may be necessary to equalize, from year to year, the supply of immigrants, so as to relieve the local government, as far as possible, from the inconvenience of uncertainty in respect to the number of immigrants to be expected in any year.

I do not say, gentlemen, nor have I ever said, that I am absolutely opposed to a loan. Should the capital of the country go on increasing, and should we still sell no land, I think a loan would be justifiable; because, as I have already said, the want of labour is proportioned to the increase of capital, of which increase the sale of land is no criterion. Under the squatting system, it cannot be contended that the sale of land is any measure of the want of labour, and the squatting system has been so extended as to have become the system of the colony. But when we talk of a loan, it is essential to bear in mind, that there must be two parties to it—there must be a lender as well as a borrower, and where is this colony to look to for a lender? As to borrowing to any extent in the colony, at the exorbitant interest which is now demanded for money, it must be out of the question; and, though I have no doubt that interest must come down, until it bear a natural proportion to the rate of profit in the colony, I doubt whether it will, for a number of years, come down to five or even six per cent.; and to borrow money at any rate of interest beyond five per cent. would hardly be advisable under any circumstances. We must, therefore, look to the English capitalist; and what inducements have we to offer to him? Is it the way to induce him to lend us money to be constantly crying out that we are ruined; that things are come to such a pass, that it is absolutely better to be without property than to have it? Do we take the proper means to induce people to lend us their money, when we declare, day after day, that we cannot compete in the English market with the Saxon wool-grower, notwithstanding we depasture our flocks upon crown land, at only a nominal rent, and have a protection in the shape of a discriminating duty of a penny on every pound of our wool? Whether from the inferiority of the soil, or from the inferiority of the people, we do not say; but we declare that we cannot do it. Are statements such as these, I will ask, likely to induce people to lend us their money?—*put forth, moreover, as they are, not by the* ignorant multitude, who take their impressions from the events of the moment—not merely by newspaper correspondents or periodical writers—but gravely announced in this council by the sages of the land! I apprehend that the capitalists of England will not be very ready to lend us their money so long as this strain be continued. But it will be said, that the guarantee of the Home Government may be obtained, and that then every thing will go on smoothly. I grant that the guarantee of the Home Government *may* be obtained, and, if absolutely necessary, I trust that it will; but again let me ask, do we go the right way to obtain it or any other assistance from the Home Government? Can we expect the Home Government to be very ready to give us their assistance, when every thing they do or attempt to do for us is construed into evil? No matter whether it be Lord Glenelg, Lord John Russell, or Lord Stanley that is in office, every thing done is denounced as injurious to the colony, and even as intended to injure it; when it is stated, as it was no longer ago than yesterday in this council, that there is some sinister influence at work behind the scenes, some deep design to bring this colony to ruin, and that the government lends a willing ear to the designers!

I will not say that the statesmen whose names I have mentioned, or any one of them, would refuse to lend us assistance, because what they have hitherto done for us has been thanklessly received; but I must say, that we do not take the most courteous means of inducing them to help us. Secretaries of State are undoubtedly liable to error, like other mortals; and it has been my duty to point out some errors which have been committed in respect to this colony; but I am, nevertheless, as sincerely convinced as I am of any article of my faith, that nothing affecting the colony has been done in England from any other motive than a sincere desire to advance its prosperity in every way that is consistent with a due regard to the interests of other portions of the empire.

To return, however, to the question of a loan. It will naturally be asked, what security have we to give? I believe that we have very ample security; that the unsold lands of the colony, if properly administered, furnish as ample security as any one can desire; but then comes the question, how should they be administered? and this brings me to the plan of which the outline has been developed by the Lord Bishop.

I greatly regret that I cannot go the whole way with his lordship; that in fact I can only go a little way with him; and the sincerity with which I regret this will not be doubted by those who know that it is from the Bishop alone I have received any support in the views which I take of the minimum price. I go along with his lordship in thinking that

that the lands beyond the boundaries, or the lands now occupied by the squatters, are the sources from which the revenue may be drawn equal to all our wants; and I agree with his lordship also in thinking that, in order to draw a larger revenue from these lands, some alterations may be advantageously made in the tenure by which they are now held, and that some security should at least be given to the squatter for the value of the improvements which he may make upon them, since it must always be the interest of the landlord to have his land improved, whether the landlord be the Queen, or any private individual; but in the details of his plan I am forced to differ from his lordship, because those details involve a vast number of conditions, the observance of which experience forbids me to expect the Government would ever be able to enforce; and a vast number, too, of deferred payments, which I fear the Government would never be able to collect.

It should be borne in mind that the grants, which are called free or gratuitous in this colony, were not professedly gratuitous when they were made; that they involved a variety of conditions, such as those of settlement, cultivation and payment of quit-rents, and in many cases of other deferred payments, which the Government has in very few instances been able to enforce. I will ask the Colonial Secretary and the Auditor-General, who are here present, what the experience of Government is in respect to these deferred payments? Why, that even the quit-rents are collected with the greatest difficulty, and at an expense which makes it hardly worth while to collect them, notwithstanding that the security for their due payment is as ample as any that can be shown by the proprietor of Belgrave-square for the payment of his ground rents. And if such be the case in respect of quit-rents and of other rents, such as those, for instance, of the leases granted in the time of Sir Thomas Brisbane, all of which are due on lands situated in the older parts of the colony, and comparatively near the seat of government, how much more difficult would it be to collect dues arising out of lands situate hundreds of miles off, extending from Darling Downs to the Bogan, and from the Bogan to Corner Inlet. Any government that attempted to enforce deferred payments of this nature would certainly be defeated; the whole strength of the colony would be arrayed against it. For these reasons, therefore, I think no dependence is to be placed on a revenue to be raised by deferred payments, or, in other words, out of lands sold or given on credit. The only sure system which the Government can go on is that of sale for ready money. I beg also very distinctly to state, that I held these opinions long before I had any knowledge of an Act of Parliament, which, there is every reason to suppose, has already passed, and which, if passed, must entirely prevent the carrying into effect of the plans of the Lord Bishop. The proposed Act of Parliament is not confined to the fixing of a minimum price below which no land shall be sold; there are other provisions in it, such as, first, that all land shall be sold by auction; secondly, that it shall be sold only for ready money; and, thirdly, that no land shall be let on lease for any period longer than 12 months. It will scarcely, therefore, be prudent to rest our hopes on a plan which proceeds on principles directly opposed to such an Act of Parliament. But the Act of Parliament, it may be said, will be repealed. So it will, I have no doubt, *if, after a fair trial, it be found to work badly*; but I am equally certain that it will be allowed a fair trial; and for such a trial I do not think that four, five, or even six years will be considered too long a period; and that, consequently, even allowing the Act to be an injudicious one (which I am very far from thinking it), it would be most imprudent in us to rely upon any scheme which cannot be carried into effect whilst the Act remains in force.

Before I conclude, I must say a few words more respecting the squatters.

It has been said that I am the enemy of the squatters, and that I am bent on destroying the squatting interest. Now, although squatting did not owe its origin to me, I may safely say that I have been the best friend to the squatters that they ever had, and I believe I may add, I was the first person to point out to the Home Government, which I did in my despatch of the 19th of December 1840, the vast importance of the squatting interest to this colony. I am and always have been the advocate of squatting, but I do not advocate the putting of the squatter on a par with the purchaser of crown land. To do this would be effectually to nullify all the regulations which have been introduced for the disposal or sale of land, since land began to be of any value in the colony; and if I could even so far forget my own duty as to allow the person who may be the first to seize on any quantity of crown land to become the virtual proprietor of it, there are other and superior authorities who will not allow their regulations to be so evaded.

So obviously does the squatting system act to prevent the sale of crown lands, that the late Secretary of State, in a despatch which has been laid before the council,* pointed out the propriety of raising the price of a license to depasture stock beyond the boundaries to five or six times its present amount. Nor was his Lordship prompted to this by any communication from New South Wales beyond a simple narration of facts. It scarcely appears to me that we can go at present as far as his Lordship's suggestion would lead us; but I am satisfied that whilst it is desirable, on the one hand, to improve the tenure of the squatter in every way in which it can be done without indisposing him to become a purchaser of land, so we must, on the other, as soon as the present despondency shall have passed away, make several important alterations in respect to squatting licenses. The opportunity may, if possible, be afforded to the squatter of purchasing as a homestead some moderate portion of the land which he occupies, without forcing him to take a quantity,

* Dated 20th June 1841.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Speech of Sir *George Gipps*.

9 Sept. 1842.

tity, which, at the present high minimum price, his means might not enable him to pay for; such, purchase, however, must be at auction (so long as the contemplated Act of Parliament remains in force), and for ready money. On the other hand, every station must be separately licensed (which is not the case at present), and the quantity of land held under any single license must not exceed what may be necessary for a given number of sheep or oxen. In fact, licenses must be more nearly assimilated to leases than they now are, and the occupation of any land without lease or license (whether within or without the boundaries) must be most strictly prohibited.

The practice which is growing up of forming stations only for the purpose of selling them must be prohibited also; and I am very much disposed to think that a person who may form a station without the previous permission of the Government must in no case whatever be allowed to retain it. The formation of stations without the permission of Government is the principal cause of those atrocities, whether committed by or on the aborigines, which bring discredit on the whole colony, and render necessary the maintenance of an expensive police force, even in the uttermost parts of the wilderness.

I have already spoken of the difficulty with which the rights of the Crown, and even its most unquestioned rights, can be enforced at great distances from the seat of Government, if ever suffered to fall into abeyance, or if the assertion of them be deferred. I will, in conclusion, only on this head remind the council of an instance which occurred but as yesterday—the first and only instance in which I have exercised the undoubted right of refusing to renew a license. What then occurred has acted, I may say, on me as a warning (and it will be, I trust, a warning to all future governors) of the necessity of proceeding with great firmness, but, at the same time, with great caution, in the administration of the lands which form in this colony the domain of the Crown.

Note (A.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of SPECIE in the Colony of *New South Wales*, in the First Quarter of the Year 1841, and in the Second Quarter of 1842.

	Quarter ending 31 March 1841.	Quarter ending 30 June 1842.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In the several banks at Sydney and Melbourne - - -	342,137 11 5	488,865 9 1
In the military chest - - - - - - - -	32,769 19 2	
In the Colonial Treasury - - - - - -	38,900 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	413,807 10 7	488,865 9 1

The quantity of coin in the possession of private individuals cannot be correctly ascertained; but, on account of the sums brought in by immigrants, it must have been more in 1842 than in 1841.

RETURN of the AMOUNT of DEPOSITS in the BANKS of the Colony (collectively), during the First Quarter of the Year 1841, and the Second Quarter of 1842.

	Quarter ending 31 March 1841.	Quarter ending 30 June 1842.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total amount of the average deposits, as given in the bank returns, made under the Act of Council, 4 Vict. No. 13 -	1,123,636 14 1	965,785 14 4
Deduct government deposits, belonging to the military chest and colonial treasury - - - - - - - -	262,036 - -	65,891 - -
Deposits of individuals - - - £.	861,600 14 1	899,894 14 4

Note

Note (B.)

RETURN of LAND sold in the Colony of *New South Wales*, in the Years 1838, 1839 and 1840.

N. B.—The minimum price was raised from 5*s.* to 12*s.* in 1839.

	Years	COUNTRY LANDS.			TOWN ALLOTMENTS.			COUNTRY LANDS AND TOWN ALLOTMENTS.		
		Acres.	Price per Acre.	Sum.	Acres.	Price per Acre.	Sum.	Acres.	Price per Acre.	Sum.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Old Parts of the Colony.	1838	278,323	– 5 4¾	75,159 5 11	185 3 26	17 7 4	3,228 13 5	278,509	– 5 7½	78,387 19 4
	1839	198,198	– 8 1¾	80,836 7 5	231 0 22	29 – 11¼	6,714 2 3	198,429	– 8 9¾	87,550 9 8
	1840	94,878	– 13 1¾	62,360 5 10	513 1 25	69 3 7¾	35,518 13 9	95,391	1 – 6¼	97,878 19 7
Port Phillip.	1838	38,653	– 13 3	25,587 17 9	41 1 12	213 11 7¼	8,826 5 4	38,694	– 17 9½	34,414 3 1
	1839	38,283	1 11 11	61,102 14 6	65 1 8	137 19 –	9,008 2 8	38,348	1 16 6¾	70,110 17 2
	1840	82,729	1 12 11	136,367 15 8	169 2 16	487 16 2	82,732 10 –	82,899	2 12 10	219,100 5 8

Note (C.)

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the LAND FUND of *New South Wales*, from 1832 to 1842.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross proceeds of the sales of land, of every description, from the beginning of the year 1832 up to the present time - - - - - - - - -				1,090,583	17	2
Amount actually paid during the same period, on account of immigration into the colony from the United Kingdom * - - - - - - - - -				951,241	17	4
Difference - - - £.				139,341	19	10
Amount paid within the same period on account of the survey of land, and the expense of bringing it to sale - - -	198,417	17	11			
Amount expended during the same period on the protection and civilization of the Aborigines - - - - - -	63,097	2	–			
				261,514	19	1
Excess in expenditure over receipts, or the amount which has been paid out of the ordinary revenue of the colony - - - - - - - - £.				122,173	–	1

Compiled from a Return by the Auditor-general of the colony, dated September 7, 1842.

* Being more than 87 per cent. of the whole amount received.

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION.

GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *August* 1842.

567.

Under 4 *oz.*

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GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Colonial Land and Emigration-office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 30 July 1842.

My Lord,

WE propose on the present occasion to present a general account of our proceedings during the last twelvemonth. The nature of our duties calls upon us to make frequent Reports on questions as they arise, and these are produced to Parliament from time to time, as the demand for information on subjects to which they relate may require. But it is at the same time in conformity with our general instructions, and with your Lordship's wish, that some general review of the whole should from time to time be made; and it may not be without considerable convenience thus occasionally to present one collective statement of the measures which have been adopted, and of the leading incidents that have occurred in the great work of colonisation, which every year is making increasing progress.

The practical duties of our Board, in regard to the public, were divided by the instructions which we received with our Commission into three heads: the diffusion of accurate statistical information concerning the colonies, the sale of the waste lands, and the conveyance of emigrants. We shall follow this division in our present Report.

Diffusion of Information.

We have taken various steps to procure such accurate information from the colonies as we thought might be useful to the persons in this country, of different classes, who were directing their thoughts to emigration. For the North American Provinces we prepared a series of questions, divided into two sets, with reference to the circumstances of the two classes of capitalists and labourers. In the one set we applied for information upon every point connected with the facilities which were afforded in effecting a settlement upon the waste lands, the expense attending the clearance of them, and the profits likely to arise from their cultivation. In the other set we inquired as to the assistance rendered to the poorer class of emigrants in proceeding into the interior of the country, the rate of wages, the cost of necessaries, and the general expense of living; together with such other questions bearing upon the interests of both classes as we thought likely to elicit useful information. These queries were sent to the Governor-general of Canada, and by him transmitted to the lieutenant-governors of the other North American colonies, as well as to such persons as were best qualified to throw light on the subjects to which they related. They have been, we are happy to say, very fully and satisfactorily answered; and we were accordingly enabled to furnish the public, soon after the commencement of this year, with a body of information more complete than any which we believe had before been communicated from authentic sources. We took the opportunity of the publication of these returns to prefix to them some other statements and tables, which we believed might be of use or interest to parties contemplating emigration. The first edition of the pamphlet, published at Mr. Charles Knight's, at a very cheap rate, was rapidly sold, and the second edition is in the course of being disposed of.

We have also prepared forms of regular returns, some to be made quarterly, and others yearly, from all the colonies to which emigration is proceeding, or in which lands are sold. The object of the immigration returns is to show the number of immigrants who have arrived in each colony, distinguishing males from females, and adults from children, the deaths and births which have occurred on the voyage, and the different classes of labourers to which the immigrants belonged. The fullest information is also required as to the demand for labour which may exist, the means of remunerating it, and the cost of living for the poor. The object of the land returns is to show the

amount of town and country lands in each colony which have been sold or leased during the past year, the sum received for them, and the application of that sum; the amount of land still remaining to the Crown, both surveyed and unsurveyed, and the expenditure of the survey department. These forms are printed in the volume of Papers recently presented to Parliament on the subject of emigration*. In transmitting them to the governors of the different colonies, we suggested that it would be desirable that the particulars required by them should be prepared and transmitted to the Colonial Department as early as possible after the expiration of each year, with a view to their presentation to Parliament in the course of the ensuing Session. This suggestion was complied with by Lord John Russell, who, in the circular despatch sending the forms to the governors, stated that he attached much importance to the regular transmission of the returns. And when they shall have been completed from the Australian colonies, we shall hope to be enabled to communicate to the public the same description of information in regard to them, as we have already done in the case of the colonies situated in North America.

* House of Commons, 301, 1842.

In cases which have been of a pressing character, we have taken special means to make known any circumstances of which early notice was important to the public, and have occasionally announced them, under your Lordship's directions, by notices in the Gazette. But independently of communicating such information of a general character as we have just referred to, a large correspondence is maintained between our Board and private individuals in every part of the country, interested directly or indirectly in the sale of colonial lands and in the conveyance of emigrants. The amount of this correspondence has been steadily increasing since the formation of our office; and though the results from it are not capable of being produced in any tangible shape, it forms, of course, an essential part of our practical duties.

Before quitting this part of the subject, we may allude to the Papers that are from time to time presented to Parliament as being among the most important means of diffusing information; and believing that it may possibly be of use for purposes of reference, we propose to enumerate a few of the most material that have been printed. In August 1840, there was printed for the House of Commons a volume of papers exhibiting the principal transactions of this Board, since its creation in the beginning of that year. In 1841 there was printed at the commencement of the year, the principal correspondence that had taken place on lands and emigration in New South Wales, and in the other Australian colonies; and in the Autumn were produced some important papers, on the excess to which the emigration on bounty to New South Wales appeared to have gone. In the same year was also printed the Annual Report of the Council of New South Wales upon Immigration, and likewise a correspondence upon the same subject in Canada, which included the Annual Report of the chief agent for immigrants into that province. We ought not to omit from our list of the papers produced in 1841, the correspondence which resulted in the formation of a new colony at the Falkland Islands. Throughout all these papers were dispersed the reports which from time to time it had been our duty to make upon the subjects to which they related, as the occasions arose. In 1842 there have been presented, previously to the present time, the following papers:—A copy of the Report from our Board recommending the amended Passengers' Bill, which was soon afterwards introduced by your Lordship; a collection of various statistical returns on the disposal of colonial lands, and the progress of emigration, including the customary annual return of the whole number of emigrants from the United Kingdom; and more recently, a volume of considerable size, consisting of the Correspondence on Emigration, exclusive of Lands, since the date of the general volume that was printed in 1840. We will only add to this recapitulation of some of the more prominent documents which have appeared, that besides their direct and important object of affording information to Members of the Legislature, we find that Parliamentary Papers of this kind are of great use in conveying intelligence to parties, whether in this country or in the colonies, who have an interest in the matters to which they relate.

No. 613, 1840.

No. 81, Feb. 1841.

No. 10, Sept. 1841.

No. 241, April 1841. Presented by Her Majesty's command, 1841.

Presented by Her Majesty's command, 1841.

Presented by Her Majesty's command, 1842.

No. 231, March 1842.

No. 301. June 1841.

Sale of Lands.

Legislative Enactments.

The next division of our subject is the Sale of Colonial Lands.

It has been often remarked that the variations which at successive periods have been made by merely administrative authority in the principle upon which the waste lands should be disposed of have discouraged the public from investing money in the purchase of them. The Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate the subject in 1836, reported that the system of sale had not yet been productive of all the good which might be expected to flow from it when brought into more extended operation, and with the guarantee of an Act of Parliament. They therefore recommended that the principle should be affirmed by an Act of the Legislature, in order to give to it a character of permanency and stability which it did not then possess. The same opinions were expressed by the Parliamentary Committee of last year upon the affairs of South Australia, with direct reference, indeed, to that colony alone, but in terms which showed that the Committee had weighed the applicability of their views to all. We rejoice, therefore, in having to record, that during the last 12 months the mode in which the public lands shall be disposed of in the most extensive regions which are now in the course of settlement by British enterprise and industry, including, therefore, not only Australia but Canada, has been fixed and regulated by legislative enactments. As regards Australia, the measure was introduced by your Lordship into Parliament during the present session, and has recently passed into a law. By this Act, it is provided that no part of the public land shall ever be alienated, except by sale; that all lands shall be exposed once at least to public competition, at an up-set price of not less than 1*l.* per acre, and that the portions of ordinary country lands which, having been so offered, may remain unsold, shall afterwards be purchaseable at the same price at which they had been put up and not bought. It is also enacted that the lowest up-set price, once established in any of these colonies, is not to be reduced, except by Act of Parliament, and that one-half at least of the proceeds of the sales must of necessity be appropriated to immigration. While such has been the provision made by Parliament for regulating sales of lands in Australia, an Act for the same purpose in Canada was passed by the Legislature of the United Province in their first session. According to this law, the public lands are to be sold at a price to be from time to time fixed and ascertained by the authority of the Governor. The Governor may also grant a right of purchase by private contract to persons interested in acquiring particular portions of land; and he is empowered to bestow free grants of not more than 50 acres upon actual settlers. The funds to be realised under the provisions of the Act are not specially appropriated, but will form part of the general revenue of each colony.

It may perhaps seem remarkable, that the two laws which have been passed so nearly at the same time, and consequently when the same amount of information upon the facts bearing on the subject was possessed by both Legislatures, should be based upon principles which are in some respects essentially different; and that by the Colonial Act a large measure of discretion is allowed to the governor of the province, which by the Imperial Act is not conferred even upon Her Majesty in Council. It is, however, to be observed, that the circumstances of Canada and of Australia, as affecting the mode in which their lands should be sold, are in many respects very unlike. A long experience in Canada has shown that while the system of auction introduces, as it can hardly avoid doing, a great amount of uncertainty and delay in the acquisition of land, it has seldom, if ever, been attended with advantage to the public revenue. Large portions of the public lands have already passed into the hands of private proprietors, who retain them in a state of wildness, and as sellers of land are competitors in the market with the Government. In the neighbouring states, moreover, every facility is afforded for the ready acquisition of land at the most moderate rates. There can scarcely therefore be any inducement to purchasers to make any advance upon the low average price at which the public lands are offered for sale. Again, as regards the application of the money arising from the sale of lands, this revenue is by the Act of Union made to form part of the consolidated fund, and appropriated to the payment of the

public debt and the fixed charges of government; and while it could not, consistently with the objects which it was deemed indispensable to provide for by that law, have been made available for immigration, neither do there exist the same motives of policy for such an appropriation in Canada, so long as the spontaneous immigration of British labourers continues to the great extent which it annually reaches at present. Upon the third point of difference between the Canadian and the Imperial Land Act, we have on another occasion stated to your Lordship that we look with considerable apprehension to the renewal in any form of the system of free grants. We do not doubt, however, that the objections to which they were formerly found open, will induce the utmost caution and watchfulness on the part of the provincial government in carrying out the scheme which has been authorised by the present law.

On the other hand, as regards Australia, the experience of the past has shown that though the method of sale by auction has in some instances proved inconvenient and oppressive to persons desirous of being purchasers of land, yet the adoption of sale by a fixed price would, in many instances, have involved the loss of a very considerable portion of the revenue which, under another mode of proceeding, has actually been realised. A mixed system, by which both methods of sale might be combined, appeared the most likely, if properly administered, to ensure the benefits and obviate the evils of each. It was this view which induced us at an early period last year to submit our opinion in favour of such a plan to the consideration of the Secretary of State; and its adoption was afterwards recommended by the higher authority of the Committee of the House of Commons on South Australia, after they had closely investigated all the facts and reasonings which bore upon the subject. And it is accordingly such a mixed plan which is established in Australia by the present Act, requiring in all cases the check in the first instance of an exposure to public competition, but afterwards affording the *bonâ fide* settler an opportunity of acquiring, without the delay or uncertainty of auction, the ordinary country lands of the colony.

Having thus adverted separately, as was due to their importance, to the legislative enactments by which the disposal of the waste lands in the most extensive regions open to British settlers is in future to be regulated, perhaps the most convenient course which we can pursue, is to state in regard to each of the colonies any circumstance of recent occurrence, connected with the disposal of its waste lands, which may appear deserving of notice in a review of so general a character as the present.

Disposal of Lands in New South Wales.

In New South Wales, within a comparatively recent period, the greatest activity prevailed in the purchase of the Crown Lands. For a time, two modes of sale existed, that by auction in the older portions of the colony, and by fixed price in the district of Port Phillip. In the latter case there was combined with the fixed price a method of what has been called special survey, by which any person paying down the price of eight square miles was entitled to select his land in any of the unsurveyed districts he might think fit, and demand that it should be surveyed for him. Land to the value of nearly 50,000*l.* was sold under this system, but after a short time it was abolished, as it was feared in the colony that it might be attended with the evils attendant upon too great a dispersion of the population. Under the Australian Land Act, to which we have already referred, the Governor will have a discretionary power of selling by private contract, if he thinks proper, a block of 20,000 acres of unsurveyed land in any part of the colony, but subject to various limitations as to price, figure of the block, and the extent of the survey to be effected by the Government.

Return in Appendix (A.) to New South Wales Councils' Reports, 536, II. 1839, p. 1. These statements are taken from the Returns in House of Commons Paper, No. 231, 1842, p. 7.

The revenue arising from the sale of land in New South Wales had gone on steadily increasing from the year 1832, when it amounted only to 12,509*l.*, up to 1840, for which year, and the one immediately preceding, the returns show the following very large amounts of receipts:

1839.	Sydney District - - - -	£. 96,518
	Port Phillip - - - -	70,060
	Total - - -	£. 166,578

1840.	Sydney District - - - -	£. 99,231
	Port Phillip - - - -	218,020
	Total - - -	£. 317,251

It is also a remarkable fact, that by a return made up the 30th June 1840, the average price which had been realised for town allotments in Melbourne, at Port Phillip, appears to have been not less than at the rate of 939*l.* per acre. After the last of the above mentioned years, the sale of land seems to have received a decided check; and a statement of the amount for the first 11 months of 1841, gives only 84,145 *l.* Various causes have been assigned for this great decrease. It probably must have arisen in some degree from the exhaustion of capital by the sales of the previous year; and perhaps still more from the commercial distress which has so extensively prevailed in the colony. We think a caution may be derived from the circumstance of its sudden decrease, as to the prudence of giving countenance to the plan, which has been frequently suggested, of borrowing money upon the security of this fund, and in reliance on the continuance of a revenue which appears capable of such great fluctuation.

Return enclosed in Sir G. Gipps's despatch of 30th June 1842. Commons Paper, No. 81, 1841, p. 4.

Sir G. Gipps' Minute for Council, 30th November 1841, in Commons Paper, 301, 1842, p. 22.

Any account of the mode of disposing of lands in New South Wales would be very imperfect, which did not refer to the system that so extensively prevails of granting licences to use lands for pasture. It had long been an established regulation of the Government that no land should be sold beyond the part of the country laid out into counties; and the extreme boundaries of all the existing counties, therefore, came to be known by the name of the Boundaries, or Limits of Location. Until lately they were confined to the 20 counties around Sydney, and the lands in the vicinity of Port Phillip, but some other important districts have since been added, as we shall presently have occasion to mention, to the places available for permanent settlement. Within the limits of location land has either been sold or let on lease; beyond those limits it has been neither sold nor let, but licences have been granted for the occupation of such portion of land as may be desired by proprietors of stock, on each of which licences a fee of 10*l.* is payable annually, and an assessment under a local ordinance (2 Vict. No. 27) is levied on the stock depastured thereon. Each allotment of land for which a licence is thus given, is called a station, and the size of the stations may vary from 5,000 to 30,000 acres. The extent to which this system has been made use of is very large indeed. By the latest return which we have seen, being for the last half year of 1840, the number of stations was 718; the people living within the districts in which they were comprised amounted to 7,068; there were between 9,000 and 10,000 acres in cultivation, and the stock amounted to nearly a million and a half of sheep, besides a large quantity of horses and cattle. The extent of the lands over which the parties had a right to depasture this stock is not stated in the document to which we are now referring; but in the similar return for the previous half year, when the number of stations was only 673, the runs were estimated to reach over 3,022,560 acres. The amount of assessment at the end of the year 1840 was 5,216*l.* In closing the recapitulation of these facts, we may observe that the previous explanation of the nature of the licensing system has been drawn by us from an exceedingly useful and interesting despatch of Sir George Gipps's, that was printed for Parliament in March 1841, on the progressive discovery and occupation of New South Wales. The recent Act on Land-sales has continued to the Governor the power of granting pasture licences for periods not exceeding 12 months, and exempts the lands from sale so long as the licence for their occupation continues in force.

Commons' Paper, No. 301, 1842, p. 54.

Commons' Paper, No. 241, 1841, p. 30.

Commons' Paper, No. 120, 1841.

A new district at Portland Bay, near the south-western extremity of the colony, was opened for settlement in the autumn of 1840. At the first sale 337 acres, which were disposed of, produced the sum of 17,245 *l.*, being at the average rate of more than 50 *l.* per acre. This number of acres was composed of 20 acres for building, which sold at the rate of 551 *l.* per acre; 50 acres of land, fit for garden, which produced 64 *l.* per acre; and 267 acres of cultivable land, which sold for 11 *l.* 7 *s.* per acre. We need make no comment on the signal illustration which these figures afford of the value that people on the

spot, practically conversant with the subject, attach to well situated lands in Australia, even where they are quite newly offered to permanent occupation.

In the same year a valuable country, of considerable extent, lying at the south east extremity of the colony, was discovered by a foreigner, Count Streleski. It is stated to comprise "3,600 square miles of forests, plains, and valleys, which in richness of soil, pasturage, and situation, cannot be surpassed." These favourable accounts have been confirmed by the reports of private parties who have subsequently explored the country, entering it from the coast. From their statement it also appears probable, that there is very good anchorage at the adjacent inlet, called Corner Inlet, which is represented by them to communicate with a fine country traversed by various rivers. Land had already been demanded of the government in the neighbourhood, and the Governor had taken measures for reserving there the site of a town. There seems every reason to expect that it may at no distant day take its rank among the many important settlements which have been successively established in different parts of New South Wales.

There is another portion of the country, in a different direction, for it is situated in the northern part of the colony, which is represented to be of the finest description, and which has long been ready for occupation. The Surveyor-general, in recent evidence before the Legislative Council, states that these lands, situated some of them in the county of Macquarrie, some at Clarence River, and others at Moreton Bay, would probably command an immediate sale. Of one portion he says: "There is a great abundance of land on the banks of the Clarence of the very best quality, well watered, having the advantage of water carriage, and not too heavily timbered." The Legislative Council have strongly recommended that portions of these lands, as well as of lands situated in other districts of the colony, should now be opened, "under a full assurance," they say, "that such a measure would not only be the means of raising a large amount of revenue, but be conducive also to the general welfare of the colony." We apprehend that there is no doubt that this advice will be complied with, and that the further settlement of this great and prosperous colony may be expected to make rapid progress upon good and sound principles.

Port Essington.

Before leaving the subject of New South Wales, we would advert very briefly to a settlement which, though removed to a great distance, is under the same Government. We mean Port Essington, the only inter-tropical portion of Australia which has yet been occupied by Europeans. When we formerly submitted our views at great length upon the formation of a settlement on this spot, Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to sanction any advance of money to defray the cost of its first establishment. We were recently directed by your Lordship to endeavour to ascertain how far the mercantile interest would be prepared to support the scheme of a commercial establishment at Port Essington, if the Government should determine upon forming a permanent settlement there. We made the necessary inquiries in various quarters, but have hitherto been unable to find that there are any individuals in this country who feel any particular interest in the establishment of a settlement on this spot, or who would be prepared to make any offer for the acquisition of town allotments, which we understood it was chiefly intended to offer for sale. It will remain to be seen whether any more active interest in the place will manifest itself at Sydney. In the meantime, it continues in the occupation of the Government, but no private party has as yet acquired a right of property in the land. Its fine harbour, however, and its convenient position, seem fitted to render it at some future time a valuable settlement for commercial purposes; and may prove the means of affording refuge to the crews of ships wrecked in the dangerous passage of Torres Straits, as well as refreshment for vessels which have come through that navigation on their way to China and the East Indies.

Van Diemen's Land.

Returns in Commons' Paper, 231, 1842, p. 7.

In Van Diemen's Land, the revenue arising from the sales of land amounted in 1839 to 23,256 *l.*, and in 1840 to 55,305 *l.*, and the Governor reports that considerable tracts of valuable soil still remain in the possession of the Crown. The lands having been sold at auction, the average price during the last year abovementioned,

abovementioned, was 11 *s.* 4 *d.* per acre. We are glad to find that it is the intention of the local government to settle the long pending question of the arrears of quit-rents in this colony. It has been resolved, that all arrears before the year 1835 are to be given up, and payment of the rest by instalments is to be enforced. It is quite just that all persons should be required to comply with the conditions upon which they have accepted their grants of land, and we are happy to see it officially stated that the circumstances of the settlers at the present time are most favourable to such a measure, inasmuch as their farms are now very generally worth at least twenty times the quit-rent valuation. Believing that the collection of the quit-rents may often bring the Government and the settlers into unpleasant collision, we have recommended that the alternative of a redemption upon moderate terms should at all times be open to the proprietors.

Western Australia.

In Western Australia the course of improvement, though slow from the faults of its early settlement, is marked and constant. Notwithstanding the enormous extent of the lands held by individuals, large portions of which, as they could never cultivate them, it must be presumed they would be desirous of selling, it appears that 13,666 acres of the public lands were last year sold by auction at an average price of 11 *s.* an acre. The total quantity of land in this colony which had been alienated from the Crown to the end of 1840, was not less than about one million and a half acres, while the whole population at that time amounted to only 2,354, of which number only 1,205 were adult males above 12 years of age. The large original grants which were made subject to conditions of improvement, have, to a certain extent, been in course of diminution since 1837; an arrangement having been made with the settlers by the authority of the Secretary of State, under which they were entitled, when the conditions of improvement had not been fulfilled, upon the surrender of a portion of the grant, to claim a full title to the remainder, or upon the surrender of the whole, to be allowed a certain remission of price in any purchases of land they might afterwards effect. The Governor has also more recently afforded facilities to the settlers to redeem their allotments, whether in town or country, from the obligations attaching to them, by a small pecuniary payment; and from this source a land revenue of some considerable amount has been realised. The local legislature has recently imposed a tax of one per cent. upon the transfer of private lands. Under the peculiar circumstances of this colony, we believe that this measure is right in principle, but the smallness of the amount, with reference to the cheapness of land, forbids us to anticipate any important result from it in contributing to the fund applicable to the service of emigration. This colony is much distinguished for the attention which has been paid by the authorities in it to the welfare and preservation of the aborigines; and the only other point connected with the disposal of the public lands which we would mention, is the plan recently adopted by the Governor, and which has received your Lordship's sanction, of granting a certain remission of money in the purchase of land to any settler who can prove that he has kept a native in his employ for two years; and a still larger remission in any case where it can be proved that a native has been instructed in any useful trade or calling. This plan proceeds upon the principle that a native reclaimed from wildness is a labourer gained to the colony, and that payment may be made for his instruction at the same rate as would have been done for his conveyance from Europe. We would offer no objection to the soundness of the principle, but we think that the utmost caution will be required to guard against abuse in carrying it into effect.

Returns in Commons' Paper, 231, 1842, p. 7.

New Zealand.

With regard to New Zealand, the most important subject connected with the settlement of its lands, and indeed with its future prosperity, is the adjudication of the claims of parties professing to have acquired land in the islands before they became a colony of this country. A commissioner for the adjustment of these claims was sent from this country in the month of May 1841, but as yet a report of his proceedings has not been received. The principles

on which these claims should be adjusted were first settled by an Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, passed in August 1840, which was afterwards replaced by an Act passed in New Zealand itself, embodying almost all the same provisions. The Governor has since reported his intention to introduce a new Bill on the subject, but it has not yet reached this country. In the meantime two towns have been occupied and laid out by the Governor, one called Russell, on the Bay of Islands, and the other Auckland, situated in a more central position in the Northern Island, and which is to be the capital of the colony. Returns have been received of the first land sale at Auckland, from which it appears, that no less a sum was realised than 24,275 *l.* for 49 allotments, containing only 44 acres, being at the average of 552*l.* per acre. The New Zealand Company have, as your Lordship is aware, extended their settlements in other parts of the islands, upon the lands assigned to them under the engagement entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Company in the month of November 1840. They have also contracted for the purchase of 50,000 additional acres, the condition of the purchase being that they shall expend, under our superintendence, 40,000 *l.* upon emigration to the colony. This expenditure having been reported by the Company to have been incurred, the accounts are now nearly ready for the usual investigation; and we understand that they are in treaty with your Lordship for a further purchase of the same kind. Another association also in this country, who, before New Zealand became a colony, had bought land there under a native title, and having resold a portion of it, had engaged to the purchasers to expend a certain amount of the money they received in sending out labourers, have been admitted to the benefit of the agreement with the New Zealand Company, and their accounts are to be examined by the same gentleman who was appointed to perform that task for the New Zealand Company.

Sales of Colonial Lands in this Country.

Before leaving the subject of the disposal of lands in the Australian Colonies, we would mention, that under our commission we have exercised the power which has now been confirmed to us by the Australian Land Act, of contracting in this country for the sale of lands in those colonies. The course pursued is, that the intending purchaser deposits money in sums of 100*l.* each at the Bank of England, to the account of the agent-general for Crown colonies, and this fact being notified to us, we grant him a certificate of such payments having been made. The certificate is received in the colony as equivalent to money in the purchase of either town or country allotments at public auction or at the fixed price. The chief inducements to persons so to deposit their money in this country were considered to be partly the security of it as a mode of remittance, and the gain that might attend it in certain states of the exchange, but chiefly the circumstance that, by the payment of this money at once into the hands of the Government, it could be viewed as so much land revenue realised, and admitted of conferring upon the purchasers the privilege of proposing a certain number of labourers, in proportion to their deposits, to be conveyed to the colony at the public expense. The emigrants so named are required to be strictly of the labouring class, and must fall within our rules established for the general benefit of the colony, upon such points as character, age, proportion of the sexes, and trade or calling; but when found to come within those conditions, we grant them a free passage, and are always ready, if desired, to endeavour to provide for their accommodation by the same opportunity which conveys the purchaser himself. It seems as if it might often be an object to persons about to settle in the colonies, to be able to take out with them labourers and artisans whom they have known in this country, and upon whom they can place reliance; and the same reason causes a presumption that the labourers taken out under such circumstances would be of the best description. Little use, however, has hitherto been made by the public of such accommodation as the arrangement offers them. Since the establishment of our office up to the present time, the following sums have been received on account of the different colonies:

	£.	s.	d.
For New South Wales - - - -	10,160	–	–
For Western Australia - - - -	500	–	–
For Van Diemen's Land - - - -	500	–	–
For New Zealand - - - - -	1,000	–	–
TOTAL - - -	£. 12,260	–	–

It is possible that when the arrangement shall become better known, and seeing that it has been sanctioned by Act of Parliament, greater use may be made of it.

Canada.

We have already adverted to the important Act which has recently passed the Legislature of Canada, regulating the disposal of lands in that colony; and in stating briefly the leading provisions of the Act, we mentioned that the Governor was empowered to fix and ascertain the price of the public lands in the colony. We are not aware that a report has been received of any new steps being taken under this part of the Act. In Eastern Canada, the late Governor-general had fixed the price of land over the greater part of the country at 4 *s.* currency, or 3 *s.* 1 *d.* sterling per acre, and in the county of Ottawa, and in a district on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, at 6 *s.* currency, or 4 *s.* 9 *d.* sterling, per acre. In Western Canada, where, up to the passing of the late Act, land continued to be sold by auction, the upset price of government lands was generally 8 *s.* currency per acre, while that of clergy reserves averaged 12 *s.* 6 *d.* currency per acre. During the past year there were sold in Eastern Canada 45,896 acres, at an average price of 5 *s.* 8½ *d.* per acre, and in Western Canada 14,697 acres, at an average price of 7 *s.* 10 *d.* per acre. The smallest quantity of the public lands which can generally be purchased in one lot is 50 acres. In Eastern Canada land is liable to local charges for the construction of roads and bridges, and in Western Canada to a tax imposed by the legislature, which is annually payable, and which appears to amount to one penny currency per acre on cultivated lands, and three-eighths of a penny on wild lands.

This appears from the Answers to Queries circulated by the Commissioners. Returns in Commons' Paper, No. 231, 1842, p. 5.

New Brunswick.

In New Brunswick land continues to be sold by public auction, at an upset price of 2 *s.* per acre. During the past year 29,416 acres were sold, and fetched the average price of 2 *s.* 5 *d.* per acre. In this colony a plan was commenced last year, under the authority of the local government, of allowing persons in the condition of labourers to purchase small allotments of the public lands upon credit, the purchasers being required to enter into a bond to the Crown to pay the purchase money with interest. A sum of public money was likewise to be lent to the settlers to enable them to establish and maintain themselves at the outset, and the labour which they might perform on the public account in opening roads in their neighbourhood was to be taken in payment of this loan. We have only observed reports of one such settlement's having been formed, and the state of the public finances has prevented the plan from being further pursued. We were obliged to report unfavourably of the plan, believing as we do that it is one that would require for its success more constant and minute superintendence than any government could bestow without an extent of establishments that could not be maintained, and being aware also of much previous experience which suggested the possibility that neither the purchase-money of the land nor the pecuniary advances would ever be repaid. It is right, however, to observe, that Sir William Colebrooke considers that the occurrences up to the present time give reason to anticipate a more successful result in the instance that has been tried in New Brunswick; and while we could not feel that a single experiment could meet the objections that have been urged, we think that for the sake of the information, a very full and exact balance sheet should be forwarded, whenever the case is sufficiently ripe, showing on one hand the quantity and value of the land, the value of the supplies and amount of money actually advanced to the settlers, and on the other hand the amount received back from them, distinguishing carefully

301, 1842, p. 323. *Vide* also Lord Stanley's despatch, expressing concurrence in the Commissioners' views, p. 325.

carefully the estimated value of labour from actual repayments made in money. We have enlarged on this topic at somewhat greater length than on most that we have had incidentally to notice in this report, on account of the consideration due both to the humane motives with which the experiment has been recommended, and also to the nature itself of any proposal for providing fresh means for the security or welfare of settlers of the humble classes. But the fact is, that as this year, so in all years, the overwhelming numbers of the immigrants would probably be found a conclusive bar, independently of all other objections, to any plan whatever which involved issues of supplies to them, and advances in money. Those numbers would form a bar to the plan as it is, but much more would they become so when fresh multitudes were attracted from all directions to the place where special advantages of this kind were attempted to be bestowed.

Nova Scotia.

In Nova Scotia the public lands have been sold by auction under the authority of an Act of the Local Legislature, passed in 1840, and to be in force for three years. It is prescribed by the Act that the upset price shall never be lower than 1 *s.* In practice it appears to have been hitherto 2 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling per acre, and at that price 11,355 acres appear to have been sold during last year. Much of the country however, in which the most valuable land is situated, appears to have been already alienated from the Crown; and probably from that cause, but also from the greater prevalence in Nova Scotia of the two evils to which all the North American Colonies are subject, viz. extensive squatting and imperfect surveys, there is great indisposition among persons with capital to resort to, and settle in the province. In Cape Breton it is stated that one-half of the inhabitants are occupying without authority lands which do not belong to them. With the view of rendering the colony more attractive to persons capable of purchasing and improving the waste lands, the House of Assembly came to a resolution that it was desirable to reduce the price of them, and to sell them at a fixed price instead of by auction. The Lieutenant-Governor has concurred with the House of Assembly in this opinion, and suggested that the price of 1 *s.* 9 *d.* per acre should be fixed. We had occasion to submit to your Lordship a very full report on all the circumstances connected with the disposal of land in this colony, and the matter has been referred back to the colony, with some suggestions for further consideration.

231, 1842, p. 6.

Prince Edward's Island.

In Prince Edward's Island a very inconsiderable amount of land is still remaining in the possession of the Crown. 216 acres, in different royalties, appear to have been sold last year by auction, at an average price of 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and three and a half acres of town allotments at an average price of 68*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* A strong desire has been expressed in this colony that the price of land should be lowered; but adverting to the very small extent of land which is still in the possession of the Crown, we cannot think that a reduction of the price would be judicious, so long as any sales continue to be effected at the existing rates.

Newfoundland.

From Newfoundland the returns are as yet defective, both as to the mode in which the waste lands are disposed of, and the extent to which they have been sold during the last few years. In a despatch from the Governor, dated 10th May 1841, it is stated that "there is neither an excessive demand for land, nor a stagnation of agricultural proceedings on a small scale." The disposal of land would appear still to be proceeding under a temporary arrangement, by which sale by auction was established at an upset price of 2*s.* per acre. At an early period, however, in the past year, a Bill, establishing the system of a fixed price, and making other provisions for the disposal of lands, had been prepared by the Attorney-general, and had passed the Legislative Council of the colony, but was reported by the Governor to have remained unnoticed in the House of Assembly. Since that time no further intelligence has reached this country respecting it.

West Indies.

With regard to the West Indies we have but little to mention in respect to the present branch of our subject. In some of them, as Trinidad and Guiana especially, there appear to be large tracts of fertile ground, of undefined extent, still in possession of the Crown, which would be available for settlement. In many of them also we find that encroachments are represented to have been made to a considerable extent upon the public lands by the proprietors of adjacent lands, or by unauthorised occupiers. We accordingly suggested that it might be advisable to cause a survey of the waste lands to be made so far as might be necessary for ascertaining the rights of the Crown, and for affording facilities of purchase to any persons desirous of acquiring portions of the public land. The suggestion, however, having been submitted to the Councils in the different colonies, has been deemed undesirable by all from whom answers have as yet been received. If this is to be regretted, it will be principally as regards the encroachments that may lead to the loss of public property, which is increasing in value; but we cannot say that there is any reason to suppose, in the present circumstances of these colonies, and under the uncertainty which still prevails as to the supply of labour, that fresh capital is likely to be invested in the acquisition and cultivation of a greater amount of land. The mode of sale established in the West Indies is that of auction, and the upset price, if any sales occurred, would be not less than 1*l.* per acre. An exception to this latter rule has been allowed in the case of the Bahamas upon the representation of the local authorities, and the price there has been reduced to 12*s.* per acre. In the islands composing this colony the most valuable portion of the public property consists of the salt ponds, and requires peculiar management and regulation suited to its nature, and to the mode of dealing with it which has been previously adopted. Upon this subject we have at different times had to submit our opinions to your Lordship's department, and our Reports have, in some instances, been already printed for Parliament. Some purchases of the public lands in the West Indies are occasionally made by persons of the labouring class, though we believe it is more usual with them to buy portions of the estates of private proprietors. One instance has come under our notice in Dominica, in which 63 individuals were allowed by the Government to join together in the purchase of land which they had been in the habit of cultivating, and for which they have paid somewhat above 2*l.* per acre.

Land and Emigration Papers, House of Commons, 613, 1840, p. 140.

Cape of Good Hope.

With reference to the Cape of Good Hope, a colony in which the Crown still possesses a large amount of land, on the fitness of which for settlement so much question has been raised, we have very recently submitted a full report to your Lordship on the future disposal of the waste lands, and on the extent to which any effective demand may be supposed to exist for labour. As a general rule, auction appears to be the mode of sale adopted in this colony, whenever any of the Crown land is offered to the public. But there is, we believe, no regular system of sale established, and the local authorities have reported that no desire prevails on the part of the public to purchase land, and that in some instances when it has been tried, the amount received for the land has not paid the expenses of the sale. Upon this point, however, with reference to applications which have been made to our Board, we have suggested to your Lordship that it would at any rate be desirable that due facilities should be afforded to all persons who are *bonâ fide* anxious to become possessed by purchase of any portion of the public land.

Vide Commons' Paper, No. 301, 1842, p. 501.

Respecting the question of forming a settlement at Port Natal, we submitted our views when that subject was referred to us last year. The conclusion to which we were led, by an examination of all the information available at that time, was unfavourable to the formation of a British colony on this spot. We understand that the idea has not been entertained by Her Majesty's Government.

Ceylon.

In Ceylon, the mode of sale is by auction, at an upset price of 5*s.* per acre: 78,687 acres were sold during the past year, the greater part at not more than

the upset price, although some went as high as 17*s.* 6*d.* per acre. A great disposition has manifested itself on the part of Europeans with capital to purchase lands in this colony, chiefly for the cultivation of coffee, and to some extent of sugar. A large proportion of the surface of this valuable island still remains at the disposal of the Crown, and we have accordingly recommended that the Governor should be called upon to report whether any objection exists to at once raising the price to 1 *l.* per acre, and affording the intending purchasers all the facility and certainty in the acquisition of land which may be expected in regard to the Australian colonies from the provisions of the recent Land Act. Several minor questions connected with this colony, and with the former peculiar mode of disposing of the Crown lands in it, have formed the subjects of separate reports from our Board.

Falkland Islands.

Falkland Islands' Papers, by command, August 1841.

The several reports which we were called upon to make upon the establishment of a British colony at the Falkland Islands, have been already laid before Parliament. The Governor who was sent out the end of last year has recently furnished a very full and able report upon the condition of those islands, and upon the prospects which would await the British settlers upon them. We think the fullest consideration would be necessary before any step ought to be taken which could be construed into an encouragement held out to the public generally, to engage in the colonisation of these islands; but at the same time, as we said in our former report, there appears reason to think that a hardy and industrious population would find means of support there.

St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Gibraltar, and Malta.

In St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Gibraltar, and Malta, cases sometimes arise which have given us occasion to consider the principles upon which the Crown property in those possessions should be disposed of. It is unnecessary for us to say that the extent of land involved in these cases is small, and that no very general system on the subject has been, or need be, established at those places.

Recapitulation of Methods of Sale.

From the foregoing statements it results that the existing mode of *selling* the waste lands in the various colonies is as follows: In Canada by *fixed price*, in the Australian colonies by the mixed system of auction first, and sale at the upset as a fixed price afterwards; and in all other colonies by auction alone.

Surveys.

We cannot close this brief review of the mode of disposing of land in the different colonies without adverting, which we do with much satisfaction, to the addition that has been made, principally during the past year, to the surveying establishments in several of the land-selling colonies. The evils of assigning to individuals lands of which the boundaries are imperfectly ascertained and defined, in however strong language they may have been represented, can scarcely be exaggerated. Many years will probably elapse, and much vexatious and expensive litigation have to be endured, before the defects of the surveys in some of the older colonies shall be remedied. We are glad, therefore, of any step which is taken to prevent the recurrence of such evils in the new territories into which the superabundant capital and population of this country is so rapidly pouring itself.

Six additional surveyors and two draughtsmen were last year sent to New South Wales, one surveyor-general, and five assistants to New Zealand, three additional surveyors to Western Australia, and four additional to Ceylon. The fitness of the individuals who were sent, was in most instances ascertained professionally before they received their appointments. In the Cape of Good Hope also, where the arrears of business connected with the survey of past grants is stated to be so considerable, the department has been increased, and put upon a more efficient footing. The able report of Captain Dawson, of the Royal Engineers, upon the best mode of conducting the surveys of the waste lands in New Zealand, has been transmitted to all the colonies possessing such lands, and while much advantage in point of accuracy will, we doubt not, be derived from

from following his suggestions, it may also be hoped that if his estimated scale of expenditure should be found sufficient for so intricate a country as New Zealand, it will not require to be exceeded anywhere else. This report has already been presented to Parliament, having been published in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee on the Affairs of South Australia.

Land Claims.

Your Lordship is aware that, besides being called upon to state our opinion upon any measure which may be adopted by the local governments of the colonies in reference to the disposal of the waste lands, we have also to submit our reports upon any special claims which are made by individuals in respect to grants of land. We find that somewhere about 60 such cases have been reported on by us since the first formation of our Board. Some have involved claims to land of an indefinite extent; but 20, which were for definite quantities, raised questions connected with property of no less an amount than about 480,000 acres, exclusive of an obviously inadmissible demand recently made for about 2,500,000 acres, in the North American provinces.

EMIGRATION.

Passengers' Act.

UPON turning to the next chief branch of our practical duties, we would first advert to the amendments which we had the honour of suggesting in the Passengers' Act, and which were embodied in a Bill introduced by your Lordship at the commencement of the present session, and now nearly passed through Parliament. The constant communications which we have held with your Lordship's department upon the subject of these amendments render it unnecessary that we should enter upon them at any length upon the present occasion. The whole of our suggestions moreover, with the grounds upon which they rested, were laid before Parliament simultaneously with the introduction of the Bill by your Lordship. It may be sufficient therefore to state in general terms, that the principal objects of this law are, 1st, to regulate the number of passengers in each ship, and to provide for their proper accommodation on board; 2dly, to ensure a proper supply of provisions and water for their use; 3dly, to provide for the seaworthiness of the vessels; and, 4thly, to protect the emigrants from the numerous frauds to which at various stages of their undertaking their helplessness and inexperience expose them. It had become notorious that the provisions of the former Act had proved insufficient for those objects. Evils of great magnitude and of the most distressing nature were habitually occurring under it. It became our duty therefore to suggest such amendments as the exigencies of the case required, bearing however steadily in view the object of almost paramount importance, of not so enhancing the cost of conveyance to the poor as to place the means of emigration out of their reach. A further purpose, which we were anxious to accomplish by the amended Act, was to regulate the conveyance of passengers from every portion of her Majesty's dominions. The previous Act applied exclusively to voyages from the United Kingdom, but an extensive emigration is now going on from one colony to another, in various parts of the globe. Difficulties presented themselves in the adaptation of an Act framed for the regulation of voyages of considerable length, to voyages which might only last a few days. These difficulties, however, we endeavoured to surmount, for it seemed to us an object of some importance that there should be but one Passenger's Act, and that the same law should contain within itself all the regulations which the Imperial Legislature deemed it expedient to impose upon the conveyance of the poorer classes of Her Majesty's subjects by sea. Adverting therefore to the vast number, whose comfort, welfare, and health, are each year dependent upon the provisions of this Act, we need scarcely say that the amendments suggested in it were the result of very anxious deliberation on our part, and that we did not recommend their adoption without duly consulting the opinions of those officers who have been chiefly engaged in the protection of emigrants, both in this country and in the colonies, nor without also giving our best attention to the suggestions and representations we received from the shipping interest, or from parties engaged in the passenger trade itself. It has been gratifying to us to find in the result, that all the practical provisions of the Bill, though avowedly of a stringent nature, have elicited no opposition, but, on the contrary, have been generally acquiesced in by the classes whom it affects.

Report on Passengers' Act, presented by command, 1842.

General View of Duties in respect to Emigration.

Our practical duties in respect to emigration consist, in the first place, in seeing that the provisions of the Passengers' Act are enforced in all cases where the emigrants are proceeding at their own cost, or by means of private funds; and in the second place, in exercising a direct superintendence over all emigration which is conducted at the public expense. The modes in which it is conducted to different colonies are various, and the extent and nature of our superintendence partakes of corresponding differences. Thus, to New South Wales, the public emigration has gone on exclusively upon what is called the bounty system, by which general permissions to introduce emigrants are granted by the colonial authorities, and payment made for them in the colony upon their safe arrival. In Van Diemen's Land a system based on a similar principle has been introduced, but with considerable difference in the detail. To New Zealand a large emigration, by means of public funds, is going on under the immediate management of the New Zealand Company, subject to the superintendence of this Board; and the same to Western Australia, under the management of the association called the Western Australian Company. Finally, ships are in some cases engaged directly by our Board, and fitted up under our directions, the passengers being selected by our agents, subject to approval at this office. When emigrants are named by land purchasers, we agree for their passages, and prescribe rules for their accommodation and treatment; and it is further our duty to make the requisite arrangements for passages in those cases where the conveyance of persons is paid for by the funds of this country. Instances of the last kind occurred in regard to some of the Government surveyors, who were sent out free of expense, and more recently in regard to the boys of reformed character from the establishment at Parkhurst, who have been allowed to emigrate to some of the Australian colonies.

We have reported at the time on the several local enactments which have been passed, and proclamations made, for the purpose of bringing the former Passengers' Act into operation in the West Indies; and when the emigration of African labourers was permitted to take place from Sierra Leone, we proposed, as directed, the instructions upon which the emigration agent at that colony should discharge the important duties about to be entrusted to him. These instructions have been acted on up to the present time, and have hitherto appeared to prevent the evils which had to be guarded against in the working of the very interesting experiment which is now in the course of being tried in that quarter. They have also been transmitted to the Governor-general of India for his use, in case he should find them applicable to the corresponding dangers which attend the emigration of the Hill Coolies.

For these instructions, in the shape in which they were finally issued, *vide* 301, 1842, p. 449.

We wish to add, that for the protection of emigrants proceeding by their own means, we act almost entirely through the agency of the officers placed under our orders for the purpose at the principal ports of the United Kingdom, under the title of Government Emigration Agents. These officers are all selected from the Royal Navy, belonging most of them to the rank of Lieutenant. Their duties are by no means free from anxiety. For while, on the one hand, the very nature of passages by sea must, at the best, involve a risk of casualties for which, when they happen, the agent at the port of departure must expect to be called to account, with a view to show that his duties had not been neglected; on the other hand, the title of these officers is apt to suggest the idea of more authority than they have hitherto possessed, and they are liable to fall under blame for cases in which they might indeed very well have foreseen the danger of misfortune, but had no power to enforce any better arrangements. We trust the amended Passengers' Act will correct a good deal of this evil, although of course no law could with propriety arm any officers with all the powers which they might often desire, when brought into close contact with the variety of deceptions that may be practised on poor and humble people, removing from their homes to distant countries. We will only say, in conclusion, that we find in these officers the zeal, intelligence, and comprehension of the principles of the public service, which was to be expected from the profession to which they belong.

Having thus adverted to the general duties, we believe that upon the particular measures taken by us in regard to the emigration that has been going

going on to the different colonies, it is unnecessary that we should dwell at any length, inasmuch as the voluminous papers which have been recently laid before the House of Commons, supply the most ample information. We shall simply, therefore, indicate in very general terms the leading circumstances in connexion with each colony. 301, 1842.

Emigration to New South Wales.

The free emigration to New South Wales has been entirely suspended since the month of November last from want of funds, nor can it at present be stated when it will be renewed. The permissions granted by the local government for the introduction of emigrants had been acted upon more rapidly and to a much greater extent than had been anticipated. It is an opinion that has often been expressed by the local authorities, that an annual emigration of from 8,000 to 10,000 persons is sufficient to meet the demand for labour in the colony; but in the course of last year, up to the time when we received the authority of the Secretary of State to prohibit, by notice in the Gazette, the sailing of any more ships, 22,752 persons proceeded to the colony. We fear that such irregularities are inherent in the bounty system. Persons who receive the permissions are not bound to act upon them, and will only send the emigrants when it may seem best suited to their interest. It may, therefore, happen, that the local government, influenced by a large amount of land sales at a particular period, and feeling the great uncertainty what proportion of its permissions will have any practical effect, may grant them in profusion; they may arrive in this country at a time when shipping can be cheaply procured, and when it may consequently be profitable to send out vast numbers of emigrants without delay; and these emigrants may arrive in the colony at a time when the revenue from the sales of land is no longer accruing, and when commercial distress has diminished the demand for labour. When all these circumstances are combined, the system cannot fail to occasion the financial embarrassment which has recently occurred in New South Wales.

We may here remark, that by a report from a committee of the Legislative Council recently received, we learn that an effect had been produced upon the price of labour by the introduction of so many fresh labourers during the past year. The average rate of wages for shepherds and labourers, as compared with the average rate in *1839* and *1840*, had been reduced 3 *l.* per annum. This is the first time we have noticed the report of such a circumstance from the Australian colonies. Wages, in fact, often appear to have risen after the arrival of emigrant ships, partly, it may be supposed, from the competition excited among the employers, and partly from the fact, that the wants of the newly-arrived labourers cause a fresh demand upon the labour already in the colony.

Emigration to Van Diemen's Land.

It is with much satisfaction that we have to mention, that free emigration has again commenced to Van Diemen's Land, after being suspended for a considerable period. A fund applicable to defraying the expense of it has accrued from the sales and rents of the public lands, and at the same time a strong desire has been expressed on the part of the settlers for the introduction of fresh labour. The evil, therefore, which was formerly apprehended, of the emigration of labourers to the neighbouring colonies from want of sufficient employment, should they be introduced into Van Diemen's Land, will not, we should hope, occur. To some parts of the bounty system, which, upon the recommencement of emigration, has been established, we have felt obliged to object. To that, for instance, which required that the labourers introduced should have bound themselves, while yet in this country, to masters in the colony for a period of three years. We were afraid that disappointment and dissatisfaction to both parties were likely to result from engagements thus formed in entire ignorance of all the circumstances which in prudence ought to have been considered. Another objectionable part was, that no security had been taken for the introduction of an equal number of both sexes. A considerable excess of males have already proceeded to the colony since the system has been in operation. Having pointed out these and some other minor evils, we have obtained permission to adopt measures for preventing their recurrence in future, so long as the system continues. It has, however, been

announced to the Governor that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government that it should be continued longer than is required by existing engagements. We have received your Lordship's sanction to despatch some ships under our own management to this colony, and up to the present time have acted upon the authority to the extent of three vessels. An important and comprehensive Report has been received from the Committee of Council on Immigration, and we shall endeavour to make our selection of labourers in conformity with their suggestions. In other respects it will be our duty to submit a separate communication on this document.

Emigration to Western Australia.

To Western Australia an emigration supported by funds raised within the colony has for the first time been commenced. A sum of 3,500*l.* has already been placed at our disposal on account of this colony, by means of which we have been enabled to send one ship, and have only for a time deferred expending the remainder, in consequence of the warning which has been received from the Governor against the too rapid introduction of labour into a colony where there is no large accumulation of capital applicable to its remuneration. We should mention, that during the past year a private individual took out nearly 100 male and female immigrants, the expense of whose introduction was to be repaid by grants of land according to a scale formerly established in the colony; and, as we have already said, the Western Australian Company are allowed to expend the purchase-money for the land they buy of the Government, in sending out emigrants to the settlement which they have formed in the colony.

Emigration to New Zealand.

To New Zealand the chief emigration, as above mentioned, has been going on under the management of the New Zealand Company, subject to the superintendence and control of this Commission. From the period when that duty devolved on us applications and certificates for between 3,000 and 4,000 individuals whom they had selected for emigration have been received by us for examination and approval. In the course of the present year also, accounts having arrived of the large amounts which had been realised at the first Government land sales in New Zealand, we received your Lordship's authority to expend 12,000*l.* in the despatch of vessels with emigrants to the colony. We have as yet sent two ships, which we engaged to sail from the Clyde. The emigrants were selected chiefly from Paisley and its neighbourhood; for we understood it was the wish of Her Majesty's Government to relieve, if possible, by emigration, the distress which prevails in that part of the country, and we accordingly despatched an experienced officer thither in whose zeal and ability we had reliance, strictly enjoining him, however, to forward to us the application of no person who was not suitable to the wants of the colony. The greatest difficulty, however, was in the end experienced in completely filling the ships. Many of the applicants were unfit, and few who were eligible were willing to go; and in the end, even some emigrants who had embarked at Liverpool for America, and had been compelled to put into Greenock, were taken on board the vessels in order to complete their numbers.

Classes eligible for Free Passage to Australia.

We may mention that the leading principles upon which we select the emigrants who are forwarded in the ships engaged by our Board are, that their trades and occupations should be suited to the wants of the colonies; that their ages should be such that their labour may be available to the colonies for some years to come; that their families be not too numerous, both on account of the objections to them by colonial employers, and also because mortality is so likely to arise amongst young children on the voyage; that unmarried females should go under proper protection; and lastly that the sexes should be in equal proportions. It is possible that our selections would be more acceptable to the colonists if we could include among them a greater number of single men. But the extent of the disproportion of the sexes in the Australian colonies is already so great that it probably ought on no account to be increased. By an analysis we have made of the latest returns which have been

been received, it appears that in New South Wales the proportion of free women to free men is 3 to 4½; of convict women to convict men is 3 to 23; in Van Diemen's Land, of free women to free men is 3 to 4; of convict women to convict men is 3 to 23; in Western Australia, of women to men 3 to 5.

Emigration to Canada.

With respect to the North American colonies, we have already stated the extent to which alone we are enabled to exercise any control over the spontaneous emigration which is yearly directed thither. Our great object has been to ascertain, by regular returns, the manner in which it is conducted, and to guard against, or to punish, any infraction of the law by which only it is in any degree regulated. With a view to the better and more rapid disposal of the emigrants upon their arrival, we have caused lists of the passengers, with descriptions of their families and trades, to be forwarded to the immigration agents of the different colonies to which they are going, by the first mail steamer after the vessel has sailed. Preparations can accordingly be made for their reception, and communications be addressed to the employers who may have made any demand for labour. In Canada and Prince Edward's Island, Acts have recently passed the local legislatures, imposing a tax of 5*s.* currency upon all emigrants arriving in those colonies. In New Brunswick the same law remains still in force; but in Nova Scotia it has, we apprehend, expired, though we apprehend that, considering the distress which prevails in that colony amongst the emigrants who arrive there, it must soon be reimposed. In the principle of this tax we fully concur. Out of the proceeds of it, as your Lordship is aware, a fund is formed, from which relief is administered to the sick, and to those who are in such destitute circumstances as to be unable to proceed from the port of landing to places where their labour may be in demand. In the case of Canada, it is proposed that this fund should be augmented during the present year by a grant of 5,000 *l.* from the funds of this country. The circumstances which led to this grant have been detailed in the Papers on Emigration, recently laid before Parliament. The emigration to Canada during the past year was very large. It amounted, according to Mr. Buchanan's report, to 28,086 persons, being an increase of nearly 6,000 over the preceding year. The circumstances attending it appear to have been unusually favourable, and all persons who remained in the colony appear to have obtained employment before the winter set in. The prospect of employment during the present year, even for the lowest description of labour, was represented to be good, in consequence of the number of public works which it was likely would be undertaken.

301, 1842.

Emigration, Canada, by command, 1842, p. 5; also, 301, 1842, p. 280.

Emigration to New Brunswick.

In New Brunswick great activity prevailed during the past year in promoting the introduction and settlement in the province of British labourers. Emigrant societies were formed in each county for the purpose of promoting these objects, and the Governor entered into communication with Her Majesty's Consuls at Boston and New York, with a view of seeing how far British emigrants in the United States, who were unable to procure sufficient employment, might be induced to migrate to New Brunswick; and it was proposed to place a small sum of money at the disposal of the above-mentioned officers, for the aid of parties disposed to benefit by the proposal. In the course of the past spring, however, the Governor felt himself compelled to announce that great distress was prevailing in the colony, and that there was reason to apprehend a dearth of employment. Public relief was in the course of being administered on an extensive scale in the colony; and in addition to other means, the local legislature had felt it necessary to place at the disposal of the Governor 2,000 *l.* to enable him to keep in employment a number of mechanics and labourers during the season of distress. We were accordingly directed by your Lordship to insert in the newspapers a warning to emigrants about to resort to this colony, and to take such measures as might be in our power to prevent persons of the labouring class from proceeding there in ignorance of the prospect which awaited them. The circumstances to which we have just referred afford an illustration of the principle, which is often overlooked in views taken of emigration in England, that it is not difficult to create a redundancy in the population of a new country, and that when created it is

liable to be attended with all the evils which belong to it in older and more established communities. No uncertain indications of this truth have manifested themselves in other, and even in the Australian colonies

Emigration to the West Indies.

In regard to the emigration to the West Indies, besides the measures which have been adopted for the adaptation of the Passengers' Act to the circumstances of particular colonies, we have reported at the time upon the various Acts and amended Acts which have been passed by the local legislatures for the regulation and encouragement of immigration. By these Acts, a portion of the public revenue has been appropriated for the purpose of providing for the importation of labourers. The appointment of officers to carry out the objects of the Acts is also sanctioned, and the general principles upon which the service is to be conducted are laid down in them with much exactness. We have much pleasure in stating, that the last Act upon this subject, which has been passed by the legislature of Jamaica, prohibits the further importation at the public expense of European labourers. We trust that the calamities which have almost invariably attended this experiment of employing Europeans in agricultural labour in a tropical climate, will now be considered as conclusive against its repetition under any circumstances. They confirm the opinion which we offered, when an extensive scheme of emigration to the Brazils was referred for our report, in recommending that it should not receive any sanction from Her Majesty's Government. From other sources besides Europe, emigration to the West Indies is proceeding, though not extensively or rapidly enough to meet the increasing demand for labour.

Vide two Reports on Emigration to the Brazils, 301, 1842, pp. 515 and 525.

Emigration from Sierra Leone.

From Sierra Leone a considerable emigration took place during the past year, and was conducted, there is every reason to think, in a satisfactory and unexceptionable manner. Every precaution is taken now in that colony to prevent the emigrant from being induced to go by false representations, and in order to ascertain that he is proceeding with his own free consent. No person is allowed to go who has not been a resident at Sierra Leone for six weeks, nor any child without the written consent of its parents or guardians, nor any liberated African without the like consent of the Government superintendent. A proper supply of provisions and water is put on board, and the number in each ship is regulated by the provisions of the Passengers' Act. The proportion of the sexes is permitted to be one woman to two men, and the Kroomen, being a class whose habit is to return to their country, are permitted to go unaccompanied by any females. A check, however, would appear to have been for a time given to the emigration from this colony, from the uncertainty felt by the labourers as to their prospects in the colonies to which they are invited to emigrate. It has been proposed to remove their apprehensions on this head, by sending back to Sierra Leone individuals who have emigrated and proved the demand for labour which exists in the colonies to which they went, as well as the rate at which it is remunerated, in order that they may give accounts to the people upon which they would be willing to rely.

301, 1842, p. 357.

Into Jamaica last year, we find that from all sources there were introduced at the public expense 2,615 persons, of whom 1,684 were from the United Kingdom,—and into British Guiana, 8,144, the chief of whom were from Madeira, and from different West India Colonies. No complete returns for the past year have been received from Trinidad, which is the other colony that has taken the most active measures for securing the introduction of additional labourers, and provided funds for the expense of their conveyance. It appears, however, that from the 1st January 1839 to the 30th June 1840, the total number of immigrants at the public expense had been 3,879. In the present year, some accession of numbers will have been derived to these colonies from the immigration of the liberated Africans who were landed in St. Helena, but for whom no employment could be there procured. Vessels on account of the three colonies which we have just named, were despatched from this country for the purpose of conveying these Africans to the West Indies, the arrangements for their clothing and accommodation, and the scale of diet to be afforded to them, having been settled at our Board.

Return contained in a despatch from the Governor, dated 20th Jan. 1842.

Vide 301, 1842, pp. 483 and 486.

In

In conclusion, we have the honour to submit to your Lordship's notice an abstract which we have prepared from the returns of emigrants for the first half of the present year. The returns of the past year have been already presented to Parliament, but we annex for convenience of reference the shortest of them. Your Lordship will find that up to this period there has been an increase even on the very large emigration which had taken place in the corresponding period of last year. The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom for the six months to the 5th July 1841, being 79,394; while for the six months ending the 5th July 1842, the number was 104,307; being an increase of 24,913. And this has occurred notwithstanding that the emigration to New South Wales has entirely ceased, and that the returns show a decrease in the number of emigrants to the Australian Colonies of 10,455. It will be observed, that there has been an increase in the half year of more than 20,000 to the United States, and of more than 15,000 to the British Colonies in North America.

We have, &c.

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT,
EDWARD E. VILLIERS,
JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.

Enclosure No. 1.

COMPARISON of the EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Half-Years ended respectively 5th July 1841 and 5th July 1842.

Half-Year.	United States.	Canada.	Other North American Colonies.	Other parts of America.	West Indies.	Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Africa.	Australia and New Zealand.	TOTALS.
1841	29,954	23,950	9,742	83	983	130	14,552	79,394
1842	50,430	38,297	10,813	107	354	209	4,097	104,307
Increase	20,476	14,347	1,071	24	-	79	-	24,913
Decrease	-	-	-	-	629	-	10,455	—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 30 July 1842.

(signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

Enclosure No. 2.

A RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who have EMIGRATED from the UNITED KINGDOM during the Year ended 5 January 1842.

		ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
To America:	United States	39,066	2,058	3,893	45,017
	Texas	46	-	-	46
	Central America	106	-	-	106
North American Colonies:	Canada	6,090	3,730	16,542	26,362
	New Brunswick	358	250	6,683	7,291
	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	618	1,693	33	2,344
	Newfoundland	78	48	210	336
	Prince Edward's Island	325	885	621	1,891
West Indies:	Jamaica	1,111	162	-	1,273
	British Guiana	84	63	-	147
	Trinidad	29	58	-	87
	Other West India Islands	514	83	26	623
	Falkland Islands	27	-	-	27
	Western Africa	65	-	-	65
	Cape Good Hope	368	-	-	368
	Mauritius	40	-	-	40
	Moulmein	-	4	-	4
Australian Colonies:	Sydney	12,288	2,990	2,214	17,492
	Port Phillip	5,721	1,967	2,206	9,894
	Van Diemen's Land	757	49	-	806
	South Australia	168	7	-	175
	Western Australia	357	-	-	357
	New Zealand	3,888	13	-	3,901
	TOTAL Number of Emigrants	72,104	14,060	32,428	118,592

Custom House, London,
2 March 1842.

Jn° Covey,
Regr Genl of Shipping.

Note.—The form in which the official Returns from the Customs Department have been drawn out, does not admit of classifying the Males and Females for the past Year.

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION.

GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 *August* 1842.

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